Monthly Labor Review

APRIL 1953 VOL. 76 NO. 4

Workmen's Compensation in the United States: Part I—An Appraisal

History of Work Stoppages in Textile Industries

The International Trade Secretariats

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 55 cents a copy.
Subscription price per year—$6.25 domestic; $7.75 foreign.

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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Notice to Subscribers . . .

Beginning with this calendar year, the Monthly Labor Review will change volume numbers every 12 months instead of every 6. Thus, the July 1953 issue will be Volume 76, No. 7. Volume 77 will begin with the January 1954 Review.

Volume 1, No. 1, of the Review appeared in July 1915.

The indexing procedure for the Review is also being altered and will conform to the change in volume numbering. A single index will be published for calendar year 1952, and subsequent regular indexes will appear on a calendar year basis—one for each volume number.

The Labor Month in Review

THE UAW-CIO, meeting in convention March 22–27, gave evidence of having entered upon a period of relative calm compared with the turbulence of its conventions between the mid-thirties and mid-forties. Its debate was restrained and orderly. Near-unanimous agreement on all important issues testified to the end of factionalism for the measurable future. The sessions manifested confidence, affluence, security, and power. Constitutional changes gave more centralized power for protecting the union against "undesirable elements." The union proclaimed its indifference to long-term contracts as a future objective—indeed, resolved as a matter of policy to eschew them in the future if certain wage adjustments were not made in the present agreements. What absorbed the organization on the economic front was the guaranteed annual wage. It was endorsed as the major endeavor when present large-company 5-year agreements expire in 1955, with planning already under way.

The appearance before the UAW convention of David McDonald, president of the Steel Workers, and other CIO union presidents diminished rumors of disharmony among CIO leaders. Earlier, the CIO executive committee, at McDonald's proposal, had agreed on the appointment (ratified by the executive board on April 6) of John V. Riffe, a Steelworker, to be the organization's executive vice president, a post vacated by the death of Allan S. Haywood.

THUS, IT WAS with a display of internal unity that the CIO engaged in the first of the merger discussions with the AFL on April 7. UAW and CIO president Walter P. Reuther, twice prior to the talks, had publicly laid down four conditions to unity (industrial union status, machinery for resolving jurisdictional claims, removal of race barriers to union membership, and elimination of racketeering). President George Meany of the AFL took umbrage at what he considered the impropriety of publicizing conditions before the first meeting had been held. At the first session, a joint statement disavowed "prior conditions." A subcommittee was set up to work on raiding and jurisdictional problems and to prepare an agenda for an early June meeting.

Within the AFL itself, there had been a difference of opinion over a suggested amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act. In an appearance before the House Labor Committee, Al Hayes, president of the AFL Machinists, proposed a form of compulsory arbitration in the settlement of disputes seriously affecting the national welfare: If such cases were so designated by the President, he would then appoint a tripartite board which would, within a prescribed time period, submit recommendations to the parties who would be bound either to mutually agree to some other solution within 30 days or to accede to the board's recommendation for at least 1 year. Mr. Meany vigorously condemned all forms of compulsory arbitration as "dangerous to the maintenance of a free economy."

SENATE HEARINGS on changes in the Taft-Hartley Act began March 24 and were expected to last about 6 weeks. Senator Robert A. Taft expected that the major changes would cover national emergency strikes, NLRB composition and procedures, anti-Communist oaths, right of strikers to vote in representation elections, closed shop sanction in some industries, secondary boycotts, and the matter of "mandatory" injunctions in unfair labor practice cases.

Two U. S. Supreme Court decisions handed down in March may have an influence on Taft-Hartley amendments. In a 6 to 3 decision, the Court upheld the International Typographical Union (AFL) in its contention that compelling payment for type set for which publishers have no use (so-called "bogus" type) is no violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. The American Newspaper Publishers Association had brought charges before the National Labor Relations Board. Justice Harold H. Burton, in the majority opinion, pointed out that "however desirable elimination of all industrial featherbedding practices may have appeared to Congress," the setting of bogus type "simply does not fall within the kind of featherbedding defined in the statute" [pay for services not performed or not to be performed].

A second March decision (also 6 to 3), involving the AFL Musicians union, held that the act was not violated when a local union demanded employment of a local orchestra as a condition of allowing a "name" band to perform. The opinion declared that "the union was seeking actual employment for its members and not mere 'stand-by' pay."

Still a third case had an important bearing on State labor relations laws. In a 7 to 2 decision, the Court held that the Virginia Right to Work Law, which prohibits the denial of employment because of membership or nonmembership in a union, did not contravene the Constitution. The AFL Plumbers, enjoined from picketing a job, had asked the Court to void the injunction on the grounds of violation of free speech and assembly. The majority opinion held that the picketing, though peaceful, was done in a manner and at such a particular place as to cause union men to halt work. Thus "picketing was undertaken. . . . in conflict with the declared policy of Virginia". Right-to-work laws are in force in 17 States.

RAILWAY LABOR continued to win union shop agreements, and by mid-April a large majority of workers were under the union shop. In March, all rail labor benefited from a 4-cent wage productivity rise awarded by referee Paul N. Guthrie under a contract clause permitting reopening if wage stabilization policy sanctioned such increases. The contracts expire in October 1953, and the referee emphasized that his award did "not pretend to pass judgment on how the parties should deal with the productivity issue in relation to wages in the future." He noted that recently "it has been a general practice to provide for . . . increasing real wages during the life of the contract" and that the award would help maintain "an equitable relationship" with other workers in the economy.

The blessings of the railroad unions were not unmixed, however. Earlier in the year, by agreement with the operators, they had elected to continue their quarterly cost-of-living adjustment on the basis of the "old series" Consumer Price Index instead of converting to the revised index (this agreement had been instrumental in the issuance of the President's order to reinstitute the series). By February, the adjustment month, the "old series" had dropped 1.6 percent from November 1952, causing a loss of 3 cents an hour. The revised CPI had dropped 0.8 percent in the same period. The automobile industry, adjusting on the January index, cut hourly wage rates 1 cent.

On March 26, Edward Keating, for 33 years editor and manager of Labor, weekly newspaper of the railway unions, retired. He was succeeded by Ruben Levin, assistant editor.

A REORGANIZATION of the mediation services of the Government was in process by mid-April. David L. Cole, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, had resigned and no successor named. Earlier, the resignations of the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel members had been accepted and efforts were made to create a new panel within the Conciliation Service.

THE MAJOR economic indicators reflected the continuing full employment situation. The Federal Reserve Board index of production rose to the second highest point on record for a first quarter. At 241, it was 20 points over a year ago, with durable goods (especially automobiles) leading. Consumer credit declined slightly but installment sales for February were almost a third higher than in February 1952. Unemployment for March, as measured by the number receiving unemployment insurance in a given week, was down by about 100,000 to a 1,030,000 total. Total unemployment, as measured by the Census, was at a March postwar low of 1.7 million. Nonfarm employment did not show its usual decline between January and February, according to BLS figures, as construction held steady and factories hired more workers than usual. New construction in March —especially in privately financed dwellings, public utility work, and commercial structures—in dollar volume, showed a strong rise, to achieve its best first quarter on record.

Workmen's Compensation in the United States

I—An Appraisal

MAX D. KOSSORIS*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Workmen's compensation is our oldest form of social-security legislation. Like unemployment insurance, its purpose is to provide compensation for wage loss due to causes not directly within the control of individual workers. It is the only field of worker-benefit legislation in which State jurisdictions operate completely independent of the Federal Government.*

This article is the first of a series scheduled to run over the course of a year. The series is intended as informed appraisals by competent observers of the status of the laws and their administration. It does not comprise a comprehensive survey of the field, an endeavor sorely needed. The conclusions are the authors', and, if provocative, intended to stimulate discussion. Subsequent articles will cover such subjects as administrative problems, litigation, accident prevention, medical benefits, rehabilitation, occupational diseases, and the provision for workers not covered by State laws.

MORE THAN 40 years have elapsed since the first State workmen's compensation act was adopted in the United States. Since then, every State and Territory of the United States has adopted such legislation. The last State, Mississippi, passed its act in 1948.

The impetus for this type of legislation was public dissatisfaction with the hardship, delay, and uncertainty entailed in court procedures when a worker was injured or killed at his job. The rapid mechanization of our industrial system was accompanied by a widespread disregard for the safety and health of the workers involved—largely because of the ample labor supply. The injured workers seldom were able to afford the cost of litigation. Even if undertaken, damage suits frequently were unsuccessful or resulted in inadequate judgments. As a result, workers and their dependents, after exhausting their savings, often had to obtain assistance from private or public charities.

By the first decade of the 20th century, however, influential sections of the public had become thoroughly aroused over the situation and looked around for possible remedies. Applicable social legislation was found in Germany and England. Germany under Bismarck, to head off social discontent on the part of the German worker, had adopted a compensation act in 1884. Under this law, a worker who was injured in the course of his employment was automatically paid benefits in lieu of wage loss, without following the former legal procedure of proving that his employer was at fault. The law was compulsory for employers and employees alike. Employers insured their liabilities for benefit payments and medical services through nonprofit mutual insurance funds.

By 1897, the English had adopted an act. Here too, injured workers were entitled to benefits without having to prove negligence or fault on the part of their employers. But the law was elective rather than compulsory, and insurance was a matter of private choice. In effect, the law established a legal principle, but did not provide a separate and distinct administrative

*Of the Bureau's Western Regional Office (San Francisco).

mechanism. If a worker was dissatisfied with the treatment meted out by an employer, he could always take his case to court.

Lack of Uniformity in Early Laws

The early attempts at State legislation in this country were based in large measure on the laws, administrative practices, and experiences of these two countries. But such examples were supplemented by special surveys in New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Illinois—to name only the more heavily industrialized States—to determine the scope of industrial injuries, the amounts paid to workers under employers' liability laws, the amounts paid in premiums for such insurance, the economic background of injured workers and their families, what happened to them as a result of injury to the breadwinners, etc.[1]

The framers of the new legislation were searching for remedial measures that would suit the particular situations in their States—frequently the problem was how to circumvent obstacles or prohibitions in the State constitutions or statutes. They realized that many of their solutions were makeshifts, pending the future removal of some legal barrier, but they hoped that in time both the makeshifts and the experimental devices would give way to sound and practical provisions and administrative practices. These hopes were seldom realized. No substantial modification in the original diverse compensation legislation was made during the intervening years. From about 1915 on, the compensation acts adopted by successive States took their form through emulation, modified by local considerations and the influence of the forces favoring them.

As a result, about half of the State laws are compulsory; the others are elective. Under some laws in the latter group, an employer and all his workers are presumed to be covered by the law unless the employer—and in some States, the worker himself—individually rejects it; and under others, an employer must positively elect to be covered by the workmen's compensation act so as not to come under the employers' liability laws with the common-law defenses abrogated. Some laws are in part compulsory and in part elective. Insurance is handled in three ways: in some States, through an exclusive State fund; in others, by private carriers; and in another group, by State funds competing actively with private carriers and operating under the same regulations.

The great variation in administrative practices in the various States is difficult to explain. One of the major purposes of the annual meetings of industrial accident commissioners is the exchange of information which would permit any State to benefit from progress in other States. Undoubtedly, many administrators learn much through this device, although some administrators seem to be much more concerned than others with adapting the experience of other States. Still other administrators who wanted to introduce changes for better administration appear to have found the opposition too formidable to risk the effort.

After working in the compensation field for nearly two decades, one authority sadly concluded: "If, in the field of our mechanical contrivances, the same adherence to old models had prevailed as that which is found in respect to social arrangements, we should now be driving around in ox carts." [2]

Currently, there is little likelihood of eliminating these legislative diversities. A Federal act could hardly be more than a compromise between the more advanced and the less perfected State laws. Moreover, it is extremely unlikely that States would consent to relinquish a jurisdiction so deeply embedded in State operations.

Administration

A law can only be as good as its administration. Poor administration can cripple the best of laws. Conversely, competent administrators can get reasonably good results with poor laws.

Outstanding examples of good workmen's compensation administration are found where attention is paid to the requirements for competent and experienced administrators. In some States,

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[1] Pioneer studies made by the Commissioner of Labor were Workmen's Insurance and Benefit Funds in United States (23rd Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1908); and Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Systems in Europe (24th Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1909).

[2] The Development of Workmen's Compensation Claims Administration in the United States and Canada, by Marshall Dawson, issued by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 1951 (p. 39).

however, this complex and intricate piece of legislation is administered by persons who do not have the necessary qualifications. Some are appointees subject to the vicissitudes of administrative changes. This is remedied in part by appointments for overlapping terms, which preserve some continuity. But experience has shown that even this device can be subject to political influence.

Objectives of Administration. The primary purposes of a workmen's compensation act are to provide prompt benefit payments to an injured worker, to provide adequate and competent medical services, to rehabilitate the worker as promptly as possible for return to gainful employment, and to work for accident prevention. The primary objective of administration is to make sure that the law is observed and that an injured worker gets everything to which the law entitles him. For no matter how liberal the law, he will be worse off for having been injured. From the employers' viewpoint, a compensation act provides a definite schedule of liability in contrast to the uncertainties prevailing under the procedure of liability settlements.

One of the greatest problems of workmen's compensation administration is the frequent failure to act on these premises. It is important for the administrative agency to follow an injury from the first report of injury to the final closing of the case. Some States, for example, not only check the accuracy of total payments but also require signed receipts for every compensation payment to be filed with the State commission. Some require the filing of a final receipt which both spells out the total amount paid and gives a breakdown of what the payment was for, thus permitting a positive check on the accuracy of the payment.

But frequently the legislation itself requires the administrator to operate on the presumption that it is the responsibility of each injured person to look after his rights, and that it is the primary function of the administrative body to adjudicate *contested* claims.

No final reports as to the total amount paid or as to the method of computation are required in many States. It is obvious, however, that most workers are not familiar with the provisions of their workmen's compensation act. In only a few States does the administration get in touch with the injured worker soon after the injury has been reported to advise him of his rights—i. e., about benefits, medical services, the advice available at the commission's office, etc. Too many States do not insist on prompt reporting of accidents by employers, prompt payments of compensation benefits, and on final reports in which employers or their insurance carriers spell out the amounts paid to the injured workers for their disabilities and how these amounts were computed.

Measurement of Performance. Some jurisdictions do not know how much compensation has been paid by employers and insurance carriers, and for what purposes payments were made. Some States follow through on fatal and serious permanent injuries, but do not obtain information on the end results of most of the injuries reported to them.

Many administrators see no need for detailed administrative or statistical information. A count of the number of cases reported during the year and of the number of decisions made in contested cases, in their opinion, suffices for statistical records.

How promptly are workers paid? Do they get what the law says they should? To what extent does the compensation rate, usually limited by a maximum, actually offset lost wages? How much is paid for medical services? How many cases are contested? Appealed? What issues cause most trouble? Where are the bottlenecks in the "judicial" process of hearing cases and making decisions?

Only a few States make a systematic effort to find reliable answers to these questions through reliable statistics. Wisconsin, for example, publishes statistics on promptness of first payments. The publicity of these tabulations, in which insurance carriers are identified by name and ranked according to promptness of performance, is credited by Wisconsin administrators for a very beneficial effect. In Illinois, routine checks of the accuracy of payments, made on the basis of reports filed by employers, insurance carriers, and physicians, have resulted in additional payments of many thousands of dollars yearly in order to meet the benefits prescribed by law. Statistical studies in Illinois have shown that compensation payments actually fell far below the two-thirds

wage offset which the law provided. Statistics available from a few States have shown that the cost of medical care consumed an increasingly larger share of compensation costs; this information has raised serious questions about the provisions in many State acts covering medical fees and limiting medical services.

Again, when issues which cause much trouble in contested cases are clearly identified, clarifying language can be inserted in the act itself and thereby remove the cause for litigation. Administrative statistics revealing bottlenecks permit an administrator to pin-point his difficulties and provide the necessary remedies.

Few States have good yardsticks of performance. The report of the Committee on Statistics of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 36th Annual Convention, 1950,[3] contains this language:

> The survey revealed that adequate statistics on workmen's compensation administration are the exception rather than the rule . . . Very few commissions . . . have available details on the frequency and cost of various types of medical services such as hospitalization, artificial members, vocational rehabilitation, etc. . . . Detailed statistics of compensation and medical costs are considered of great value, not only for day-to-day administration, but for evaluating the cost of proposed legislative changes and for the promotion of accident prevention . . . Most States do not have statistics on the promptness of reporting injuries and of the first payment of compensation . . . few commissions have exact figures on the percentage of contested and uncontested cases . . . The present survey indicated that not much progress has been made during the past 10 years in developing the statistical facts concerning contested cases . . . While many jurisdictions have some statistics on the volume of contested claims, the committee found that very few keep statistics on issues involved, hearings required, place of hearings, attorney fees, carriers involved, and the time intervals in the processing of cases.

Oddly enough, there is no strong pressure for a different attitude on the part of the major groups—employers and workers—involved in this process. Many employers have come to consider the fact of carrying workmen's compensation a limitation on their responsibilities for work injuries. Anything beyond that is the concern of the insurance carrier. And labor leaders often seem to be content if they have succeeded in getting a compensation act on the statute books, and to bargain periodically with legislators (and in some States with employers) for changes in benefit provisions—a few more weeks of benefits or a better maximum benefit rate. Too often they overlook the desirability of able and conscientious administration.

The Benefit Structure

Compensation benefits are paid in lieu of wages lost because of disabling work injuries. To discourage malingering or "false claims," compensation laws generally provide for a brief waiting period—usually 3 to 7 days—so that injuries of short duration are not compensated. Furthermore, benefits are payable for only a portion of wages lost. With few exceptions, that proportion varies between 50 and 66⅔ percent and is limited by a fixed maximum.

An examination of our annual work-injury experience in all classes of employment reveals that out of about 2 million disabling work injuries, about 95 percent fall in the temporary-total disability category—i. e., workers are disabled beyond the day on which the injury occurred, but are able to return to work subsequently without any permanent impairment. About one-half percent of the injury total consists of fatalities; and the remainder, about 4½ percent, are permanent impairments, ranging all the way from the loss of the first digit of a finger to complete permanent physical disability. Although fatalities and permanent disabilities together account for only about 5 percent of the injury total, they account for between one-third to one-half of the total benefits paid under our workmen's compensation laws.

How much is a worker's life worth? What is the worth of an arm, a leg, a finger, a toe? Almost universally in the State compensation acts, a fixed schedule determines the amounts payable for each—not in terms of so many dollars, but in numbers of weeks of benefits, at a weekly rate related to the worker's wage. Rarely are these schedules adjusted to the occupation, age, and working-life expectancy of the injured worker.

The early framers of compensation laws at-

[3] Workmen's Compensation Problems, Bulletin No. 142, Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor (pp. 203-209). This report also contains a good discussion of the use of administrative statistics by the California administration.

tempted, in establishing benefit rates, to relate death to average working-life expectancy, and permanent-partial impairments to total physical work capacity. This is reflected specifically in the first attempts at the standardization of industrial accident statistics. By 1920, a committee had established a schedule relating the loss of various body parts to permanent total disability.[4] The dismemberment of an arm above the elbow, for example, was rated at 75 percent of permanent-total disability, with death, of course, at 100 percent. The loss of the arm at or below the elbow was rated at 60 percent, a hand at 50 percent, any one finger at 5 percent, with substantially higher rates for combinations of fingers; one eye at 30 percent, both eyes, 100 percent; loss of hearing in one ear, 10 percent, in both ears, 50 percent; and so on.

A life was evaluated at 6,000 days, which was then translated to 20 years of working-life expectancy at the average age of the worker fatally injured. (This figure was taken from European experiences, as no such data were available in the United States.)

The framers of early workmen's compensation legislation did not expect their early framework to remain unchanged during the next half century. They regarded much of it as experimental, and hoped that experience would lead to subsequent improvements. It is amazing, however, to find that so little basic change has occurred, and that so many of the early objectives have become obscured.

The extent to which wages are offset by compensation, i. e., the percentage of wages payable as benefits, has changed little over the years. But the maximum limits, which in the early years seemed quite reasonable, have lagged far behind increased earnings—in spite of some adjustments—so that by now the proportion of lost wages offset by compensation benefits has shrunk to less than one-half. In a few States, maximum weekly benefit payments for a married worker with children may exceed $40, but most States specify a maximum between $25 and $30.[5] Weekly earnings in manufacturing employment averaged above $66 during 1952. At 66⅔ percent, this average calls for a weekly rate of better than $43, regardless of marital status or dependents. Only Alaska and Arizona permit as much as this for a single worker, and only 5 more (Massachusetts, North Dakota, Washington, Oregon, and Wyoming) allow $40 or slightly more for a worker with a large number of dependents. In more than half of the States, the weekly maximum benefit for a worker is $30 or less. Consequently, $35 or more of the current weekly wage loss remains uncompensated. The $30 maximum, it will be noted, restores two-thirds of the lost wages only if this wage was $45.

There is no question, therefore, but that today's injured workers suffer a much greater wage loss than the early lawmakers contemplated.

Permanent Disability. In determining the amounts to be paid for a man's life, arm, leg, eye, etc., a comparison of State compensation laws reveals a bewildering variety of provisions. Only one State attempts to relate for all injured workers the degree of permanent impairment to permanent-total disability, taking into account the worker's age, occupation, and the extent to which the impairment probably will limit future earning power. But guidance is hindered because of the lack of comprehensive survey data on worker experience.

The schedules of specific losses in the States vary greatly and may have no relation to changes in occupations forced by a permanent impairment or to the injured employee's working-life expectancy. If an 18-year-old boy, earning $50 a week, loses an arm in a certain State, he is entitled to no more than $27 a week for a period of 250 weeks—slightly less than 5 years—for a total of $6,750. No attention is paid to a potentially higher earning capacity in later life if the youth had remained able-bodied. In the same State, a highly skilled mechanic—35 years of age, earning $100 a week, and with a wife and three children—who has the misfortune to suffer the same injury, also receives the same weekly benefit and total aggregate payment of $6,750. The fact that he is completely unfit to continue in his occupation and in all probability will have to drop to a less remunerative activity, is supposed to be compensated by the 250 weeks of compensation. And finally, if a man 70 years of age, earning $50 a week as a watch-

[4] Standardization of Industrial Accident Statistics, Bulletin No. 276, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, 1920.

[5] Benefits and other provisions are those in effect at the end of 1952.

man, should suffer the same impairment, he too will receive the same weekly benefit and total amount.

In Colorado, loss of a hand is worth 104 weeks of compensation—in New Jersey, 230 weeks. A New Jersey hand, in fact, is worth more than an entire arm in Alabama and 24 other States.[6] The value of an arm varies between 500 weeks of compensation in Wisconsin to 150 weeks in Maine. In only 6 States does it rate 300 weeks or more. A leg is worth 500 weeks in Wisconsin, 300 weeks in Rhode Island—but only 150 weeks in Maine, 160 in South Dakota, and 170 in Vermont. In Oregon, complete loss of hearing is worth 350 weeks; in Arizona, 260; and in Maine, as little as 65. And 15 States do not require additional compensation for the healing period when the injury calls for a "schedule" benefit, i. e., payment for a permanent impairment. In these States, as a rule, the benefit payments for temporary disability are subtracted from the amount due for the permanent impairment.

Death. Similar divergence in compensation benefits is shown in death cases. Many State laws provide, in addition to payments to widows, for increased benefits to minor children. Others simply specify a certain number of weeks of benefits, and many of them deduct from the total allowable maximum any payments already made to the worker for disability prior to death for the same injury—so that the widow and children get less than the specified maximum. Only 7 States provide for payments to a widow for life, or until remarriage, and for minor children until a specified age is reached.

In about two-thirds of the States, a worker's life is worth $10,000 (about 2½ years' earnings) or less. The widow and four children of a worker who earned $75 a week at the time he was killed will receive $25 a week in Kansas up to a total of $6,000. A widow in Indiana, under the same circumstances, would be paid $10,000, but minus the benefits paid before her husband's death. In Ohio, the death benefits would amount to $9,000; in Tennessee, $7,500; Kentucky, $9,500; Virginia, $7,500; Vermont, $6,500; and in Maine, $6,000. But, if the widow remarries, she forfeits all or most of the unpaid benefits. Consequently, young widows often receive less than the specified maximum.

Additional amounts for burial expenses vary from no provision at all in Oklahoma and $150 in Arizona, Colorado, and Florida, to $400 in California, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and New York, and to $500 in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Medical Benefits. Similar wide variations are found in the State provisions for medical care and, even more glaringly, in those for the rehabilitation of permanently impaired workers. As already pointed out, prompt and adequate medical care is one of the cornerstones of the philosophy of workmen's compensation. Aside from the humane aspects, adequate and competent medical services may get a man back to his job more promptly if he is temporarily disabled, and may minimize permanent impairment—thereby reducing the amounts of compensation benefits that otherwise would be payable. The growing recognition of this fact has been the most striking improvement over the early statutory provisions which narrowly restricted medical benefits.

Only 12 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, however, have specific provisions in the law calling for unlimited hospital and medical benefits for an injured worker. In 19 additional States, the administrative authority is sufficiently broad to permit virtually unlimited medical attention. But, in certain others, the additional amount of benefits that can be extended at the discretion of the administration is limited.

In 17 States and Alaska, however, medical benefits are strictly limited. Kentucky provides a maximum as high as $2,500, but in most of the other States, it falls below $1,000. Alabama, for example, allows 90 days or $500, and Colorado, 6 months or $1,000. Louisiana has a flat $1,000 limit, and South Dakota provides for 20 weeks or $300 and hospital costs not to exceed $700.

Although employers and insurance carriers often exceed these maximum allowances—partly because to do so is good public and industrial relations, and partly because better medical care may minimize the extent of permanent impair-

[6] Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.

ment—many others limit their expenditures to the requirements of the law. Under such conditions, it is not hard to visualize the plight of the worker who must defray additional expenses out of compensation benefits which offset less than half of his normal earnings.

Rehabilitation. Only about a third of the State workmen's compensation acts contain specific provisions for tiding a permanently impaired worker over a period of vocational rehabilitation. Some statutes, such as the one for Arizona, permit the State commission to make any awards that may be necessary to rehabilitate the injured worker for useful employment. The Wisconsin act permits full compensation payments up to 40 weeks during rehabilitation training. (Such payments are in addition to the scheduled amounts payable for the impairment.) Under the Wisconsin law, payment for the necessary maintenance and travel costs is also permitted if the training is away from the worker's place of residence. Further, compensation payments are not limited as to time while the worker is being trained in the use of artificial members. But, as a rule, State laws providing for benefits during the rehabilitation period impose specific, and less liberal, maximum limits on the amount of compensation or period of weeks. Arkansas, for example, allows up to $400; Minnesota, 25 weeks; Mississippi, $10 a week for not more than 52 weeks; Ohio, $20 a week for not more than 52 weeks; and so forth.

Rhode Island for some years has provided a curative center to make available to injured workers "all possible modern curative treatment and methods"—following the model established some years earlier in some of the Canadian Provinces. In 1951, Ohio authorized its industrial commission to advance up to $300,000 to Ohio State University to establish a rehabilitation center which is now in operation. In addition, Oregon, Washington, and Puerto Rico have such systems.

In two-thirds of the States—including such highly important industrial States as Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and California—the task of rehabilitating a permanently disabled worker is left to public or private agencies. In some of them, rehabilitation cases may be referred by the workmen's compensation administration to the appropriate agency as a matter of routine. In many of them, however, it is up to the worker—or a charity agency—to make this connection.

Here is an example of a service which a workmen's compensation administrative agency can perform—a service in keeping both with the original concept of rehabilitating workers to gainful employment and the modern concept of encouraging self-support rather than "welfare support."

Accident Prevention

Advocates of early compensation acts argued that automatic payments to injured workers would create a greater safety consciousness on the part of employers. They believed that self-interest would prompt an employer to prevent accidents, because, by doing so, he would save money. Subsequent developments over more than 40 years have demonstrated that—in the main—this anticipation has not been fully realized. A substantial number of large employers, over the years, have developed comprehensive safety programs. But workmen's compensation costs have been only one of several considerations.

Relatively few plants have adequate safety programs. While estimates of the number of workers protected by such organized efforts necessarily are hardly more than informed guesses, it is believed that about two-thirds of all workers are not subject to planned, organized safety efforts. As a consequence, our injury toll in industry during 1952 was over 2 million disabling injuries, with an estimated direct economic loss of 206 million man-days—enough to provide full-time employment for 687,000 persons for a year.

Most workmen's compensation administrators readily agree that accident prevention is better than compensation. But relatively few can do much about it. Some have no such authority. Others lack the necessary funds. Still others believe that safety is not their concern.

As far back as 1912, the compensation commissioners of the State of Washington, in their first annual report,[7] specified that one of the objectives of the Washington act was to "supplant concealment of fault in accidents by a spirit of frank study of causes, resulting in good will between employer and operative, lessening the

[7] First Annual Report, Industrial Insurance Department, State of Washington, 1912 (p. 6).

number of preventable accidents, and reducing the cost of suffering thereunder."

Some of the States have carried out this aim creditably, especially where workmen's compensation and safety, along with other related functions, are effectively integrated into one administrative body under one administrative head. In other States, the two functions are assigned, by law, to two agencies separately enforcing the workmen's compensation act and the State's minimum requirements for industrial safety and health. As a rule, the safety or factory inspection agency receives no routine reports of work injuries from employers. Hence, many State factory inspectors routinely cover their assigned territories without regard to—and often not knowing—whether or not they are spending their time in establishments where they could do the most good.

Some States have arranged for an exchange of information between the compensation agency and the safety arm. In some jurisdictions, the accident reports flow routinely through the safety agency, either before or after they have been handled for compensation purposes; and in others, the workmen's compensation agency sends to the safety group reports of serious accidents which employers have filed with the compensation commission. But rarely is there an attempt to point to the persistent and serious violations of accepted safety practices.

To the lack of systematic coordination and inadequate staffing must be added another and extremely important factor: few of the States obtain accident-cause information adequate for a guided, selective prevention effort.

The problem of how to obtain such information has long bothered various compensation administrators. One solution attempted in recent years was to add questions relating to accident causes to the compensation reports. This additional information dealt with these elementary facts: (1) What was done unsafely so as to precipitate the accident? (2) What was unsafe in the work environment? (3) What can be done to prevent a recurrence of the accident? (4) What has been done?

Such data on specific plants or industries—and, if possible, coupled with accident costs—would help safety men do a selective safety job.

Probably no compensation administrators disavow interest in accident prevention. But a large number insist that someone else do the job. The fact that the compensation administration can assist accident prevention substantially—regardless of where in State government responsibility lies—often is overlooked.

Outlook

The history of workmen's compensation development in the States does not encourage an optimistic view of future growth. In many States, the basic statute is antiquated, holding fast (with some exceptions) to the more limited objectives of the experimental legislation of the early pioneers in this field. The laws, and the administration of them, generally have not grown with a more enlightened social point of view. Too many administrators continue to serve only as adjudicators of contested claims and—again with outstanding exceptions—are handicapped by the limited tenure of their appointments.

Few States have the necessary data to permit an adequate evaluation of what the law accomplishes, where it falls short, and what changes are necessary to keep it at socially desirable levels. Few States are in a position to gauge what, if any, additional costs would be involved in liberalizing the benefit provisions of their acts—both in terms of benefits to offset wage loss and more liberal provisions for medical care and hospitalization. Few States are concerned with the rehabilitation of permanently impaired workers, and fewer still, with an active part in accident prevention.

There is a need today for stronger public concern with the inadequacies of workmen's compensation legislation and its administration. In spite of the tremendous forward strides in other social and economic areas, our compensation legislation and administration, on the whole, lag far behind.

History of Work Stoppages in Textile Industries

BERNARD YABROFF AND ANN J. HERLIHY*

EFFORTS to secure union recognition and to improve wages and working conditions in the textile industries have been marked by long and widespread strikes. Particularly prior to the period when union organization and collective bargaining became established in important segments of the industry, these stoppages were frequently marked by great bitterness.

In most of the years from 1927 to the early 1940's, when the unions vigorously pressed organization efforts and wage demands in the face of determined employer opposition, work stoppages accounted for proportionately more idleness in the textile industries than in industry as a whole. Many major textile strikes occurred prior to 1927, although there are no statistical records of the relative amount of idleness during these earlier years.[1] In most years after 1940, strike idleness was relatively smaller in textiles than in American industry as a whole.

Most of the early stoppages did not succeed in achieving their immediate objectives, which frequently involved efforts to obtain union recognition or to resist reductions in wages or changes in other working conditions. The frequent organizing efforts were not widely successful until the mid-thirties. At the end of 1952, the textile industries, which include the manufacture of yarn and fabrics from cotton, silk, wool, and other fibers as well as the dyeing and finishing of textile mill products,[2] were extensively organized in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Organization was still limited in the South, where most of the cotton-textile industry is located.

Textile Unionism and Organizing Difficulties

Not all work stoppages in industry occur as the result of positive union or management decisions to withdraw from or suspend production until terms of employment are agreed upon. Work stoppages can also occur through the essentially spontaneous action of unorganized workers.[3] Such incidents, however, are of comparatively minor importance, at least in a statistical sense, and hence any analysis of work stoppages must relate largely to labor-management relations as affected by union organization.

Development of Textile Unions. Early textile unions, located mainly in New England, were local and craft in character, as was all American unionism in its formative stages. The first textile union on a broader basis was established in the 1850's with the formation of the Benevolent and Protective Association of United Mule Spinners of New England. This union was among the first affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, and made active efforts to educate workers regarding the values of organization. By 1900, five national textile-craft unions existed. Under AFL sponsorship, several craft unions amalgamated in 1901 into one national union to form the United Textile Workers (UTW). However, in the face of strong employer opposition, adverse economic conditions, and internal union conflict during the next three decades, the UTW was able to organize only a small proportion of the workers in the industry.

During this period, the UTW's position was challenged by several unaffiliated, rival unions. The 1912 Lawrence, Mass., strike marked the high point of the activity and influence of the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) in the textile field. Dissatisfaction of some UTW locals with the policies of the national

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[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics has continuous data on the number of work stoppages occurring in the industry group since 1916, and data on the number of workers involved and on man-days of idleness since 1927.

[2] The definition of the textile industries as used in this study conforms to industry group 22, Textile Mill Products, of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Beginning in 1942, hosiery and knitting mills were included in this group, in conformity with a revision of the SIC classification system. Tests indicate that this inclusion does not substantially affect the strike trend for the group, and hosiery stoppages and union organization are not discussed in this article.

[3] Labor Unrest in North Carolina, 1932, by H. M. Douty. (*In* Social Forces, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, May 1933, pp. 579-88.)

leadership led to the formation of the National Amalgamation of Textile Operatives in 1916 (renamed the American Federation of Textile Operatives in 1920). The Amalgamated Textile Workers was established in 1919 to organize the unskilled and immigrant workers not organized by the UTW. Despite temporary successes, these unions, as well as the UTW, declined rapidly during the 1920's from peaks of membership and influence achieved during World War I and the immediate postwar period. The Communist-dominated National Textile Workers Union achieved some support in the South in the late 1920's, but collapsed soon after its defeat in the bitter Gastonia, N. C., strike in 1929.

Organizing efforts were not widely successful until the general resurgence of unionism in the mid-1930's. In 1935, the UTW affiliated with the newly formed Committee for Industrial Organization. In 1939, a majority of the UTW locals merged with the CIO-sponsored Textile Workers Organizing Committee to become the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA–CIO). Other UTW locals reaffiliated with the AFL and, in combination with several AFL federal textile locals, formed again the United Textile Workers of America (AFL).[4]

In 1952, the bulk of northern textile workers were organized. However, despite organizing drives during the past few years in the South where most cotton and synthetic textiles are produced, only a small proportion of the workers were unionized.

Barriers to Organization. The organizing difficulties that have been experienced in the textile industries are traceable to a variety of factors, including the heterogeneous composition of their labor force, their geographical dispersion, interunion and intraunion rivalry, and employer opposition. The employment of proportionately large numbers of women has probably also been a factor. The industries, for the most part, are intensely competitive, and severe fluctuations in business conditions have presented additional impediments to unionization. Geographic mobility, particularly of the cotton-textile industry, has also been important. The recession affecting the industry during 1951 and the possibility of further movement toward the South produced renewed union-employer tensions.

These barriers to organization were reflected in the frequent failure of the early textile strikes to achieve their immediate objectives and, in part, in the violence that accompanied many of these disputes. Major textile strikes were often attended by the intervention of local police and State militia, the mass arrest and conviction of strikers, and the eviction of strikers from company-owned houses. Some of the most violent and dramatic of these conflicts occurred during 1929–30, when textile workers' protests against the "stretch-out" and the "speed-up" [5] merged with an intensive, but largely unsuccessful, southern-textile organizing campaign. During the 1934 nation-wide textile strike, 12 strikers and 1 deputy sheriff were killed and scores wounded. With more widespread organization and collective bargaining, strike action in recent years has not been as productive of extreme incidents as in former periods. Tensions continue to exist, however, in many areas.

Work Stoppages Prior to 1916

A number of large and prolonged stoppages of textile workers took place before World War I, when the statistical record of work stoppages begins. All of the large recorded strikes, except for one involving woolen and worsted mills at Lawrence, Mass., in 1912, were terminated with no immediate gains for the workers.[6]

The earliest recorded major stoppage on which detailed information is available occurred in 1875, when some 15,000 cotton textile workers in Fall

[4] The Textile Workers Union reported 361,970 average annual dues-paying members in 1951 and the United Textile Workers, 90,000. (Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1127, Directory of Labor Unions in the United States, 1952.) These figures, the latest published by the Bureau, reflect union membership before some TWUA locals transferred their affiliation to the UTW in the first half of 1952.

For other detailed information on the change in affiliation, see CIO Textile and AFL Hosiery Conventions, Monthly Labor Review, June 1952 (p. 648). An up-to-date history of textile unionism is not available; some of the sources for this study were: Textile Unionism and the South (1931), by George S. Mitchell; When Southern Labor Stirs (1931), by Thomas Tippett; The Cotton-Mill Worker (1944), by Herbert J. Lahne; Labor in the South (1947), Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 898.

[5] The term "stretch-out" generally designates the practice of increasing the number of machines assigned to an operator; "speed-up" refers to the installation of faster machines and automatic controls.

[6] Further details on major stoppages will be published by the Bureau in a forthcoming processed report.

River, Mass., struck unsuccessfully for 2 months against a 10-percent wage reduction. The same group of mills was struck in 1879 in a vain attempt to win a wage increase of 10 percent; in the preceding 6 years, a series of wage reductions had cut wages about 45 percent. Two major strikes were recorded in 1903: one involved 17,000 cotton workers in Lowell, Mass., who struck for a 10-percent wage increase; the other involved 90,000 Philadelphia textile workers who struck for a shorter workweek.

Several other large textile strikes took place prior to World War I. Some 26,000 workers at textile mills in Fall River, Mass., were idle for 6 months beginning July 27, 1904, when members of the United Textile Workers (AFL) struck in protest against a wage cut and increased work load. From mid-January to mid-March 1912, approximately 25,000 workers at woolen and worsted mills in Lawrence, Mass., were on strike in protest against a decrease in weekly earnings that resulted from a State law reducing the hours of work for women and minors.

Strikes from 1916 to 1952

Textile strike activity has frequently paralleled strike activity in industry generally. An annual average of 240 strikes occurred in the 5-year period 1916–20 (see table). This average was exceeded only four times between 1916 and 1952. Only one major strike occurred, however, in this 5-year period: some 120,000 woolen- and worsted-mill workers in New England and New Jersey won a 15-percent hourly wage increase after a 3-month strike in 1919.

During the decade 1921–30, the number of strikes declined sharply (the average was less than 100 a year). Wartime gains in union membership were lost, first as a result of the postwar depression and then because of several long strikes over widespread wage reductions and increased working hours, the open-shop drive, and continued migration of the cotton-textile industry to the South. Some 85,000 workers in New England woolen and worsted mills were idled beginning January 23, 1922, for 9 months when they protested a general 20-percent wage cut. A strike of 10,000 workers in Passaic, N. J., woolen and worsted mills, begun in late January 1926, largely in protest over a prior 10-percent wage cut, continued for 13 months. Idleness of 25,000 workers at cotton-textile mills in New Bedford, Mass., for 174 days in 1928 contributed heavily to the near-record total (for textiles) of 4,000,000 man-days of idleness.

Work stoppages in the textile industries, 1916–52

Year	Stoppages	Number of workers involved [1]	Man-days idle [1]	
			Number	Percent of estimated working time [2]
1916	261			
1917	247			
1918	212			
1919	273			
1920	211			
1921	114			
1922	115			
1923	134			
1924	80			
1925	139			
1926	90			
1927	69	9,680	224,000	0.1
1928	84	36,400	4,030,000	1.2
1929	116	34,700	838,000	.3
1930	51	8,900	396,000	.1
1931	62	62,100	2,090,000	.8
1932	61	15,100	246,000	.1
1933	247	146,000	3,200,000	1.3
1934	184	435,000	8,890,000	2.3
1935	202	75,200	1,820,000	.7
1936	168	43,900	1,430,000	.5
1937	231	89,700	1,660,000	.6
1938	108	41,000	661,000	.3
1939	92	30,500	696,000	.2
1940	91	26,200	273,000	.1
1941	198	82,000	874,000	.3
1942 [3]	198	93,500	464,000	.1
1943	177	54,400	306,000	.1
1944	184	55,300	471,000	.1
1945	187	107,000	1,460,000	.4
1946	188	50,700	1,360,000	.4
1947	82	35,500	976,000	.3
1948	82	21,200	719,000	.2
1949	85	26,500	419,000	.2
1950	147	48,400	686,000	.2
1951	121	153,000	3,490,000	1.1
1952	95	36,500	1,070,000	.34

[1] For the period 1916–26, only the number of stoppages is known.
[2] For each year, "estimated working time" was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers by the number of days worked by most employees. This number excludes Saturdays when customarily not worked, Sundays, and established holidays. The basic employment data were prepared by the Bureau's Division of Employment Statistics. Revisions in estimates made subsequent to their initial release have not been incorporated since tests indicate they would not result in significant changes in the matters shown here.
[3] Beginning in 1942, hosiery and knitting mills were included in the Textile Mill Products' group, in conformity with a revision in the Standard Industrial Classification system. Tests indicate that this inclusion does not substantially affect the strike trend for the group.

Southern Textile Strikes, 1919–29. While no major textile strikes occurred in the South between 1919 and 1929, a number of stoppages, each involving fewer than 10,000 workers, contributed significantly to the history and development of textile unionism in the South. There was a heavy concentration of strikes in 1919 when the workers demanded shorter hours and union recognition

and protested the change from wartime bonuses to straight wages. Strike activity and organization dropped considerably in 1920; but on June 1, 1921, the walkout of some 9,000 workers in 9 towns resulted in the largest southern cotton-textile strike up to that time. The UTW had taken strike action partly to help its fight against wage cuts in the North. Within 3 months, the strike terminated in defeat for the employees.

As a result of this loss, the UTW virtually disappeared from the South until 1929. Some small, sporadic and apparently spontaneous strikes occurred during the 1920's, but it was not until 1929 that any considerable strike activity occurred. Early in that year, a large number of strikes occurred in protest against the "stretch-out." While many of these stoppages were small and of short duration, without any union organization, the larger strikes were union-led and the right to union membership became an issue.

The first of these strikes involved some 5,000 members of the UTW who left work at the American Glanzstaff and Bemberg Rayon Companies of Elizabethton, Tenn., for 13 days. They returned to work with a verbal agreement for uniform higher wage scales at both plants, rehiring of workers without discrimination and recognition of shop-grievance committees. Several weeks later, discharges of grievance committeemen precipitated a further stoppage involving about 3,000 workers. This walkout lasted about 6 weeks, and ended when the company agreed to review union complaints of mass discrimination.

In early April 1929, some 1,100 workers [7] at the Loray mill in Gastonia, N. C., struck for several weeks, demanding a $20 weekly minimum wage, shorter hours, union recognition, and improved working conditions. The union involved was the Communist-controlled National Textile Workers (Ind.). Some 1,600 members of the UTW left work in mid-July at Marion, N. C., mills in an effort to obtain shorter hours without a cut in pay and union recognition with no discrimination.

The third strike, which ended the southern battles in this period, involved some 4,000 members of the UTW at the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., in Danville, Va. The workers returned after 6 months without gaining any of the immediate objectives for which they had struck—revocation of a 10-percent wage cut, abolition of the "stretch-out," and no discrimination because of union membership.

Strikes Since 1933. Beginning in 1933, economic recovery and the enactment of legislation supporting and protecting union organization provided a favorable situation during which textile unions vigorously pressed for union recognition and wage demands. In terms of number of workers involved and man-days of idleness, the year 1934 saw the greatest textile strike activity of any year of the past quarter century. Three major stoppages occurred in that year. About 22,000 Alabama cotton-textile workers, members of the United Textile Workers (AFL), left work on July 17. Their demands included a minimum weekly wage of $12 for a 30-hour week, abolition of the "stretch-out," reemployment of discharged union members, and union recognition. After 46 days (on September 3), this idleness became part of an industrywide general textile strike, involving 310,000 workers. The major issues in this stoppage included union recognition, industrywide bargaining, abolition of the "stretch-out," shorter working hours with no change in pay, and a procedure for handling complaints involving violations of section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which guaranteed workers the right to organize and bargain collectively. Beginning October 25, 25,000 workers in northern silk-dyeing and finishing plants went on strike for 40 days.

The 1937–38 recession, coupled with difficulties in penetrating textile centers that had long resisted union organization, on the one hand, and the comparatively stable position of the union in other areas, on the other, served to dampen strike pressures for the next few years. Strike activity increased in 1941 and during the early war years and the postwar year 1946. Thereafter, the frequency and severity of textile strikes declined until 1950–51, when inflationary pressures generated by the Korean outbreak led to demands for increased wages and supplementary wage benefits, which were opposed by the employers. The failure of demand for textiles to meet generally

[7] This figure is taken from the official records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Herbert Lahne, in *The Cotton Mill Worker* (p. 217), reported that 1,700–1,800 workers were on strike.

anticipated levels contributed to this employer opposition; the consequence was increased strike activity which reached a high point early in 1951 when two widespread and prolonged strikes occurred in the woolen and worsted as well as the cotton and rayon industries. On February 16, some 48,000 workers in woolen and worsted mills in 11 eastern States were idled over wage and related fringe issues. A strike in cotton and rayon mills in seven southern States began in April and lasted about 4 months. It ended when most of the workers returned to work without formal settlement.[3]

Strike Issues

Basic economic issues have historically been the major immediate causes of work stoppages in the textile industries, as in virtually all American industry. Although much of the textile strike history before the 1930's was rooted in conflicts over the right to organize and bargain collectively without discriminatory discharges, wages (both efforts to raise wages and to resist wage reductions) and hours of work have comprised the most important single cause of strikes in each year except five since 1927 (the period for which detailed statistics are available).

The closely related issue of workloads in certain periods also has been an important factor in textile-industry strikes. During the late 1920's and the early 1930's, the "stretch-out" and the "speed-up" became prominent causes of textile stoppages, particularly in the South. These issues were significant contributing factors in the chain of explosive strikes that occurred during the southern textile organizing drive in 1929–30. The widespread establishment of "efficiency" systems was also one of the principal causes of the nationwide textile strike in 1934.

Although in most years wage increases were the most important single issue, the stimulus to union organization provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act caused demands for recognition and other union-security provisions to become significant causes of stoppages from 1933 until the defense period of 1940–41.

[3] See Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1951, Monthly Labor Review, May 1952 (p. 511).

The International Trade Secretariats

MELVIN J. SEGAL*

Two separate but cooperating branches—the International Trade Secretariats (ITS) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)—currently make up the free international trade-union movement.[1] The ITS, originally formed a number of years before any other purely trade-union international, are autonomous organizations composed of national unions in specific trades or industries, such as the International Association of Machinists and the United Steelworkers of America. As such, they are supposed to limit their activities to the problems of their respective industries and to leave the determination of broad international labor policies to the ICFTU, the affiliates of which are countrywide federations of national unions, such as the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In fact, however, it is impossible to separate the functions. This overlap in responsibilities underlies the two major current problems of the ITS: their lack of non-European affiliates and their relationship with the ICFTU.

Some American trade union leaders, who believe that American workers can gain little economically from international trade unionism, consider that combating totalitarian movements is the primary international task; this, in their opinion, is a function of the ICFTU. For this and other reasons, American participation in the ITS lags far behind that in the ICFTU. However, the socioeconomic functions of the ITS, on which they have increasingly concentrated, have assumed an added importance in the postwar period. A growing number of American labor leaders realize that there is more to international labor relations than affiliation with the ICFTU and that trade secretariats have great potentialities for effective activity.

The question of whether the two wings of the movement should be integrated is a long-standing one, having been considered before World War II by the ITS and the International Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU), prewar counterpart of the ICFTU, and again when the IFTU was replaced by the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in 1945. After the major Western affiliates' withdrawal from the WFTU and the December 1949 formation of the ICFTU, the WFTU organized 12 trade departments [2] within its framework. One of the chief objectives of these departments has been to attack the ITS. The latter, however, have retained their autonomy and worked out cooperative arrangements with the ICFTU. Under current ICFTU leadership, there may be continued cooperation. But, in view of past difficulties, it is perhaps too optimistic to assume that a solution has been found, and the problem should receive further study. Increased integration of the two branches of the free movement—without sacrifice of the secretariats' autonomy—would strengthen the anti-Communist trade-union organization and promote the efficient worldwide organization which is necessary to build free democratic trade unions in competition with the WFTU trade departments.

Structure and Functions of the ITS

The 20 ITS currently in operation had a total affiliated membership in late 1952 of approximately 26 million. They varied in size from the "Big Three" (metal, transport, and miners) to the relatively small tobacco and diamond workers' organizations, as shown in the accompanying table.

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[1] In addition to the anti-Communist, nondenominational ICFTU and ITS and the Communist-dominated WFTU, the international movement includes the relatively small, mainly Catholic, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and several minor European organizations. For a history and description of the movement, see Labor and Internationalism, by Lewis L. Lorwin, Macmillan, New York, 1929, and The International Labor Movement by John Price, Oxford University Press, London, 1945.

[2] Covering agricultural and forestry workers; building, wood, and building materials workers; chemical and allied industries workers; food, drink, tobacco, hotel, cafe, and restaurant workers; leather, shoe, fur, and leather goods workers; metallurgical and engineering workers; miners; postal, telegraph, telephone, and radio workers; seamen, dockers, fishermen, inland waterways, and port workers; teachers; textile- and clothing-industry workers; and land and air transport workers.

Development of the ITS. Attempts to form international associations of workers in one craft or industry were made as far back as the 1870's, but the real beginnings came in the years 1889–90, when the typographical-worker, leather-worker, and miner internationals were organized. Formation of the early ITS was stimulated by the growth of trade unions, especially in western Europe, and by the outbreak of strikes which attracted international attention. In addition, the Congresses of the Second Socialist International offered labor officials from various countries an opportunity to meet, and it was natural for leaders in a given trade to talk over common problems and discuss plans for international trade-union organizations.[3]

During World War I, all the secretariats collapsed. They were reorganized afterward, however, and grew in size and significance. In 1927, they numbered 27, but during the latter part of the interwar period their number was reduced by amalgamation. Small craft secretariats with few affiliates and inadequate funds were unable to operate efficiently during this period, and, with the growth of industrial unions and the rise of totalitarianism in Europe, the combination of trade secretariats seemed to be necessary.

Before World War I, and again in the late twenties, a pre-eminent role in the trade secretariats was played by the German unions, the most highly organized labor movement in Europe. Some of the secretariats ceased to function with

[3] Editor's note: At that time, the Socialist International was the only international organization representing labor's political and economic interests. An important factor in the formation of the ITS was the strong feeling of need, in labor circles, for separate organizations to handle specific economic matters.

Estimated total and United States membership of the International Trade Secretariats, 1952

Name	Membership	Number of countries involved	Headquarters location	United States affiliates	
				Name	Membership [1]
International Shoe and Leather Workers' Federation	285,165	12	Northampton	None	
International Federation of Building and Woodworkers	1,700,000	18	Copenhagen	Upholsterers' International Union of North America (AFL)	50,000
International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, and Technical Employees	1,332,799	12	Amsterdam	None	
Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers	13,356	8	Antwerp	Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America (AFL)	450
International Union of Food and Drink Workers' Associations	478,450	14	Copenhagen	United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO)	130,000
				Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America (AFL)	150,000
International Garmentworkers' Federation	770,000	14	London	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL)	350,000
				United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (AFL)	32,000
International Graphical Federation	532,310	15	Bern	None	
International Union of Hotel, Restaurant, and Bar Workers	149,781	9	Stockholm	Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union (AFL)	75,000
International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers' Unions	979,404	16	Amsterdam	United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union (AFL) [2]	40,000
International Federation of Journalists [3]			Brussels	American Newspaper Guild (CIO)	25,000
International Landworkers' Federation	1,014,670	15	Utrecht	National Farm Labor Union (AFL)	13,000
International Metalworkers' Federation	5,912,144	14	Bern	International Association of Machinists (AFL)	600,000
				United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America International Union (CIO)	1,000,000
				United Steelworkers of America (CIO)	900,000
				Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO)	70,000
Miners' International Federation	2,406,653	19	London	United Mine Workers of America (Ind.)	600,000
Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone International	916,890	21	Bern	National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL)	103,000
International Federation of Unions of Employees in Public and Civil Services	1,615,194	17	London	American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL)	100,000
International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions	700,000	9	Brussels	American Federation of Teachers (AFL)	55,000
International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations	1,241,788	16	Manchester	None	
International Federation of Tobacco Workers	54,100	8	Copenhagen	None	
International Transportworkers' Federation	6,000,000	50	London	Railway Labor Executives' Association (Ind.) (18 Unions)	928,777
				National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America (AFL)	9,000
				International Longshoremen's Association (AFL)	65,600
				Seafarers' International Union of North America (AFL)	45,000
				International Air Line Pilots Association (AFL)	6,400
				International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America (AFL)	625,000
				Radio Officers' Union (AFL)	1,280
International Federation of Variety Artists [4]			Amsterdam	None	

[1] Figures indicate dues-paying membership in the ITS and are not necessarily the unions' actual membership. For example, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union has a membership of 400,000 but it pays an affiliation fee for only 75,000 to its secretariat.

[2] Founded in May 1952 and no membership data yet available.

[3] Founded in January 1952 and no membership data yet available.

the rise of Hitlerism, and practically all were victims of World War II. A notable exception was the International Transportworkers' Federation (ITF) which was and is the most powerful of all the trade secretariats. Its power has been largely due to its leadership and the nature of its membership. Edo Fimmen, its interwar leader, was one of the outstanding men in the international labor movement. Moreover, the ITF affiliates, especially in railroading and the maritime trades, are among the oldest and most highly organized unions, and the seafarers, by the nature of their work, tend to be more "internationally minded" than other workers. By moving its headquarters from Amsterdam to London a few days before the outbreak of war in 1939, the ITF was able to continue to function. The International Metalworkers' Federation and the Miners' International Federation also maintained some of their activities and, in cooperation with the ITF, participated in propaganda work on behalf of the Allied war effort.

In the course of the international trade-union movement's reestablishment and reorganization after World War II, further amalgamation of the ITS occurred, with the result that they numbered 17 in 1950. The pressure for amalgamation during this period was largely to strengthen the ITS' position in their struggle with the WFTU (see p. 378). It has been contended that giant secretariats are unwieldy because they cater to so many types of workers; this argument has been at least partly answered by the development of sections and conferences for individual trades within a particular secretariat. Indeed, further amalgamation might be justified; for example, the small tobacco secretariat might be brought into the food and drink international.

Three new secretariats were recently formed—the teachers in 1951 and the journalists and artists in 1952—and plans are under way for the establishment of a petroleum workers' international.

The total current affiliation of the ITS is approximately half that of the ICFTU, which had an estimated membership of 53 million in 1952. Much of this disparity is because the ICFTU includes most of the countrywide federations in the free world, while many of the ITS continue to be concentrated in Europe. On the other hand, the ITS includes some national unions whose country federations do not belong to ICFTU. Moreover, it appears that ITS affiliations will increase. The ICFTU and the ITS are following policies similar to those followed by the IFTU and the ITS during the interwar period. The IFTU induced its country federations to encourage national unions to join the secretariats, and most of the secretariats' constitutions required members to belong to country federations affiliated with the IFTU; during this period, the total affiliated memberships of the ITS and the IFTU were about equal.

ITS Functions. The effectiveness of the ITS up to the present has been, on the whole, quite modest when viewed in the light of their purposes. Their primary purpose has always been to improve the socioeconomic conditions of workers in the affiliated organizations through international trade-union activity. Before World War II, they frequently had the long-run goal of establishing democratic socialism, but now that is rarely one of their objectives. Rather they hope to build up international solidarity of workers within a trade or industry in order to establish a world of economic security, democracy, and peace. An underlying assumption of the trade secretariats is that such solidarity can be built through international conferences, exchange of workers between nations, and international workers' educational institutes where problems common to the workers within a craft or industry can be discussed.

Of perhaps more immediate concern to the ITS are the following six specific objectives:

(1) Exchange of information, through bulletins and international conferences, in order to assist affiliated unions in their negotiations with employers and in their national legislative programs.

(2) Financial or moral aid to member unions in case of strikes or lockouts. Generally, secretariat officials notify affiliates of a labor dispute in the trade and appeal to them to make contributions to the member union involved and to discourage "blacklegs" in one country from migrating to the country where the strike is taking place. Moreover, the secretariat may encourage affiliated unions to prohibit work on "struck" materials transferred from another country. The ITF has had some success in encouraging longshoremen's unions to boycott

"unfair" ships. On the other hand, in Marseilles and other western European ports, the ITF has been a major factor in breaking up Communist attempts to prevent the unloading of Marshall Plan goods.

(3) Protection of workers while employed in countries other than their own. Some of the early ITS were formed to administer international agreements among craft unions of different countries dealing with the "viaticum"—a form of mixed travel and unemployment benefits for journeymen who followed the tradition (especially common in central Europe) of traveling throughout Europe for 1 year after completion of their apprenticeship period. Frequently, secretariats have arranged for workers going to another country for employment to exchange their union cards without paying initiation fees. For example, international transfer cards issued by the International Miners' Federation exempt European workers in good standing who migrate to the United States or Canada from United Mine Workers initiation fees. A few secretariats have detailed reciprocity agreements entitling migrating members to unemployment, accident, sickness, and other benefits from the affiliated union in the country to which they migrate. While provisions regarding travel and migration are not as significant as formerly, clauses attempting to safeguard the interest of members transferring to other countries are frequently found in ITS constitutions.

(4) Organization of workers in the underdeveloped areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Since the ITS re-formation after World War II, this objective has taken on increased significance. Although the ICFTU has a primary responsibility for and has taken the lead in such organization, the experience and skills of the ITS are necessary in organizing specific categories of workers. For example, in dealing with plantation workers (the largest single group of employees in underdeveloped areas), the ICFTU is being assisted by the International Landworkers' Federation whose officials are experts on the problems of agricultural laborers. The majority of the ITS are cooperating with the ICFTU, and they have made financial contributions for the establishment of ICFTU regional offices, trade-union schools, and other expenses necessary in such a campaign.

(5) Contact with intergovernmental agencies. With the establishment of such organizations as the United Nations and its specialized agencies and such projects as the European Recovery Program and the Schuman Plan, the work of the secretariats has grown vastly. For, while the ICFTU speaks for the free international labor movement as a whole, the ITS are in a better position to deal with the problems of a particular industry. An outstanding example of ITS work with intergovernmental bodies is that with the tripartite industry committees of the International Labor Organization (ILO). The seafarers had found the Joint Maritime Commission, established in 1920, useful as a medium for making known their views on matters affecting their trade and for submitting proposals for ILO Conventions. As a result, many of the trade secretariats requested the ILO to establish committees for other industries, and, since 1945, nine industry committees have been established.

(6) Counteracting the operations of the WFTU trade departments. For instance, the metalworkers in early 1952 set up a commission to outline a campaign for strengthening free trade unions in the strategic metalworking industries, particular consideration being given to the threat of unemployment as a Communist propaganda weapon. The above-cited thwarting of Communist attempts to prevent the unloading of Marshall Plan supplies and the organizational drives in underdeveloped areas are also examples of this type of ITS activity.

Internal Organization. How well a secretariat performs its functions depends upon the effectiveness of its organization; some continue to be merely "mail box organizations," inadequately staffed and poorly financed. The key officer is the general secretary: he must have command of several languages and be an able administrator, capable of international leadership and of managing the organization. Only nine secretariats have full-time general secretaries, the remainder having honorary secretaries who are national officers paid by the unions in their own countries. Most have small staffs, consisting of the general secretary and 1 or 2 clerks. However, a few—such as the miners and the building and wood, metal, public and civil service, and transport workers—have more adequate staffs which include translators and research specialists. Headquarters is usually lo-

cated in the country of the general secretary. Indicative of the European influence in the ITS is the fact that, in every case, this country is currently European. Great Britain has replaced Germany as the favorite headquarters country, followed by the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, and Sweden.

Secretariat congresses, which generally meet every 3 years, determine policies, appoint committees, and elect officers. Each union is entitled to send delegates, with voting rights according to its affiliated membership. The executive committee or general council frequently consists of 9 to 12 members who may be chosen on the basis of nationality or language so that, for example, English, French, German, and Scandinavian groups are represented. It usually meets once a year and has the power to act between congresses. A smaller group of executive committee members residing in the headquarters country—the management committee—meets at least twice a year and oversees the work of the secretariat. Trade sections and trade conferences give the various subdivisions within a large secretariat more adequate representation and permit effective handling of their peculiar technical problems. For instance, the ITF has seven sections: railwaymen, road transport workers, inland waterway workers, dockers, seafarers, fishermen, and the civil aviation staff.

American Labor and the ITS

While nearly 15 million of the estimated 16 million organized workers in the United States are represented in the ICFTU through the AFL, CIO, and UMWA, only approximately 6 million have representation in the ITS (see table p. 373). Before World War II a reverse situation prevailed: even though the AFL did not belong to the IFTU during most of the interwar period, some AFL unions were affiliated with the trade secretariats, and they were the main link between American unions and the international labor movement. From 1945 to 1949, the affiliation of AFL unions with the secretariats again constituted that organization's main connection with the international movement. At that time the CIO was a member of the WFTU.

Why have so many American unions failed to join the secretariats? United States labor officials are becoming increasingly interested in international affairs, but they appear to believe that they can act most effectively through the ICFTU and they seem uncertain of the secretariats' role. Some union leaders apparently feel that the ITS merely furnish opportunities for officials to attend international meetings, which neither formulate nor execute action programs, and for international secretaries to publish economic reports which could be made more effectively by other organizations. Further, CIO and AFL officials are more interested in international affairs than are the heads of national unions, who tend to concentrate their activities in the collective-bargaining area. The economic advantages of the ITS as a means of regulating international labor competition are naturally not as obvious to American trade-union officials as to leaders in the closely knit economy of Western Europe, where wages and working conditions of one country directly affect those of the others.

However, the attitudes of United States labor leaders are changing—more unions are joining and more union officials are participating in the work of the trade secretariats. An American union has even been instrumental in the efforts to establish a new secretariat for petroleum workers. What are the causes for these changes? One reason is that union officials may want "a clear channel for communicating with free trade-unionists . . . throughout the world" in order to discuss problems common to their industry.[4] For example, in some cases they may want to find out "how workers in other countries organized and improved their conditions." [5] However, American union officers generally do not expect immediate, tangible benefits from affiliation with a secretariat. As one official stated: "Perhaps we affiliated more at first to help others than to benefit and learn from our associations abroad." [6]

[4] Letter to author from David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, United Steelworkers of America (CIO), January 14, 1952.

[5] Letter to author from H. L. Mitchell, president, National Farm Labor Union (AFL), December 21, 1951.

[6] Letter to author from Arnold S. Zander, president, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL), December 26, 1951. Mr. Zander added: "I think, however, that we would have to admit there is much to learn from public employee unions in other countries and that process is going on in large part throughout ITS."

In fact, it is the basic assumption of some union leaders that they "can help raise living standards throughout the world . . . and lay the basis for a more peaceful environment" by joining their trade secretariat.[7] Moreover, by such an affiliation, they "are implementing the efforts which [their] parent organization . . . is making through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It is another way of doing the same thing in a specific field." [8] Thus, while the AFL and the CIO oppose the WFTU on a broad front through the ICFTU, their affiliated unions confront the WFTU trade departments in specific industries through their respective trade secretariats. For example, the Railway Labor Executives' affiliation with the ITF helped to make possible this key secretariat's resistance to the pressure for absorption by the WFTU.

The association of some American unions with the WFTU trade departments has, no doubt, made American trade-union officials more aware of the value of affiliation with the ITS, which combat the trade departments. The latter have continuously attempted to gain support from American unions, particularly those expelled from the CIO on grounds of Communist domination. Officials of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, for example, have been associated with the WFTU Seamen and Dockers' Trade-Union International, and the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers with the Miners' Trade-Union International.[9]

Relations with the ICFTU

It has been the policy for the ITS to follow the international organization of national federations on general international questions. However, at times there has been considerable conflict between the two types of organizations—particularly on the question of the organizational relationship between them. The ICFTU and the ITS have evolved a relationship which permits considerable cooperation without jeopardizing either's autonomy, but the fundamental problem remains.

History of the Problem. Relations between the IFTU and the ITS were not entirely satisfactory during the interwar years, partly because their work overlapped somewhat. For example, a trade secretariat's attempt to improve labor conditions in one industry affected labor conditions in general, and unemployment problems, which were of major importance during this period, were of concern to both. Some secretariats, notably the ITF under the leadership of Fimmen, refused to limit themselves to the economics of one industry, and also participated in political questions, such as disarmament and the fight against Fascism. During most of this period, the ITS participated in an advisory capacity at the IFTU congress and general council meetings, and annual conferences of all the trade secretariats were held under IFTU auspices. However, disagreement about the basic organization of the international movement was considerable, and the question of reorganization plagued the delegates at every IFTU congress.

Some international labor leaders argued that the IFTU should be based equally on countrywide federations and trade secretariats. Proponents of the existing organization maintained that this would result in double representation, as workers would be represented both through their federations and their national trade unions, and that confusion would prevail if a group's ITS representative took one point of view and its federation delegate another.

Edo Fimmen took the more extreme view that the international movement should be based entirely on the ITS. He argued that: (1) It was ridiculous to expect trade secretariats such as the powerful ITF to follow IFTU policies which they did not help formulate; (2) with the growth of international cartels and corporations, wage trends and strike activities were no longer limited to one country, and the international movement should be modified accordingly; (3) as countrywide federations were built on national trade unions, so the international organization should be based on the ITS; and (4) ITS officials tended to be more international in outlook than IFTU delegates because they were likely to think in terms of their trade or

[7] Letter to author from Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America International Union (CIO), December 1, 1951.

[8] Letter to author from Marx Lewis, general secretary-treasurer, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union (AFL), December 26, 1951.

[9] New York Times, June 29, 1950 (p. 32).

industry rather than in terms of their national state. Opponents of Fimmen's viewpoint contended that: (1) The effects of the increased economic integration on an international scale were exaggerated, and wages and strikes continued to be mainly a national problem; (2) some of the ITS were "paper" organizations, and, moreover, the majority of their officials did not desire a radical change; (3) on the whole, the IFTU had been successful and actually country federations had shown more concern with general international affairs than had national trade unions; (4) national differences were inevitable, and to attempt to suppress their free expression would only increase antagonisms; and (5) an international trade-union movement based solely on trade secretariats would fail.

With the rise of the Nazis, more frequent meetings between ITS and IFTU officials were agreed on, but the ITS turned down suggestions to improve their efficiency by further amalgamation and by centralizing them at the IFTU headquarters city. No fundamental solution was reached by the time World War II broke out, when the entire international movement virtually collapsed.

During the war, an Emergency International Trade Union Council, established by the IFTU in London, drafted an overall reorganization scheme. The need to rebuild the labor movement and the wartime increase in international solidarity would make the war's end a propitious time for such changes, in the opinion of the Council, and tremendous opportunities were foreseen for a well-organized and well-equipped international trade-union movement to participate in armistice conferences, reconstruction commissions, and the peace conference. The Council proposed a new international composed of country federations and 10 "trade departments," with both categories having equal representation in its congresses and other organs; the trade departments were to elect their own general secretaries, pass on their own budgets, and carry out their own decisions, but they could use the international's research, publicity, and translation services. These proposals had the merit of suggesting a positive plan for strengthening the international movement while permitting autonomy to trade secretariats. But the draft also provided that the new organization include the trade unions from the Soviet Union and its satellites.

In establishing the WFTU, the World Trade Union Conference of October 1945 provided for the creation of trade departments, to be governed by a special regulation to be approved by the WFTU executive committee and general council. In 1946, several ITS formally proclaimed their willingness to enter into negotiations with the WFTU, provided autonomy in their own sphere of activity was sufficiently guaranteed, and a few secretariats had separate talks with WFTU representatives concerning the proposed regulations. But the ITS were, in general, opposed to this individual approach and urged the WFTU to call a conference of delegates of all the trade secretariats.

Such conferences were held in December 1946 and August 1947, but the WFTU and ITS officials were unable to agree on the trade departments' role. The Soviet delegates, who insisted that the ITS recommendations concerning the departments' regulations were subject to veto by the WFTU executive committee, were opposed to autonomous departments with financial independence. According to the ITS, they were faced with an ultimatum to move their offices to Paris, the WFTU headquarters city, and to give up their separate collection of fees—terms which they argued would place the trade departments under the control of WFTU officials and, eventually, of the Russian organizations, which were not even affiliated with the ITS.

A final conference was held in Paris in September 1948, but by this time trade-secretariat officials were unwilling to discuss the problem of integration with WFTU officials, and the formation of trade departments with the cooperation of the ITS had become an academic question. Not only had the ITS demands for greater autonomy and financial independence been rejected, but the development of the East-West "cold war" in 1947 had created a basic split within the Federation which led to the western members' withdrawal in 1949.

Arrangements with the ICFTU. At the last conference with the WFTU, trade-secretariat officials established a committee to look after ITS interests

vis-a-vis the WFTU, and in March 1949 it was succeeded by the ITS Coordinating Committee. The Committee participated in the establishment of the ICFTU in December 1949, and, at the behest of Committee representative J. H. Oldenbroek of the ITF, a suggestion for trade sections in the new international was eliminated from the draft constitution. Perhaps because of their experience with the WFTU, the majority of the ITS seemed opposed to any form of integration which suggested trade departments.

Instead of trade sections, a "consultative" arrangement was worked out early in 1950. The Coordinating Committee could send one delegate with consultative status to meetings of the ICFTU emergency committee, two to executive board meetings, and five to general council meetings. Individual trade secretariats could also be represented at general council meetings, and each had the right to send one to three delegates, depending on its size, to the ICFTU congresses. The ICFTU, in turn, had the right to be represented at trade-secretariat congresses and Coordinating Committee meetings. A joint council was to be established to iron out differences between the ITS and the ICFTU.

Under this arrangement, there was considerable cooperation between the ITS and the ICFTU, of which Mr. Oldenbroek was general secretary. As already indicated, they have cooperated in efforts to organize workers in underdeveloped areas, although some trade-secretariat officials argued that the ITS should not be expected to finance ICFTU activities. Another joint action was the organization of the three new secretariats previously mentioned, which was guided by the ICFTU with the assistance of the Coordinating Committee and individual secretariats. A third type of cooperative activity has been the assistance given by the ICFTU to the ITS in their relations with intergovernmental agencies, notably the ILO. Since the ICFTU is represented in a consultative capacity on the ILO Governing Body, it has been able to assist the trade secretariats, especially in regard to the industry committees. For instance, the oil workers having no trade secretariat, the ICFTU consulted with the secretariats concerned in order to make the ILO Petroleum Committee more effective.

The regular consultations between the ICFTU and the ITS Coordinating Committee resulted in each section of the international trade-union movement being conversant with what the other was doing. Yet there was continuous and growing opposition to the Committee on the part of certain secretariats. Many international trade-union officials are active in both their trade secretariat and the ICFTU, and they have divided loyalties. Some of these officials feared that the Committee might become a rival of the ICFTU and attempt to destroy the tradition of an international organization based on national federations. It was also claimed that the Coordinating Committee was no longer needed after the ICFTU's establishment, and that it was duplicating the Confederation's work and required an unjustifiable expense of time and money.

In rebuttal, Committee proponents denied that they intended to rival or supplant the ICFTU and argued that, in view of the trade secretariats' experience with the WFTU, some coordination among the ITS was necessary to insure their independence and autonomy. Coordination without dependence on an outside body such as the ICFTU, it was maintained, required an organization with a budget to call meetings, to set up agendas, and to make appointments to the ICFTU governing bodies. Moreover, they contended that the Committee had performed useful work in protecting the interests of the trade secretariats when the ICFTU was formed, in making reports and holding discussions on significant subjects such as ILO industry committees, in helping to obtain new affiliations in the United States and elsewhere, and in acting as a clearing house, especially important to small and new trade secretariats.

However, when the General Conference of International Trade Secretariats was held in October 1951, 4 of the 18 existing secretariats were not taking part in the work of the Coordinating Committee. It became clear that it would be difficult to continue the Committee without these secretariats, and with the possibility of others dropping out. This situation also created difficulties for the ICFTU: it had recognized the Committee for the purpose of collective representation of the trade secretariats but could not be expected

to disregard the fact that important secretariats did not belong to the Committee. ITS officials agreed that occasional consultations on matters of common interest and regular meetings to appoint their ICFTU representatives were needed, but in general they concurred that the Coordinating Committee would have to be replaced by a more simplified arrangement which would meet the approval of all the secretariats.

Accordingly, at a conference held under ICFTU auspices in July 1952, the Committee was dissolved and the ITS elected officials to represent them in a consultative capacity on the ICFTU governing bodies. They also elected five ITS officers to a liaison committee established for the purpose of considering problems common to both the trade secretariats and the ICFTU.

The decision to abolish the Coordinating Committee raises the question of the future role of the ICFTU in relation to the trade secretariats. It is doubtful that the trade secretariats in the near future would agree to discard their historic "independence"—nor does the ICFTU appear to be interested in such a development. But there may be a much closer collaboration between the ICFTU and the trade secretariats without impinging upon their independence. The ICFTU already has a section which is maintaining contacts and servicing the trade secretariats, and this may be developed to take over most of the functions of the Coordinating Committee without encroaching on the independence of the ITS.

Even if the ITS gave up their independence and became an organic part of the ICFTU, they would not necessarily lose their autonomy. Affiliates of an overall federation like the ICFTU retain their autonomy. Just as the International Association of Machinists retained as much autonomy as it had before it reaffiliated with the AFL, the trade secretariats could have a free hand with reference to their particular activities even should they become trade sections in the ICFTU.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Expanding Occupational Opportunities for Women[1]

WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONAL PROGRESS is evident in almost any work place in the United States. But the measured evidence of what has taken place is even more convincing. Statistics show that women's opportunities have increased both in number and variety, and women have become the Nation's chief reserve work force in time of national emergency. These major trends are significant to those concerned with plans for women's education.

Increasing Number of Opportunities

Women have played an increasing part in a civilian labor force which has been growing steadily over the years.[2] From 1940 to 1950, the proportion of women in the civilian labor force rose from 24 percent to 28 percent.[3] This proportion reached 31 percent in December 1952.

In spite of the increasing employment of women working outside their homes, full-time homemakers outnumbered employed women 2 to 1 in 1950. These 32 million full-time homemakers comprised more than half (56 percent) of all women 14 years of age or over in 1950; this homemaking group constituted the same proportion in 1940.

The expansion of employment opportunities for women is subject to sharp acceleration in times of national emergency. At the peak of their employment in World War II, women made up more than 36 percent of the civilian labor force. This variation in the national need for the services of women outside their homes makes it a matter of national interest to develop and conserve the work skills of all women. Less obvious, but also of importance to the general welfare, is the varying need of thousands of women to work in order to supply the changing wants of their families. Such movements into the labor market also point to the urgency of preparing women with knowledge and skills for quick utilization in response to individual as well as national needs.

The general expansion of employment opportunities for women has resulted in a relatively greater increase of married women and women over 45 years of age in the labor force.

Married women in 1950 comprised over half (52 percent) of all women in the labor force as compared with a little more than a third (36 percent) in 1940. The percentage of working married couples not living with their parents rose from 11 to 22 percent between 1940 and 1950. The growth in part-time work opportunities in the past few years is particularly significant for married women. One-fifth of the women employed in May 1950 were on jobs at which they usually worked part-time. Such employment offers a means of easing critical national shortages in such occupations as nursing, teaching, and social work.

The number of jobs held by older women has likewise grown; among older workers, their proportion has also increased. In 1950, women formed 26 percent of all workers 45 years of age and over as compared with 18 percent in 1940.

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[1] Based on a paper presented at the American Council on Education's Section Meeting on Education of Women for Expanding Responsibilities, Washington, D. C., January 30, 1953.

[2] Handbook of Facts on Women Workers, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, 1952.

[3] Statistics unless otherwise identified are from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, decennial census reports for 1940 and 1950. The decennial sources were used because detailed occupational data are not obtained in the monthly labor force sample surveys made by the Census Bureau. Data for years other than 1940 and 1950 are from these monthly labor force sample reports and are not exactly comparable with the decennial data. The differences in survey method and results are discussed in the 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2, April 11, 1951. This report and the following are the Census sources used in the article: 16th Census of the United States Population Vol. III, Part 1, U. S. Summary; Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-59, Nos. 2, 29, 34 and Series P-57, Nos. 94, 126.

NOTE: 1950 detailed occupational data are from preliminary, unpublished summarizations made available through the courtesy of the Bureau of the Census.

One-third of all women in the age group 45 to 54 were in the labor force in 1950.[4]

Broadening of Women's Opportunities

The long-time trend has been toward the broadening of women's opportunities, so that the variety as well as the number of openings for women has increased. Although women, as compared with men, are still more concentrated in certain industries and occupations, comprehensive studies of census data from 1910 to 1940 have concluded that the occupational and industrial distribution of women resembled that of all workers more closely in 1940 than in 1910.[5] Preliminary statistics from the 1950 Decennial Census appear not only to confirm these trends but to point to their acceleration. In 1950, relatively more of all employed women were in trade, manufacturing, transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Relatively fewer were in the service industries where formerly they were more highly concentrated. The exodus from household service, in which only 9 percent of all employed women were found in 1950 compared with 18 percent in 1940, was paralleled by a large gain in the already leading clerical group and by small gains in service occupations outside private households, and in manufacturing, in sales work, and in the skilled crafts.

The distribution of men and women among the major occupational groups differs markedly, of course, and probably always will. The predominance of clerical occupations among women workers, for instance, is increasingly characteristic. In 1950, 27 percent of all women workers were clerical as compared with 21 percent in 1940.

Along with the growth in the demand for women in clerical work and many other occupations in which they have been traditionally employed, the employment of women in occupations primarily occupied by men increased significantly. In 1950, the two largest professions for women, school teaching and professional nursing (including nurses in training), comprised two-thirds of all women employed in professional and kindred work.[6] In 1940, these two professions had engaged about three-fourths of this group.

In some work in which women are still conspicuous by their small representation, their numbers are multiplying. In 1950, there were 6,475 women engineers, nearly nine times the 1940 total of 730. In spite of the fact that men engineers more than doubled in number in this decade, making engineering by far the leading profession for men, women gained percentage-wise from less than 0.3 to 1.2 percent. There were almost twice as many women dentists in 1950 (2,045) as there were in 1940 (1,047), and again women increased their proportion of the total from 1.5 to 2.7 percent. Even among lawyers, their number grew nearly 50 percent, from 4,187 in 1940 to 6,256 in 1950; and their proportion of the total legal profession increased from 2.4 to 3.5 percent. In professions in which women have been a less conspicuous minority, like editing and reporting, opportunities have also increased. In 1950, there were 28,595 women editors and reporters, nearly twice as many as the 1940 number of 14,750; and their proportion of the total grew from one-fourth to nearly one-third. These samples from some of the professions traditionally considered difficult for a woman to enter, show gains for women far beyond their gains in the labor force as a whole.

Some Relatively New Opportunities

One relatively new area of employment for women is to be found in a series of technical- and professional-aide positions which have developed out of the need to conserve our scarcer human resources. In 1950, 43,275 women were working as medical and dental technicians, more than half (57 percent) of the total number. Another 16,800 women made up more than one-fifth (22 percent) of the testing technicians who assist chemists and other scientists outside the health services.

A second recent development lies in the increasing opportunities at the top of their professions for women with high capacities and the will to remain most of their lives in the labor market. The contribution of such women in medicine, science, and the arts are well-known. But there is new evidence from many other fields. For instance:

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[4] Employment and Economic Status of Older Men and Women. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 1092, May 1952.

[5] Women's Occupations Through Seven Decades, by Janet M. Hooks, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, 1948 (p. 69); Industrial and Occupational Trends in National Employment, by Gladys L. Palmer and Ann Ratner, University of Pennsylvania, Industrial Research Department, September 1949 (pp. 4 and 17–18).

[6] These and other 1950 statistics not otherwise identified are unpublished, not-finally-checked figures from the 1950 Census made available from preliminary tables by the Bureau of the Census.

In 1950, there were about 700 women certified public accountants among the 35,000 CPA's in the United States, according to the president of the American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants.

One-fourth of the buyers and department heads in stores were women, numbering 36,127 in 1950.

The 1950 Rand McNally Bankers Directory listed 6,013 women bank officers in the United States and its possessions.

Nearly one-third (31 percent) of the proprietors of apparel and accessories stores in 1950 were women, as were one-fourth (26 percent) of the proprietors of eating and drinking places.

A third newly emphasized area will call for the contributions of outstanding and well-prepared women in the field of human relations; it will require social scientists skilled in analysis, planning, research, and development, and, on the applied side, such operating specialists as personnel workers. These fields will probably always be overcrowded at the bottom by would-be specialists. In 1950, 11,376 women, in addition to those classified as college faculty in the Census, were social scientists and constituted one-third of the total. Another 15,000 women personnel and labor-relations workers comprised 29 percent of the total professional workers in that field.

In the fourth place, there is a new participation of women in several distinct types of public service: in Federal, State, and local legislatures; in policy-making positions in the executive branches of government; in international relations, both in the foreign service and in such international bodies as the United Nations and the International Labor Office; and in military service. Statistics for 1952, gathered by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, indicate that progress in these fields is not only continuing, but also accelerating.[7] In the 1953 State legislatures, the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee reported an all-time high total of 285 women lawmakers, as compared with 29 in 1920.

A fifth new development worth noting is the expansion of opportunities for the women of the United States to work outside the country. Although students need no encouragement in this direction, it is true that overseas opportunities are significantly greater than they were a decade ago, and are likely to continue to expand. Clerical jobs in this field are most numerous, but women also serve abroad in many capacities; for example, as journalists, news photographers, airline stewardesses, nurses, teachers, librarians, recreation workers, home economists, and even as geologists.

New frontiers in familiar occupations also challenge women pioneers who have basic preparation in them; for example, the use of television in teaching and of microphotography in library work, nutrition research in home economics, and specialized work with the increasing number of the aged in social, recreational, medical, and educational specialties.

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[7] Status of Women in the United States, 1952. Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, 1952.

Union-Status Provisions in Collective Agreements, 1952

THE terms of three-quarters of 1,653 collective agreements in effect in 1952[1] provided for some form of union security, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics analysis. In addition, almost as many agreements, 71 percent, provided for checkoff of union dues, as well as various union assessments in some instances. Nearly half of the agreements had both union-security and checkoff provisions, while less than 5 percent had neither.

In the Bureau analysis, union-security provisions were classified into two major catagories: those providing for (1) union shop and its various modified forms, wherein all employees (or specified groups) in the collective bargaining unit are required to be members of the union, and (2) maintenance of membership, which does not compel employees to join the union, but requires those who are presently members, or later become members, to maintain their membership for the duration of the agreement.

[1] The agreements were in effect during all or part of 1952. Several important agreements which formerly provided only sole bargaining recognition (and are so classified in this analysis) were renegotiated in the latter part of 1952 and now contain union-shop or modified union-shop provisions. Notable examples are the agreements between Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) and between International Harvester Co. and United Electrical Workers (Ind.).

Labor-Management Negotiations During 1952

Union security was a key issue in the 1952 contract negotiations between the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and basic steel companies. The Wage Stabilization Board recommended that the parties negotiate some form of union shop, but the companies rejected this recommendation. The clause finally agreed upon by the union and major steel companies reads:

> All employees who on the date of this Agreement are members of the Union in good standing in accordance with its constitution and by-laws and all employees who shall become members after that date shall, as a condition of employment, maintain their membership in the Union in good standing for the duration of this Agreement; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to any employee who, within the 15 days next preceding the end of this Agreement, shall withdraw from the Union.
>
> For the purposes of this Section an employee shall not be deemed to have lost his membership in the Union in good standing until the International Secretary-Treasurer of the Union shall have determined that the membership of such employee in the Union is not in good standing and shall have given the Company a notice in writing of that fact.
>
> Each new employee shall sign and furnish to the Company at the time of his employment an application card, in duplicate, for membership in the Union, in a form agreed to in writing by the Company and the Union. A copy of such card shall be furnished to the employee. Such application card shall provide that it shall not become effective until the expiration of 30 days after the date of his employment and that it shall not thereafter become effective if such employee shall mail to the Company a written notice of his election not to become a member of the Union, which notice shall be postmarked not less than 15 days and not more than 30 days after the date of his employment. The Company shall promptly furnish to the Union a copy of each such notice received by it. If such application shall become effective at the expiration of such 30 days, one signed copy of it shall then be turned over to the Union. The Union shall be given reasonable opportunity to inspect all such notices which shall be received by the Company.[2]

An interesting modification of a union shop was negotiated in 1952 by the Western Union Co. and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL). It requires employees to pay dues to the union but does not compel them to join. This type of provision is often referred to as the "agency shop."

Federal and State Legislation

The Defense Production Act of 1952 withdrew from the Wage Stabilization Board its authority to settle disputes, including those involving union-security provisions. Other than this, no new Federal or State legislation affecting union security was enacted during 1952.

The Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947, applicable to industries affecting interstate commerce, bans the closed shop, but permits union-shop and maintenance-of-membership agreements if the signatory union has complied with certain requirements of the act regarding filing of financial reports and non-Communist affidavits by officers.

In 1952, 17 States had statutes or constitutional provisions regulating or prohibiting union-security provisions. Closed and union shops and maintenance-of-membership provisions are banned in Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Agreements requiring union membership as a condition of employment are prohibited by Colorado, Kansas, and Wisconsin, unless an election has been held and a specified percentage of employees favored the agreement. In Massachusetts, an employee may be discharged for nonmembership in a union having a closed shop agreement only if his nonmembership is because he does not qualify occupationally or has violated union discipline; any other such discharge is an unfair labor practice.

Types of Union-Security Provisions

Union Shop. Union-shop clauses were found in 1,045, or 63 percent, of the 1,653 agreements analyzed by the Bureau and covered 62 percent of the 5,549,000 workers involved.[3] (See table 1.) The most common of the several types of union-shop provisions required present employees to be union members and newly hired workers to join within a specified time after the date of hiring.[4]

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[2] This clause has often been termed a modified union shop but has been classified as maintenance of membership in this Bureau analysis. Under the definition of modified union shop used in classifying agreements for this analysis, new employees are required to join the union.

[3] For comparable figures in previous years, see Union Status Under Collective Agreements, 1950-51, Monthly Labor Review, November 1951 (p. 552) and Union-Security Provisions in Agreements, 1949-50, Monthly Labor Review, August 1950 (p. 224).

[4] The time allowed was most commonly 30 days, which is the minimum specified by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

TABLE 1.—*Types of union-status provisions established by collective bargaining agreements, 1952* [1]

Type of union status	Agreements		Workers covered	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total studied	1,653	100	5,549,000	100
Union shop	1,045	63	3,448,000	62
Maintenance of membership	201	12	756,000	14
Sole bargaining	407	25	1,345,000	24

[1] Sample of agreements studied did not include agreements in the railroad industry.

This provision was found in 63 percent of the 1,045 union-shop agreements.

Six percent of the 1,045 union-shop agreements required employees to be members of the union before beginning work;[5] in another 15 percent, some degree of preferential consideration to union members in filling vacancies was indicated, although usually not specifically required; for example:

> All employees covered by this agreement shall become and remain members in good standing of the Union as a condition of employment. When new or additional employees are needed, the Employer shall notify the Union of the number and classification of employees needed. The Union shall have 24 hours from receipt of such notice to nominate members for such jobs. The Employer shall choose between any nominees of the Union and any other applicants on the basis of their respective qualifications for the job. No applicant will be preferred or discriminated against by the Employer because of membership or non-membership in the Union. Applicants hired by the Employer shall report in person to the Union, and shall require written evidence of having so reported which evidence shall be examined by the Employer before the new employee starts to work. All new non-union employees shall complete their affiliation and membership in the Union no later than 30 days after their date of hire.

The remaining 16 percent of the agreements in the union-shop category provided for a modified form of the union shop, i. e., employees who were not union members when the agreement became effective were not required to join; in a few instances, the exemption was limited to employees with relatively long company service. These agreements required employees who were union members at the effective date of the agreement to maintain their membership and required new employees to join. A variation found in agreements covering the majority of the workers under modified union-shop clauses permitted new employees to withdraw from the union after maintaining membership for 1 year.

Union shops were most common in the following industry groups where at least three-fourths of the workers under the agreements analyzed were covered by such clauses: apparel; furniture and wood products; paper; printing and publishing; rubber; leather and leather products; stone, clay, and glass products; transportation equipment; mining and crude petroleum production; wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants; services; and construction. Union-shop provisions were found in almost three-fourths of the agreements signed by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, compared with three-fifths of the agreements of Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates and a third of the agreements of independent unions. (See table 2.)

Maintenance of Membership. This type of union-security provision, found in 12 percent of the 1,653 agreements, covering 14 percent of the workers, has declined in importance since the end of World War II. Maintenance of membership was adopted by the National War Labor Board as a compromise solution of the union-shop issue during the war. It is now most prevalent, in the modified form previously described, in the steel industry.

Sole Bargaining. The remaining 25 percent of the 1,653 agreements did not provide the protection of a union-shop or maintenance-of-membership clause, but recognized the union as sole bargaining agent. Nine of the 407 agreements in this category contained a "harmony" clause, i. e., a pledge by the company to encourage its employees to join the union, as in the following example:

> For the purpose of stabilizing the Employer and employee relationship and to make possible more effective cooperation between the Employer and the Union, and to insure the efficient execution of the terms and conditions of this agreement, it is agreed as follows:
>
> The Employer recommends that employees who are members of the Union should remain members for the duration of this agreement; that employees who are not members of the Union should become members and remain members for the duration of

[5] These agreements were concentrated in local trade and service industries not covered by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, which bans such requirements.

TABLE 2.—*Union-status provisions of collective agreements, by industry and union affiliation, 1952*

Major industry group and union affiliation	Total in sample		Type of union status						Checkoff	
			Union shop		Membership maintenance		Sole bargaining			
	Agreements	Workers [1]	Percent of agreements	Percent of workers	Percent of agreements	Percent of workers	Percent of agreements	Percent of workers	Percent of agreements	Percent of workers
By industry										
Major industry group: Total	1,653	5,549,000	63	62	12	14	25	24	71	78
Manufacturing	*1,178*	*3,765,000*	*63*	*61*	*14*	*18*	*23*	*21*	*79*	*83*
Food and kindred products	121	314,000	64	62	7	3	29	35	67	79
Tobacco	14	35,000	29	18	21	10	50	72	93	87
Textile mill products	130	226,000	54	70	11	7	35	23	97	96
Apparel and other finished textile products	57	373,000	95	96	2	(2)	3	4	47	33
Lumber and timber basic products	32	23,000	56	71	3	(2)	41	29	59	31
Furniture and finished wood products	34	62,000	70	87	9	4	21	9	76	34
Paper and allied products	55	87,000	78	88	9	6	13	6	65	54
Printing and publishing	55	50,000	91	93	4	4	5	3	20	19
Chemicals and allied products	55	75,000	76	27	20	29	44	44	98	96
Petroleum and coal products	20	65,000	25	6	35	17	40	77	85	85
Rubber products	24	128,000	92	97	4	2	4	1	92	95
Leather and leather goods	26	40,000	62	84	19	9	19	7	88	83
Stone, clay, and glass products	49	82,000	67	83	12	8	21	9	92	94
Primary metal industries	55	442,000	55	11	29	87	16	2	91	96
Fabricated metal products	85	112,000	68	73	17	15	15	12	79	77
Machinery (except electrical)	134	295,000	54	49	20	16	26	35	83	94
Electrical machinery	67	319,000	63	28	10	5	27	67	84	96
Transportation equipment	95	948,000	65	76	20	10	15	14	85	94
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments	22	37,000	50	48	32	27	18	25	82	78
Miscellaneous	48	40,000	60	57	17	14	23	29	85	83
Nonmanufacturing	*475*	*1,786,000*	*64*	*65*	*8*	*6*	*28*	*29*	*51*	*69*
Mining and crude petroleum production	28	401,000	[3] 36	97	7	1	57	2	79	99
Transportation [4]	97	300,000	69	68	3	3	28	29	47	45
Communications	58	441,000	5	8	19	13	76	79	100	100
Utilities, electric and gas	41	120,000	54	57	17	10	29	33	76	91
Wholesale trade	34	25,000	65	92	6	1	29	7	62	78
Retail trade	81	116,000	85	86	5	10	10	4	32	55
Hotels and restaurants	19	65,000	84	90	5	8	11	2	21	12
Services	66	109,000	83	78	8	1	9	21	42	60
Construction	41	210,000	85	93	----	----	15	7	2	(2)
Miscellaneous	10	9,000	50	68	10	(2)	40	32	40	14
By union affiliation										
Union affiliation: Total	1,653	5,549,000	63	62	12	14	25	24	71	78
American Federation of Labor	824	1,953,000	74	79	10	9	16	12	50	46
Congress of Industrial Organizations	602	2,627,000	60	54	14	20	26	26	92	96
Independent	227	969,000	35	32	13	6	52	42	91	97

[1] Includes workers covered by 1,615 agreements for which employment data are available.
[2] Employment data not available.
[3] Includes the national anthracite and bituminous-coal mining agreements, which provide for a union shop "to the extent and in the manner permitted by law."
[4] Does not include agreements in the railroad industry. The Railway Labor Act was amended in 1951 to permit negotiation of union-shop agreements in this industry and about 500,000 railroad workers are now reportedly covered by such agreements.

this agreement, and that all future employees should become members and remain members of the Union for such duration.

Agreements providing only for sole-bargaining recognition were most common in the tobacco, petroleum products, and communications industries. Agreements of independent unions had a higher proportion of such provisions than agreements of AFL and CIO affiliates.

Checkoff Provisions. Deduction of union dues from the member's pay by the employer is usually called checkoff.[5] Provision for checkoff was made in 71 percent of the agreements in effect in 1952. Checkoff of initiation fees as well as dues was provided for in 37 percent of the agreements, while 20 percent included general assessments among the items to be checked off. (See table 3.)

Checkoff provisions were found in nine-tenths

[5] This method of dues collection is permissible under the Taft-Hartley Act, if a checkoff authorization has been signed by the individual employee. The authorization may not continue for more than a year or the duration of the agreement, whichever is shorter, without an opportunity for withdrawal. An interpretative opinion by the U. S. Department of Justice in 1948 held that the authorization may be automatically renewed from year to year unless revoked by the employee during an "escape period" at the end of each annual period.

TABLE 3.—*Checkoff provisions, by type of payment covered, 1952*

Item	Agreements		Workers covered	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total studied	1,653	100.0	5,549,000	100.0
Dues only	494	29.9	1,323,000	23.9
Dues and initiation fees	339	20.5	894,000	16.1
Dues and assessments	48	2.9	124,000	2.2
Dues, initiation fees, and assessments	249	15.1	1,905,000	34.3
Dues, initiation fees, fines, and assessments	27	1.6	97,000	1.7
Other	9	.5	9,000	.2
No provision for checkoff	487	29.5	1,197,000	21.6

of the agreements which had no union-security clause; among agreements providing for some form of union security—either union shop or maintenance of membership—only slightly more than three-fifths had checkoff clauses. Generally, the industry and union-affiliation data reflected this relationship between checkoff and union security. For example, all of the agreements analyzed in the communications industry had checkoff clauses but few had union-security clauses, while in the construction industry the situation was reversed. (See table 2.) Union-security clauses were more frequent in agreements of AFL unions than CIO and independent unions, but checkoff clauses were less prevalent.

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Plant Level Adjustments To Technical Change

BOTH workers and management profited from new machinery introduced with the understanding and participation of the union in three ladies' garment industry plants studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the fall of 1952.[1] Adjustments were successful, according to information developed in interviews with officials of the companies and union locals involved, because the interests of the workers, the union, and management were harmoniously reconciled to the change. To this end, common practices were followed although they were not formalized in the union's agreement with any of the three companies. First, management gave advance notice to appropriate union officials and, in most instances, also directly to the employees involved. In addition, changes were given at least an 8-week trial during which workers' earnings were maintained under a rather general clause in the agreement designed to cover all kinds of changes in work assignments. This clause read, in part: "A worker who is requested to perform work other than his regular work while his regular work is available shall receive for such other work not less than his average hourly earnings in his regular work during his last 4 weeks of full employment prior to the change." Another clause protected the workers from layoffs, but it was not necessary to apply it in these particular cases. (The clause provided in general for an equal distribution of available work, with a shorter workweek for all employees if necessary.)

Such practices in the introduction of technological change are generally standard throughout the ladies' garment industry. They reflect, in large part, the particularly mature relationship built up over the years between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and employers in the industry. Management in this industry, which is characterized by many fairly small plants with a high failure rate, in general, accepts the policy of sharing productivity increases with the workers. The union takes an active interest in promoting sound business conditions in the industry; it employs engineers who assist individual plants in solving operational problems, and it favors technological changes which increase productivity, provided they are introduced in orderly fashion. In supporting such changes, the union encourages plants to expand output wherever possible, inasmuch as it facilitates the absorption of displaced workers and sometimes increases total employment. Typical results of the practical application of these policies were observed in the three plants studied by the Bureau, although details varied. Most of the affected workers increased their earnings without loss of job security and management realized higher profits through a reduction in direct labor costs, accompanied by improvement in quality in one case and by expanded output in the other two.

[1] This article is a condensation of original case studies prepared by K. G. Van Auken, Jr., of the Bureau's Division of Productivity and Technological Developments.

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Case Study No. 1

Plant X, making juvenile apparel, had about 275 employees at the time of the study. Prior to a technological change made 2 or 3 years earlier, the trimming department had employed 21 operators paid at piece rates. These operators used hand scissors to trim loose threads from finished garments and also buttoned them prior to the inspection and boxing operations.

The plant manager decided to buy 8 automatic electric trimmers, which he had seen in operation at another factory. (These trimmers operate like electric hair clippers, having also a vacuum suction device to draw in loose threads as they are clipped off.) The manager estimated that their use would cut the direct labor cost of the trimming operation about in half.

Approximately 2 weeks before the scheduled purchase, the manager discussed the change with the forelady of the trimming department and the union chairlady for the shop. He proposed to select 8 operators for training in the use of the machine trimmers on the basis of their dexterity and skill. The operators thus selected were told that their earnings were likely to increase after their training was completed. They expressed certain doubts about the change but made no formal protest to union representatives.

When the operators actually began to use the machines, they continued to button as well as trim garments, working alongside the 13 hand trimmers who continued the old operation. Shortly thereafter, 4 of these hand workers took over the buttoning of machine-trimmed garments (working full-time on this operation), and an 8-week trial period was begun on that basis. During the trial, the machine operators and those assigned to buttoning machine-trimmed garments were paid on the basis of their average hourly earnings prior to the change in operations. Production remained practically unchanged throughout the trial period.

Soon after the end of the 8 weeks, the machine operators requested establishment of a piece rate for the new method, and the plant manager, who had the necessary training, made a time study of the operation. After satisfying himself that the operators had mastered the technique, he set a piece rate, which did not include the buttoning operation, at about 50 percent of the old rate. Under the new rate, the operators apparently had great difficulty producing enough to maintain their daily wages and, in accordance with shop custom, management added the amount necessary to bring earnings up to their previous average. The new rate was tried out on this "make up" basis for 5 weeks, at the request of the union business agent. However, the trimmers' earnings from piece rates continued below their former average level, and the plant manager set a somewhat higher piece rate on the basis of additional time studies.

Shortly after this adjustment was made, the operators stepped up their performance and began to earn from 30 to 35 percent more than they had on hand work. The cause of this increase has not been determined; it may have resulted from the psychological effect on the operators of being freed from what they regarded as a too-demanding piece rate, or it may have shown a reluctance on their part to turn out peak production without a sufficiently attractive incentive. In any case, the operators appeared to be satisfied with the new rate.

The production increase was sufficient to surpass the department's previous total and to keep pace with a larger volume of orders. Style changes (increasing the number of buttons per garment) had necessitated the reassignment of 2 additional hand trimmers to buttoning jobs. The plant manager had made plans for placing the 7 surplus trimming operators in other jobs and had not filled any vacancies resulting from turnover during the trial period. At the end of that time, he was able to place 5 of them in such hourly rated jobs as packing and inspection at their former hourly earnings. These jobs required the operator to stand while working and were too strenuous for the other 2 surplus operators—both older women with a recent history of illness. Therefore, they were laid off with a promise of immediate rehiring for the first vacancies in jobs which would permit them to sit. They were unemployed for 3 or 4 months; both received unemployment insurance, and one also drew union sick-leave benefits. They were then rehired on hourly rated jobs, and were paid on the basis of their previous average hourly earnings. The business agent explained that, in this case, a temporary layoff was permissible under the general agreement to avert layoffs, since the

2 older workers could not fill the jobs available.

According to the manager, two fortunate occurrences facilitated the introduction of this change. First, the style changes, which had occurred shortly after the machines were installed, eased the problem of absorbing displaced workers. Second, the volume of orders for the mill increased during the introductory period, so that a sufficient number of garments came through to the trimming department to keep up with the increasing skill and rate of output of the operators. In fact, new operators, in addition to the 7 who were reassigned from the trimming department, were hired to round out later stages of production at the greater volume.

Case Study No. 2

Plant Y employed about 100 workers in the manufacture of women's slips. Prior to a technological change, made about a year before the Bureau study, the pressing department consisted of 8 piece-rate employees. They used hand irons and individual pressing tables on which the slips were laid flat for pressing. They also folded and prepared the slips for packing.

Anticipating cost savings and a pressing job of superior quality, the plant manager decided to buy four automatic pressing devices of a kind already in use at another of the company's plants. (The machine, which stands upright, looks like a dressmaker's dummy and is made of heavy fabric; steam, controlled by a foot pedal, inflates the fabric envelope and seeps through to the garment placed upon it. Operating two of these machines at once, the presser pulls a slip down over one semi-inflated envelope, trips the foot pedal, and then removes another slip from the adjoining pressing machine.) The machines removed all wrinkles and creases, whereas the old pressing method produced two lengthwise creases in each slip, and hand pressers often did not remove all wrinkles completely, since they had to work swiftly in order to increase their earnings under a piece rate.

A month before the intended purchase, the plant manager discussed his plans with both the union's business agent and the shop chairlady, telling them that only 2 pressers would be required to operate the 4 new machines. It was agreed that the manager would select from the employees in the pressing department the 2 who, in his judgment, would be most deft and agile in positioning the garments on and removing them from the pressing envelope in the required cadence. Since simultaneous operation of 2 machines would not allow time for the presser to fold garments, it was further decided that 3 other hand pressers would be employed in folding the slips as they came off the machines.

All hand pressing operations ceased when the new equipment was installed, and the 3 surplus hand pressers were transferred to the sewing section. In accordance with the union agreement, these 3 were paid on the basis of their previous average earnings for 8 weeks while learning the new work, and then all successfully went on the accepted piece rate for the sewing operations.

Two pressers and 3 folders started an 8-week trial period on the new equipment and were paid 90 percent of their previous average earnings plus a cost-of-living bonus. The pressers apparently resented the change and were very reluctant to work production up to 30 dozen slips an hour—the standard set by the manufacturer of the equipment for a presser using 2 machines. After 8 weeks, the workers in the pressing section did not want to go on piece rates for the new operation; they were primarily interested in returning to hand pressing. The plant manager and the business agent discussed this problem and agreed to a 2-month extension of the trial period with no change in the earning scale, in the hope that, during that time, the pressers would be able to build up their skills as they became more accustomed to the equipment and could increase their production.

In the course of the extended trial period, both the company and the union obtained information on the piece rates paid for work on this machine in other plants. At the end of the second trial period, the manager and the business agent proposed a piece price for all 5 workers about 30 percent below the hand-pressing piece rate. The workers took strong exception to this proposal and suggested instead separate rates for pressing and folding, which in total would equal the hand piece price. The plant manager countered that such a price would be geared to a mere half of the effective speed of the new equipment, and the union agreed that such a rate was not logical.

The pressing team then agreed to a third 2-month trial at the piece rate proposed to them, with additional make-up pay to maintain their former average level of earnings.

During this time, the workers filed several complaints with their union representatives that the new piece rate would cut their earnings below their past average. As a result, the business agent requested the international union headquarters to send one of their time-study engineers to check the piece price in question. After 2 days' observation of the operation and checking of the time, in order to determine probable earnings under the proposed piece rate, the engineer informed the business agent that the price was fair. He suggested, however, that one presser, of short stature, could more easily slip the garment on and off the machines if she stood on a platform, which was, accordingly, built immediately.

Union officials, relying on their engineer's recommendation, said that they were convinced that the workers must accept the proposed piece price and felt that earnings might even increase. The plant manager stated that the rate was, in fact, higher than that established for the same operation at another company plant. At the end of the 6-month trial, therefore, the pressers and folders were informed by the union that no further action would be taken on the rate and finally accepted it.

During the subsequent 3 months when they were on full piece rates, the 5 workers in the pressing department about equaled the total production of the original 8 hand pressers, but their individual earnings averaged slightly higher. Both the union's business agent and the plant manager said that the workers' earnings would probably rise even more as the change became more remote, because their output was likely to increase sufficiently to bring wages up to the level contemplated in the establishment of the new piece rate.

Reduced production during the early part of the learning period did not cause a plant "bottleneck" because the machines had been introduced at a time when the volume of work was below normal, and, in consequence, the pressers were able to build up their speed gradually. Direct labor costs for the pressing operation were cut by about 30 percent, even with the higher quality of the work.

Case Study No. 3

Plant Z in the BLS study manufactured women's blouses and had about 75 employees, 5 of whom worked in the buttonhole-sewing section before new machines were installed about a year prior to the study. The section was frequently a "bottleneck" and often worked overtime in order to keep pace with shop production.

The plant manager decided that the replacement of the buttonhole-sewing machines, each of which required the full attention of an operator, would probably make possible increases in production and considerable savings in the cost of the operation. Accordingly, he arranged for the purchase of 6 later model machines with automatic features, designed so that 1 person could simultaneously operate 2 machines. (The machines are arranged in front of the operator's chair in the shape of an inverted "V"; she places a garment under the sewing foot of one machine, starts the motor, and then turns to the second machine and repeats the procedure. While one machine is sewing a buttonhole, the operator has ample time to shift the blouse on the other machine into position for the sewing of another buttonhole or to insert a new blouse.)

About 2 or 3 weeks prior to the actual purchase, the manager discussed his plans with the union chairlady and the 5 employees involved. He pointed out that the installation would reduce to 3 the number of operators needed in the buttonhole section and that piece rates would be adjusted downward in order to compensate for the higher speed machines. The operators resented the proposed change and were convinced that their earnings would be reduced by a lower piece rate. But arrangements were made for a trial of the tandem machines by the three employees who had worked longest in the section. They began an 8-week trial period at the piece rate established for the old, single machines. Within 2 weeks, their average daily production rose from 110 dozen to 180 dozen per operator.

At the end of the trial period, the operators continued to fear a reduction in earnings under an adjusted piece price. Accordingly, at the request of the union business agent, the plant manager extended the trial period, at the original piece price, for 1 month, at the end of which a

lower rate would go into effect. During that month, the manager and the business agent held discussions at least once a week about the new machines, the earnings' records of the operators, and the proposed new rate. The business agent, convinced that the operators would increase their earnings even at a lower rate, pointed out to them the advantages of the tandem machines.

It had also been agreed that if the operators were not satisfied that they could earn more at the end of the trial period, the plant manager would return the entire operation to the older model machines. Their decision, made freely at the end of 3 months, was to remain at the new machines at a lowered piece rate. Working under this new rate, the 3 operators easily equaled the total production of 5 on the old machines, and their earnings rose 20 to 30 percent.

The 2 other operators who had been in the buttonhole section remained on the old machines for the first 2 weeks of the initial trial period, but, with the increase in production on the tandem machines during that period, they were transferred to the button-sewing section. There, they worked at their former average hourly earnings for an 8-week trial period, at the end of which they shifted to the regular piece rate for the new operation. Shortly thereafter, when new machines were installed in this section as well, they too were able to increase their earnings over their average in the other section. The 2 additional operators were badly needed in the button-sewing section for vacancies which had been impossible to fill because of the tight labor market in the area.

As the 3 operators became more accustomed to the tandem buttonholing machines, production had to be increased at all stages of the plant's operations to keep pace with the stepped-up capacity of the buttonhole section. And, with a growing volume of orders, the plant manager hired 11 new employees—7 for the earlier sewing stages and 4 for work in the pressing, packing, and examining section. The plant manager felt that the installation of the new buttonholing machines had made it possible to bid on larger volume orders, with promise of more rapid delivery. In addition, the company had effected a 20 to 25 percent saving in the direct labor cost of the buttonholing operation, as well as economies in overhead costs resulting from the larger volume of business.

Productivity and Economic Progress, 1900 to 1950

THE VAST EXPANSION in total national product over the past 50 years not only has supported the population and maintained plant and equipment, but also has provided an output margin sufficient to increase consumption levels as well as to meet defense needs, according to a recent study by Frederick C. Mills.[1] Except for the war years of the 1940's, output has been increasingly due to rising productivity rather than to increases in work force. The basis for these advances are (1) the increase in output per capita of the population of 2.5 times, and (2) the increase in output per man-hour of labor of 2.8 times.

Factors in Production Growth

The rapid economic expansion during the first three decades of this century was principally due to rising productivity, but, in the tremendous production increase of the fifth decade, added labor was the major influence. Mr. Mills divides the vast increase in national production over these five decades into two parts: the "labor input increment" and the "productivity increment." The former consists of production increases resulting from additions or subtractions of manpower (either in terms of numbers of workers or hours worked); the latter results from "the quality and magnitude of available natural resources, the amount and quality of capital equipment used, the skill, intelligence and training of all personnel and the quality of organization and management."[2] Mr. Mills utilizes indexes of total output, "effort input," and productivity with absolute figures on production increases in order to estimate the share of decade-to-decade production increases accounted for by the two parts.

The growth in total output and its breakdown into the two types of increments are shown in the accompanying table. (The figures have been adjusted and are in terms of 1929 dollars.) The labor input increments to the national product were progressively smaller during the first 30 years

[1] Productivity and Economic Progress, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., New York, 1952.

[2] Recognizing that labor input and productivity are not in fact additive, Mr. Mills computes the increase in production due to the "interacting component" and divides it between his two basic increments.

as hours of work were steadily shortened and younger workers were being withdrawn from the work force. In the depressed 1930's, the major decline in the volume of employed labor greatly accelerated this trend. Under the stimulus of war and defense, however, the labor input increment rose sharply as the economy resorted to added manpower to augment production. In contrast, the productivity increment grew steadily during the first three decades, particularly during the twenties when the innovations of "scientific management" were adopted widely and resulted in relatively "the greatest productivity gain of the half century." Although the increment in the 1930's was smaller, the addition resulting from productivity was still sufficient to more than offset the loss brought about by the decline in manpower. In the war decade, the productivity increment once again was greater although materially exceeded by the labor input increment.

Gross national product: Increments in and uses of, by decade, 1900–1950

[In billions of 1929 dollars]

Item	1901–10	1911–20	1921–30	1931–40	1941–50
Gross national product [1]	455	603	838	843	1,493
Increment in gross national product	161	148	235	5	650
Labor input increment	85	57	23	−141	437
Productivity increment	76	91	212	146	213
Uses of gross national product:					
Maintenance charges	311	485	615	679	935
Support of population	268	420	527	734	803
Capital stock	43	65	88	95	132
Margin above maintenance [2]	144	118	223	14	558
War and defense	4	28	8	11	228
Consumption increase	85	37	140	−9	285
Net capital increase	55	53	75	12	45

[1] For the 1891–1900 decade, the gross national product was 294 billions of 1929 dollars.

[2] Each consumption increase is measured with reference to the preceding decade whereas the defense and capital formation figures are the total absolute amounts used for these purposes.

Uses of Production

Over the five decades as a whole, the output margins cited have averaged 25 percent of the gross product. This margin represents the output remaining after "maintenance," defined by Mr. Mills as providing for the support of the population in a given decade at consumption levels equal to those prevailing during the previous decade and for the production of sufficient capital goods to offset depreciation.

Economic resources over and above those required for maintenance may be used for war and defense or for what Mr. Mills terms "progress," i. e., resources which raise the Nation's consumption levels and expand its capital equipment. Taking the decades as a whole, three-fourths of the margin was devoted to progress and one-fourth to national defense; of the residue for progress, roughly two-thirds was used to raise consumption levels and one-third to create net additions to the capital plant. During the first three decades, both the margin for progress and the part thereof going to raise consumption levels greatly exceeded the amount used for war and defense, the latter being substantial only in the World War I decade. In the depressed 1930's, however, no progress in living standards took place, and the increase in capital equipment was slight. The expansion in the 1940's enabled the economy not only to supply necessary war and defense materials but also to increase capital stock and to raise consumption levels sharply.

Labor and Economic Policies in the President's Message

PROMPT AMENDMENT of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, balancing of the budget prior to any tax reduction, and orderly elimination of direct controls were among the specific recommendations outlined by President Eisenhower in his first message to Congress, delivered on February 2, 1953.

Labor Policy

In the field of labor-relations legislation, the President reported, "only a law that merits the respect and support of both labor and management can help reduce the loss of wages and of production through strikes and stoppages, and thus add to the total economic strength of our Nation." With regard to the Taft-Hartley Act, he noted, "experience has shown the need for some corrective action, and we should promptly proceed to amend that act." In addition to any planned congressional studies, he said, "the Department of Labor is at once beginning work to devise further specific recommendations." In this respect, he requested that thoughtful consideration be given to the views of labor, management, and the general public.

"Especially must we remember that the institutions of trade unionism and collective bargaining are monuments to the freedom that must prevail in our industrial life," the President stated. "They have a century of honorable achievement behind them. Our faith in them is proven, firm and final."

Regarding labor disputes, the President stated, "Government can do a great deal to aid the settlement of labor disputes without allowing itself to be employed as an ally of either side. Its proper role in industrial strife is to encourage the processes of mediation and conciliation. These processes can successfully be directed only by a government free from the taint of any suspicion that it is partial or punitive."

Specific recommendations with regard to the Labor Department were also made by the President, as follows: "The Administration intends to strengthen and to improve the services which the Department of Labor can render to the worker and to the whole national community. This Department was created—just 40 years ago—to serve the entire Nation. It must aid, for example, employers and employees alike in improving training programs that will develop skilled and competent workers. It must enjoy the confidence and respect of labor and industry in order to play a significant role in the planning of America's economic future. To that end, I am authorizing the Department of Labor to establish promptly a tripartite Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of employers, labor, and the public." [1]

Economic Program

The elimination of the annual deficit is "the first order of business," the President stated. "A balanced budget is an essential first measure in checking depreciation in the buying power of the dollar." Any tax reduction "will be justified only as we show we can succeed in bringing the budget under control."

In the field of price-wage control, the President indicated that he would not ask Congress for an extension of direct price-wage controls (scheduled to expire April 30, 1953), and that steps would be taken "to eliminate controls in an orderly manner." [2] However, he called for continuation of rent control in defense areas and of materials controls for certain critical items (scheduled to expire June 30, 1953).

At the same time, the President reported, "if the freer functioning of our economic system, as well as the indirect controls which can be appropriately employed, prove insufficient during this period of strain and tension, I shall promptly ask the Congress to enact such legislation as may be required."

Among other major legislative proposals of the President were extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (scheduled to expire June 12, 1953) and amendment of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Regarding the former, the President noted that "this objective must not ignore legitimate safeguarding of domestic industries, agriculture and labor standards." With respect to the existing immigration law, which "contains injustices," he called for enactment of "a statute that will at one and the same time guard our legitimate national interests and be faithful to our basic ideas of freedom and fairness to all."

Other specific recommendations made by the President included expansion of old age and survivors insurance coverage and encouragement of privately sponsored pension plans.

[1] For the Committee's establishment, see p. 423 of this issue.

[2] For action on controls, see p. 418 of this issue and p. 280 of the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

Expansion of Co-determination in West German Industry

CO-DETERMINATION now has been legislated for nearly all West German industries. The new law [1] became effective in November 1952—less than 2 years after promulgation of the law on co-determination in coal and steel enterprises [2]—and covers all other enterprises except those of Federal, *Land* (State), or local governments and

[1] *Betriebsverfassungsgesetz* (Law Governing Industrial Relations within the Plant) of October 11, 1952.

[2] For a description of this law and the development of co-determination in general, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1951 (p. 649).

other corporations and institutions under public law.[3] It permits varying degrees of labor participation in management at the plant level, largely through employee works councils but also through bipartite economic committees in larger establishments and employee representation on the corporation supervisory board (*Aufsichtsrat*). Strong disapproval of the law has been expressed by the West German trade unions on the ground that it grants less participation than that provided in *Land* legislation (which the Federal law supersedes) or in the coal and steel legislation.

Works Councils

All enterprises with at least 5 employees (10 in agricultural and forestry) must establish a works council, ranging in size from 1 member in plants with 5 to 20 employees to a maximum of 35 in enterprises with more than 9,000 workers. Elected for a 2-year period, a member must be at least 21 years of age and, unless excepted by mutual agreement, must have worked in the establishment for at least a year. Wage-earner and salaried employees are to be represented in proportion to their respective numerical strength in the plant and are to be selected in separate elections, joint elections being held only if both groups agree. Each council must present an activity report every 3 months at a plant assembly; the employer is invited to attend the assembly, and representatives of plant trade unions are authorized to participate in an advisory capacity.

In general, the works council will be expected to propose any measure it believes will best serve the interests of the plant and the employees. It is to work out plant agreements (similar to factory regulations) with management; participate in the establishment of such matters as work and vacation schedules, vocational training, welfare programs, piece rates, and safety precautions; check on the implementation of labor laws and collective and plant agreements; handle grievances; and look after the interests of such groups as disabled, juvenile, and pregnant women workers. The law calls for the employer and the council to "cooperate for the well-being of the plant and its employees," to refrain from "endangering the work and peace" of the plant, and to negotiate in good faith on disputed questions. In case of disagreement, a board of settlement with an impartial chairman is to be set up, but, except for certain specified issues, its decisions will be binding only if both parties agree.

In a plant with 10 or more employees, the works council is to be notified before an employee is hired, reclassified, or transferred. It may disapprove the hiring of a worker if (1) the action would violate a law or a collective or plant agreement, (2) an unqualified applicant is being hired because of personal connections, (3) the employment would be discriminatory against another qualified employee or applicant because of his political, religious, or union views, and (4) "certain facts" indicate that the applicant "would disturb plant peace by anti-social or illegal conduct." An employer who disagrees with such a disapproval may provisionally hire the applicant, subject to a labor court ruling if the council appeals within 2 months. Prior to mass dismissals, the employer must discuss the matter with the works council,[4] and it must be "heard" before any individual employee is terminated. The council also may initiate proposals to dismiss or transfer workers who repeatedly "disturb plant peace" seriously; if the employer refuses to comply, final decision again rests with the labor court, upon council appeal.

In plants with 20 or more employees, management must consult the works council prior to effecting plant changes such as curtailment or shutdown of the plant or its branches, change of location, merger, fundamental changes of the "purpose" of the plant which are not the obvious result of altered market conditions, and the introduction of basically new working methods that do not obviously accord with technical progress. The law provides mediation and conciliation procedures in cases of dispute over these issues.

Other Types of Participation

In order to promote cooperation and an exchange of information in a plant with more than 100 employees, a bipartite economic committee of 4 to 8 members is to be established. Economic information about the plant (except material which would jeopardize company secrets) is to be given the committee at monthly meetings, including data on financial status, production and sales, and other

[3] A special law providing for co-determination in the public service is currently under consideration in Parliament.

[4] The Protection Against Dismissals Law remains in effect, see Notes on Labor Abroad, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September-October 1951 (p. 13).

matters which affect the employees' interests.

Finally, one-third of the members of the supervisory board of a corporation are to be labor representatives—with full voting rights. Nominated by either the works council or individual employees, these representatives are to be elected by the plant personnel. If only one such representative is called for, he must be an employee of the plant; on larger boards, at least two must be employees. Thus, a trade-union official who is not a plant employee may be on the supervisory board only if it has at least nine members.

Trade-Union Criticism

In voicing disapproval of the law, the West German Trade Union Federation (DGB) has specifically objected to (1) separate elections for works council representatives of wage-earner and salaried employees, (2) incomplete labor participation in personnel and economic matters, (3) limiting labor representation to one-third instead of one-half of supervisory board membership, and (4) exclusion of public employees. The DGB has indicated it will continue to seek more complete co-determination, through collective agreements and through election of Parliamentary representatives favoring this aim.

—THEODORE LIT
Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

Union Scales of Local-Transit Operating Employees, 1952

HOURLY WAGE SCALES of unionized motormen, conductors, and bus operators averaged $1.74—an increase of 7.5 percent, or 12 cents, during the year ending October 1, 1952, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics annual study of local-transit operating employees.[1] Nearly all (97 percent) of the workers included in the study were affected by scale revisions in negotiated contracts which became effective between October 1, 1951, and October 1, 1952.

Standard workweeks were reported for about nine-tenths of the operating employees surveyed; these workweek schedules averaged 42.4 hours on October 1, 1952. Of those workers having standard schedules, three-fifths were covered by contracts providing for a 40-hour straight-time workweek, a seventh had a 44-hour schedule, and an additional seventh a 48-hour week.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees, 1929–52* [1]

[Oct. 1, 1947–49=100]

Date	Index	Date	Index
1929: May 15	52.4	1941: June 1	60.0
1930: May 15	52.9	1942: July 1	64.4
1931: May 15	52.9	1943: July 1	68.6
1932: May 15	51.9	1944: July 1	69.1
1933: May 15	(2)	1945: July 1	69.9
1934: May 15	50.4	1946: July 1	81.9
1935: May 15	52.3	1947: Oct. 1	92.4
1936: May 15	52.7	1948: Oct. 1	101.7
1937: May 15	55.2	1949: Oct. 1	105.9
1938: June 1	56.8	1950: Oct. 1	110.9
1939: June 1	57.2	1951: Oct. 1	118.2
1940: June 1	57.9	1952: Oct. 1	127.0

[1] Year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each classification weighted by the respective membership for the current year.
[2] Information not available.

Trends in Union Wage Scales

On October 1, 1952, the Bureau's index of union hourly wage scales for local-transit operating employees was 27 percent above the average for the 3 years 1947–49 (table 1). The increase between October 1, 1951, and October 1, 1952 (7.5 percent), was greater than that registered in the preceding 12 months (6.5 percent).

Individual wage increases ranged from 2 cents to 23 cents an hour and averaged 12.1 cents for all local-transit operating employees. Of those affected by union-scale adjustments, a third received hourly advances varying from 5 to 10 cents; a slightly larger proportion, from 15 to 20 cents; and a fifth, from 10 to 15 cents. By type of conveyance, elevated and subway operators, with an

[1] The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on October 1, 1952, and covered approximately 96,000 local-city-transit operating employees in 76 cities ranging in population from about 40,000 to over a million. Trackmen and maintenance workers were not included. Municipally owned intra-city-transit systems were included, if unions acted as bargaining agents for the employees. Of the total membership surveyed, 81 percent operated 1-man cars and buses; 7 percent, 2-man cars; and 12 percent were on elevated and subway lines. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire. In a few cities, information was obtained by personal visits of Bureau field representatives.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for any of the 76 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates and maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

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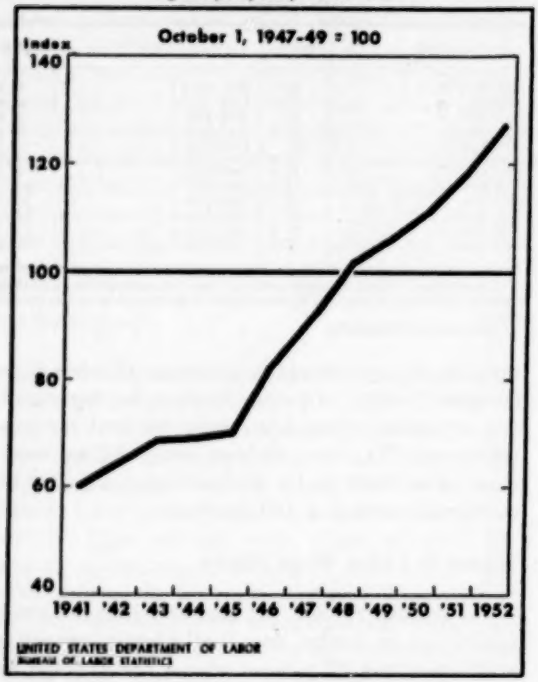
Index of Hourly Wage Rates of Local-Transit Operating Employees, 1941–52



average increase of 15.5 cents an hour, recorded the greatest gain; motormen and conductors on 2-man cars had an average advance of 13.4 cents; and increases given to operators of 1-man cars and busses averaged 11.4 cents. These gains represented upward adjustments of 9.3, 8.4, and 7.1 percent, respectively.

More than 95 percent of the 1-man-car and bus operators received scale increases. These advances varied between 17 and 18 cents an hour for a fourth of the operators, and between 5 and 10 cents an hour for a third. All motormen and conductors on 2-man cars had upward scale adjustments during the year; a fourth had hourly advances of from 6 to 7 cents; a half, from 14 to 15 cents; and a fifth, 20 cents or more. Practically all the operating workers on elevated and subway systems had their wage scales advanced during the 12 months ending October 1, 1952. Hourly increases ranging from 15 to 20 cents were most common and applied to 3 of every 4 operators.

Wage-Scale Variations

In general, union wage scales of local-transit operating employees are graduated on the basis of length of experience. Most union agreements provide for an entrance or starting rate, one or more intermediate rates, and a maximum or top rate.[2] The rates for new workers are generally increased after a period of either 3 or 6 months on the job. The maximum or top rates are usually reached after a year of service. The time interval between the entrance rate and the first rate change, however, varies from city to city. For example, agreements in a number of cities provided for payment of the entrance or starting rate during the first year; in several other cities, including Reading, Pa., and San Francisco, Calif., a single rate was in effect, regardless of length of service.

Entrance rates in individual cities for 1-man-car and bus operators varied from a low of $1.10 in Charlotte to a high of $1.81 in Chicago. For 2-man surface-car operators, the lowest starting rate ($1.44) was reported in Boston and the highest ($1.76) in Chicago.

Maximum or top wage scales for busses and 1-man surface cars ranged from $1.27 in Savannah to $1.98 in Chicago. For 2-man surface cars, maximum scales varied from $1.52 in New Orleans to $1.81 in Chicago.

On October 1, 1952, union scales, by type of vehicle, averaged $1.72 an hour for operators of 1-man cars and busses, $1.73 for motormen and conductors of 2-man cars, and $1.83 for elevated and subway operators.[3]

Union hourly rates of slightly over two-thirds of the operators included in the study ranged from $1.65 to $1.90. Less than 8 percent had scales below $1.50, and 10 percent had rates of at least $1.90 an hour. Half of the operators on 1-man cars and busses were covered by contracts providing scales ranging from $1.50 to $1.80 an hour, and a fourth by rates varying from $1.85 to $1.90. For motormen and conductors of 2-man surface cars,

[2] The so-called maximum or top rate is really a minimum scale after a specified period of employment with the company. It is not a maximum rate in the sense that the company may not pay more.

[3] Average rates, designed to show current levels, are based on all rates, regardless of workers' length of experience, reported for the current year in the cities covered; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members reported as working at each rate. These averages are not a suitable basis for making year-to-year comparisons because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.

rates varied from $1.50 to $1.90 an hour; nearly half of these operators had scales ranging between $1.80 and $1.85 an hour and a fourth, between $1.55 and $1.60. Elevated and subway operators had union scales ranging from $1.44 to $2.04 an hour. For 3 of every 8 of these operators, the rates were between $1.70 and $1.80 an hour.

City and Regional Variations

Average wage scales for local-transit operators showed wide variations among the 76 cities studied—from $1.266 an hour in Savannah, Ga., to $1.866 in Chicago. The levels of union rates averaged between $1.40 and $1.50 an hour in 17 cities, between $1.50 and $1.60 in 17 others, and at least $1.75 in 13 cities.

Eight cities showed no change in wage rates for local-transit operating employees in the 12-month period. In the other cities, the hourly rate adjustments ranged from 2 cents in Jackson, Miss., to 23 cents in Los Angeles. Advances ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour were recorded for about 4 of every 9 cities, and from 10 to 15 cents for 2 of every 9 cities.

Among the population groups of the 76 cities, union scales averaged highest in the large metropolitan cities, and descended according to city-size grouping. Comparatively little variation occurred in the averages for the three largest size groups. An 18-cent differential, however, existed between the average for the 250,000 to 500,000 group and that for the next smaller group. Hourly scale levels on October 1, 1952, for the various city-size groupings were as follows:

Cities with population of—	*Average hourly rate*
1,000,000 or more	$1.797
500,000 to 1,000,000	1.744
250,000 to 500,000	1.699
100,000 to 250,000	1.517
40,000 to 100,000	1.415

Within each population group, rate levels showed considerable variation among the cities comprising the group. Levels for individual cities did not necessarily vary according to city size. For example, levels for Newark, N. J., and Seattle, Wash., in the 250,000–500,000 size group, exceeded the average for cities having a million or more population. Pittsburgh ranked third and Boston seventh in city-scale levels, but such large metropolitan centers as New York and Philadelphia were in eighth and twenty-sixth places, respectively, among the cities surveyed.

TABLE 2.—*Average union hourly wage rates of local-transit operating employees, by region,*[1] *October 1, 1952*

Region[1]	Average rate per hour			
	All workers	Operators of 1-man cars and busses	Motorman and conductors of 2-man cars	Elevated and subway operators
United States	$1.74	$1.72	$1.73	$1.83
New England	1.74	1.74		1.76
Middle Atlantic	1.78	1.77	1.87	1.84
Border States	1.64	1.64		
Southeast	1.47	1.47		
Great Lakes	1.79	1.79	1.82	1.76
Middle West	1.63	1.63		
Southwest	1.49	1.49	1.52	
Mountain	1.49	1.49		
Pacific	1.77	1.77	1.76	

[1] The regions referred to in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Regionally, average union rates for all local-transit operating employees varied from $1.47 an hour in the Southeast to $1.79 in the Great Lakes. The Middle Atlantic and Pacific regions also exceeded the national average of $1.74 (table 2). A somewhat similar pattern prevailed in the regional averages for operators of 1-man cars and busses, who comprised four-fifths of the workers studied. Among the four regions in which 2-man-car operators were reported, scales averaged highest in the Great Lakes ($1.82) and lowest in the Southwest ($1.52).

Standard Workweek

About 9 of every 10 local-transit operating employees were reported as having standard workweeks on October 1, 1952. However, no standard weekly schedules were reported for a fourth of the cities studied. In cities where regular schedules were in effect, a 40-hour workweek was typical. This schedule applied to about half of the 1-man and 2-man operators and to nine-tenths of the elevated and subway operators. Workweeks of 44 and 48 hours, respectively, prevailed for a fourth and a fifth of the operators on 2-man cars, and for

an eighth and a seventh of the 1-man-car and bus operators.

On October 1, 1952, standard weekly schedules averaged 42.4 hours—a decrease of about 2 percent since the previous October.

—ALEXANDER MOROS
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wages in Electric and Gas Utilities, July 1952

PLANT WORKERS in privately operated electric and gas utility systems averaged $1.75 an hour, exclusive of overtime and shift premiums, in July 1952, according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Hourly earnings ranged from 75 cents to more than $2.70, but slightly more than half of the work force earned from $1.50 to $2. In numerically important occupations, journeymen linemen had average earnings of $2.07 an hour; meter readers, $1.55; and gas-main-installation and service laborers, $1.27. Among the office occupations studied, women cashiers averaged $1.27 and general stenographers, $1.36 an hour.

Characteristics of the Industry

The 2,285 generating plants of privately owned electric utilities in the United States produced more than 300 billion kilowatt-hours in 1951.[2] An additional 69 billion kilowatt-hours were produced by publicly owned utilities and 63 billion by industrial establishments. The 1951 production of privately owned utilities represents an increase of approximately 67 percent over the total for 1945 and 141 percent over 1940. Steam plants generated almost five-sixths of the electricity produced by privately owned systems in 1951; hydro plants, about a sixth; and internal combustion plants, less than 1 percent.

Utility systems supplied 48.2 billion therms of gas to nearly 25 million customers in 1951.[3] Approximately 93 percent was natural gas; 4 percent, manufactured; and 3 percent, mixed gas. Sales to the 23 million residential customers amounted to approximately 16.2 billion therms and to industrial customers, about 25.5 billion therms. The total 1951 sales (in therms) represented an increase of about 86 percent over the sales in 1945 and 180 percent over the total in 1940. Natural gas sales showed the greatest increases during these intervals: 98 percent and 205 percent, respectively. The 1951 total for manufactured gas, on the other hand, was about 12 percent less than in 1945.

The 227 privately operated utility systems included in the July 1952 BLS wage study were nearly evenly distributed among the 3 types—electric systems, gas systems, and combined systems providing both electricity and gas. Employment in the gas systems, however, was smaller than in either of the other two types. Natural gas was supplied by most systems, although the distribution of manufactured gas or mixed gas was reported by some establishments in a majority of the economic regions studied. The operations in nearly all electric systems studied included generation, transmission, and distribution. Approximately three-fifths of the systems used steam power in generating electricity and a fourth, a combination of steam and hydro power.

The plant (nonoffice) work force consisted almost exclusively of men, very few of whom were paid on an incentive basis. About a fourth of all workers in the industry were employed in office occupations. Among the office jobs studied, women constituted a majority of the workers in nearly all instances; substantial numbers of men, however, were employed as accounting clerks and as general clerks.

National Wage Data

Average earnings by type of system, comprising the $1.75-an-hour national average for plant

[1] The survey covered privately operated utility systems employing more than 100 workers and primarily engaged in any of the following: generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electricity; transmission and/or distribution of natural gas, production and distribution of manufactured gas, or distribution of mixed gas; combined electric and gas utilities. In systems also providing allied services such as water, steam heat and power, or urban transportation, plant workers in these departments were excluded from the study.

Approximately 478,000 workers were employed in the industry as defined for this study; 282,000 were classified as plant workers.

Information was collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage and industrial relations analysts. More detailed information is available on request.

[2] Federal Power Commission data.

[3] Gas Facts, American Gas Association.

TABLE 1.—*Percent distribution of plant workers in electric and gas utilities, by average straight-time hourly earnings [1] and region, July 1952*

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
75 and under 80	0.3	[2]	[2]	0.1	1.3	[2]	1.0	1.5	0.1	[2]
80 and under 85	.2		[2]	.1	1.3	[2]	.3	1.0	.1	
85 and under 90	.3		0.1	.1	2.2	[2]	.3	1.0	.6	
90 and under 95	.4	0.1	.1	.8	1.5	0.1	.3	1.7	[2]	
95 and under 100	.5	.1	.1	.6	2.3	[2]	.5	1.6	.1	
100 and under 105	1.2	.2	.6	1.0	2.4	.5	1.7	4.6	.6	[2]
105 and under 110	1.2	.3	.5	1.4	3.9	.2	2.0	4.0	.3	
110 and under 115	1.2	.6	.5	2.1	3.1	.3	1.6	3.8	.1	
115 and under 120	1.7	.7	1.3	2.1	4.4	.4	2.5	4.6	.3	
120 and under 125	2.0	1.5	1.9	3.7	3.1	.4	3.7	4.5	2.6	[2]
125 and under 130	2.3	2.3	2.1	4.1	3.4	1.2	3.4	3.8	3.5	[2]
130 and under 135	2.3	2.9	2.2	4.9	2.8	1.4	3.2	2.8	3.7	0.1
135 and under 140	3.2	2.4	3.6	4.9	4.0	2.3	4.0	4.6	4.0	.1
140 and under 145	3.0	3.2	1.8	4.5	3.0	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	1.7
145 and under 150	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	.9
150 and under 155	4.6	3.1	4.7	6.0	2.6	4.7	3.8	4.3	4.6	1.8
155 and under 160	4.8	6.8	4.4	7.1	3.3	4.6	7.0	5.7	4.2	1.8
160 and under 165	5.7	7.8	5.8	4.8	4.9	6.5	7.0	4.9	7.0	1.9
165 and under 170	5.6	7.4	4.3	6.7	6.3	5.6	6.2	4.5	4.8	7.6
170 and under 175	5.6	8.0	5.7	5.5	2.9	6.5	5.8	4.0	3.8	6.1
175 and under 180	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.0	2.1	7.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	5.5
180 and under 185	5.1	6.1	5.6	3.1	3.8	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.5	6.1
185 and under 190	3.2	4.6	6.0	2.5	4.2	6.3	4.3	4.4	2.7	5.5
190 and under 195	5.0	4.9	6.5	4.6	2.5	5.3	1.7	2.2	5.1	8.3
195 and under 200	4.8	2.8	5.8	3.0	1.7	6.6	3.4	2.6	6.9	6.5
200 and under 205	3.2	4.1	2.9	3.7	1.0	4.2	1.8	1.5	3.7	5.0
205 and under 210	3.6	4.2	3.2	2.3	2.1	4.5	1.3	4.0	3.5	6.6
210 and under 215	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.5	4.7
215 and under 220	3.6	1.5	4.3	1.4	10.7	3.0	2.3	1.2	4.6	4.4
220 and under 225	2.7	1.5	1.9	.3	2.9	3.0	2.4	1.1	2.2	11.1
225 and under 230	2.4	1.0	4.9	1.9	.7	2.1	.7	.3	1.4	2.6
230 and under 235	1.9	.7	3.5	2.9	.7	1.8	.6	.4	.5	2.1
235 and under 240	1.0	.4	1.2	.2	.9	1.1	.3	1.0	.6	2.0
240 and under 245	.7	.1	.6	.2	.3	1.4	.1	.2	.5	1.4
245 and under 250	1.2	.1	.8	.2	.7	2.2	.1	.2	.4	3.7
250 and under 260	.8	.4	.6	.4	.4	1.4	.1	.2	.4	1.7
260 and under 270	.3	.2	.1	.4	.1	.6	[2]	.1	.5	.3
270 and over	.4	.4	.4	.8	.3	.4	.1	.1	.3	.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	282,153	17,430	73,998	23,047	20,993	66,473	17,935	22,358	7,688	22,331
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.75	$1.71	$1.80	$1.65	$1.60	$1.84	$1.61	$1.52	$1.73	$1.99

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

workers in July 1952, were as follows: in electric systems, $1.78; in gas systems, $1.60; and in combined systems, suppliers of both electricity and gas, $1.78. Slightly more than half the workers earned from $1.50 to $2 an hour; approximately 9 percent received $2.25 or more and about the same proportion, less than $1.25 (table 1).

A majority of the plant workers were employed in the 45 selected jobs for which data are presented. Load dispatchers and watch engineers had the highest national average earnings, $2.44 and $2.35 an hour, respectively (table 2). Other plant jobs in which workers averaged over $2 an hour included journeymen linemen ($2.07), class A metermen ($2.01), steam-plant operators (single-unit plants) ($2.27), class A switchboard operators ($2.06), trouble men ($2.11), maintenance electricians ($2.08), and maintenance machinists ($2.07). Gas-main-installation and service laborers ($1.27) and janitors ($1.31) had the lowest average earnings. Earnings for only four other jobs averaged less than $1.50 an hour (groundmen, gas-plant laborers, gas-meter repairmen helpers, and guards). A large number of workers were employed as meter readers with average earnings of $1.55 an hour.

A comparison of earnings of workers in electric systems and combined systems discloses that for most jobs there was comparatively little difference in averages. In gas systems, on the other hand, earnings of workers in the selected jobs were lower than in the combined systems. In jobs found in all three types of systems, workers in combined systems generally had higher average earnings than workers in the other two types of systems. Average earnings in electric systems were usually higher than in gas systems.

Earnings levels in systems employing more than 1,000 workers were generally higher than in systems with fewer employees. For a majority of the jobs for which comparisons could be made, the national averages in the larger systems were from 11 to 19 cents higher than in smaller systems.

Among numerically important office occupations

TABLE 2.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings[1] of men in selected plant occupations in electric and gas utilities, by region, July 1952*

Occupation	United States[2]		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings								
Electricity											
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	4,869	$1.72	$1.72	$1.77	$1.76	$1.62	$1.77	$1.59	$1.59	$1.64	$2.05
Boiler operators	5,602	1.94	1.85	2.00	1.93	1.95	2.04	1.73	1.82	1.74	2.04
District representatives	2,216	1.88	1.71	1.93	1.60	2.01	2.01	1.64	1.87	2.25	2.59
Groundmen	9,804	1.42	1.44	1.41	1.29	1.27	1.50	1.32	1.28	1.46	1.76
Linemen, journeymen	15,975	2.07	1.97	2.12	1.91	2.02	2.12	1.83	1.94	2.03	2.29
Load dispatchers	964	2.44	2.39	2.53	2.47	2.32	2.54	2.12	2.22	2.12	2.74
Metermen, class A	2,092	2.01	1.84	2.11	1.98	2.08	2.01	1.84	1.95	2.01	2.29
Metermen, class B	2,128	1.78	1.71	1.82	1.74	1.77	1.82	1.54	1.56	1.71	2.11
Patrolmen	438	1.86	1.58	1.90	.....	2.03	1.87	1.86	1.70	.....	2.12
Servicemen, electrical appliance	2,793	1.86	1.80	1.95	.....	2.02	1.91	1.62	.....	.....	2.08
Steam-plant operators (single-unit plants)	138	2.27	.....	.....	.....	2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam-plant operator assistants (single-unit plants)	98	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Substation operators	4,784	1.99	1.83	1.99	2.03	.....	2.12	1.77	1.62	1.81	2.15
Switchboard operators, class A	2,677	2.06	1.83	2.20	2.10	1.97	2.15	1.90	1.94	1.92	2.21
Switchboard operators, class B	1,328	1.79	1.63	.....	1.85	.....	1.84	.....	1.69	.....	2.09
Troublemen	4,411	2.11	2.12	2.29	1.91	2.21	2.19	1.95	1.86	2.02	2.35
Truck driver-groundmen	3,934	1.66	1.64	1.70	1.50	1.56	1.69	1.52	1.61	.....	1.96
Turbine operators	2,724	1.91	1.85	1.95	1.65	1.97	2.01	1.71	1.96	1.99	2.06
Watch engineers	1,700	2.35	2.49	2.75	2.77	2.24	2.52	1.85	2.15	2.15	2.54
Gas											
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas production	988	1.78	1.70	1.95	.....	.....	1.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boiler operators	528	1.67	1.67	1.76	1.41	1.21	1.81	.....	.....	.....	1.88
Drip pumpers	224	1.65	1.56	1.72	.....	1.34	1.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-room operators	2,052	1.79	1.77	1.77	.....	.....	1.86	.....	1.82	.....	2.04
Gas-main fitters	6,202	1.72	1.63	1.73	1.61	1.59	1.77	1.66	1.56	1.85	1.91
Gas-main fitters' helpers	4,212	1.50	1.56	1.49	1.43	1.18	1.57	1.50	1.27	.....	1.68
Gas makers	789	1.82	1.77	1.88	1.83	1.38	1.99	1.72	.....	.....	1.87
Inspectors	336	1.84	.....	1.94	1.66	.....	1.85	1.74	.....	.....	.....
Installers, gas meter	2,918	1.73	1.71	1.79	.....	.....	1.73	1.79	1.50	.....	1.96
Laborers, gas plant	1,826	1.47	1.44	1.53	.....	.98	1.64	1.21	.....	.....	1.54
Laborers, main installation and service	10,700	1.27	1.43	1.33	1.27	1.01	1.42	1.35	1.07	1.38	1.57
Repairmen, gas meter	2,085	1.74	1.76	1.73	1.68	1.69	1.80	1.67	1.64	1.81	1.99
Repairmen helpers, gas meter	817	1.47	1.51	1.48	1.40	1.19	1.62	1.53	1.36	.....	1.67
Servicemen, gas appliance	8,734	1.82	1.68	1.81	.....	1.68	1.89	1.80	1.64	.....	.....
Servicemen, regulator	622	1.92	1.70	1.95	.....	1.78	1.93	1.76	1.77	1.86	2.10
Electricity and gas											
Electricians, maintenance	4,076	2.08	1.93	2.07	1.97	2.00	2.18	2.07	2.02	2.03	2.25
Guards	1,298	1.49	1.44	1.57	.....	.....	1.59	.....	1.16	1.34	.....
Janitors	5,826	1.31	1.38	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.46	1.23	1.00	1.29	1.57
Machinists, maintenance	1,454	2.07	1.92	2.12	1.94	2.15	2.14	2.07	1.89	2.00	2.22
Maintenance men, general utility	1,558	1.85	1.76	2.05	1.75	1.58	1.88	1.67	1.68	1.89	.....
Mechanics, automotive	2,753	1.91	1.77	1.96	1.88	1.94	1.90	1.89	1.81	1.95	2.08
Mechanics, maintenance	3,444	1.97	1.91	2.04	1.93	1.95	1.96	1.85	1.92	1.96	2.08
Meter readers	10,169	1.55	1.47	1.61	1.53	1.44	1.63	1.49	1.26	1.46	1.76
Pipefitters, maintenance	743	1.99	1.85	1.97	.....	.....	2.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock clerks	3,593	1.64	1.57	1.69	1.59	1.65	1.71	1.51	1.35	1.67	1.89
Truckdrivers	3,245	1.66	1.64	1.66	1.56	1.38	1.76	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.92
Light trucks (under 1½ tons)	345	1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.61	.....	1.41	.....	.....
Medium trucks (1½ to and including 4 tons)	1,942	1.62	1.64	1.65	1.50	.....	1.72	1.58	1.52	1.73	1.91
Heavy trucks (over 4 tons, trailer type)	260	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.81	.....	.....
Heavy trucks (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	698	1.76	1.71	1.73	.....	1.36	1.88	.....	1.65	.....	.....

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for occupations not shown separately in some regions.

studied, women accounting clerks, cashiers, and general stenographers had average earnings of $1.28, $1.27, and $1.36, respectively (table 3). Men hand bookkeepers averaged $2.02, and accounting clerks, $1.72.

Regional Variations

In the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions,[4] where almost half the plant workers were employed, straight-time hourly earnings in July 1952 averaged $1.80 and $1.84, respectively. Average earnings were highest in the Pacific region, $1.99. In the other regions, earnings levels were from 2 to 23 cents an hour below the $1.75 national average.

[4] The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 3.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of workers in selected office occupations in electric and gas utilities, by region, July 1952.*

Occupation and sex	United States [2]		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings								
Men											
Bookkeepers, hand	546	$2.02	$2.00	$2.08	$2.01	$2.09	$2.06	$1.91	$1.97	.....	.....
Cashiers	337	1.79	.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.24	.....	.....
Clerks, accounting	3,035	1.72	1.52	.....	1.91	1.61	1.68	1.44	1.68	$1.75	$1.97
Clerks, general	2,051	1.67	.....	.....	1.54	1.61	1.78	1.55	1.52	.....	.....
Clerks, order	202	1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.59	1.42	1.59	.....	.....
Clerks, payroll	240	1.78	1.69	1.92	1.66	1.79	.....	1.69	1.69	1.82	.....
Office boys	667	1.02	.91	.....	1.01	.97	1.14	.96	.94	1.00	.....
Tabulating-machine operators	570	1.67	1.53	.....	1.57	1.56	1.66	1.65	1.48	.....	1.85
Women											
Billers, machine (billing machine)	1,094	1.22	1.23	.....	1.17	1.29	1.19	1.09	1.10	1.27	1.51
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	206	1.21	.....	.....	.....	1.09	.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....
Bookkeepers, hand	225	1.50	1.50	.....	1.57	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	132	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.62	.....	1.42	.....	.....
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	212	1.21	.....	1.30	.....	1.04	1.16	.....	1.05	.....	.....
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	615	1.38	1.43	1.31	.....	.....	1.38	1.21	1.30	.....	1.76
Cashiers	4,465	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.17	1.36	1.43	1.03	1.07	1.23	1.67
Clerks, accounting	4,453	1.28	1.29	1.44	1.27	1.46	1.20	1.12	1.26	1.31	1.77
Clerks, file, class A	209	1.45	1.56	.....	.....	.....	1.41	1.29	1.12	.....	.....
Clerks, file, class B	809	1.24	1.09	1.23	1.18	.....	1.21	1.10	.97	.....	1.44
Clerks, general	3,437	1.32	.....	.....	1.19	1.41	1.40	1.15	1.09	1.27	1.70
Clerks, order	537	1.30	1.33	.....	.....	1.26	1.32	1.33	1.24	.....	.....
Clerks, payroll	723	1.43	1.46	1.48	1.47	1.48	1.39	1.19	1.36	.....	1.71
Duplicating-machine operators	116	1.17	.....	.....	.....	.95	1.22	.99	1.05	.....	1.37
Key-punch operators	1,242	1.34	1.23	1.35	1.27	1.32	1.31	1.25	1.22	1.22	1.61
Office girls	715	.99	.94	.93	.89	.95	1.10	.....	.94	.....	1.18
Secretaries	2,735	1.71	1.62	1.79	1.73	1.74	1.71	1.57	1.62	1.72	1.86
Stenographers, general	5,605	1.36	1.34	1.38	1.31	1.43	1.40	1.23	1.24	1.38	1.57
Stenographers, technical	285	1.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switchboard operators	1,592	1.37	1.33	1.42	1.23	1.31	1.42	1.29	1.23	1.28	1.56
Switchboard operator-receptionists	178	1.22	1.12	.....	.....	.....	1.32	1.04	1.09	.....	1.49
Tabulating-machine operators	382	1.56	1.40	1.47	.....	.....	1.57	1.53	1.36	.....	.....
Typists, class A	1,105	1.42	1.25	1.52	.....	1.27	1.36	1.26	1.31	1.37	.....
Typists, class B	2,402	1.16	1.13	1.28	1.09	1.05	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.17	1.34

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Includes data for occupations not shown separately in some regions.

The distribution of workers' earnings varied considerably by region. The proportion of workers receiving less than $1.50 an hour, for example, ranged from about 3 percent in the Pacific region to more than 40 percent in the Southeast and Southwest. At the other extreme, approximately 12 percent of the workers in the Southwest and Middle West received $2 or more an hour, as compared with 46 percent in the Pacific region. (See table 1.)

Regional average earnings for the selected plant jobs followed about the same pattern as the overall regional averages. The average hourly earnings in the Pacific region were highest for nearly all occupations. In the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, earnings levels were higher than the national averages for more than three-fourths of the jobs for which data are presented. In each of the other six regions, a majority of the occupational averages were below the national levels.

For the 23 occupations for which data are presented in all regions, the differences between the lowest and the highest regional average earnings ranged from 12 percent to more than 60 percent. For a majority of the jobs, however, the differences amounted to less than 30 percent.

Hourly rates of $2.20 or more were received by nearly all journeymen linemen in the Pacific region, approximately a third in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, and a tenth or less in each of the other regions. Approximately two-thirds of the gas-main-installation and service laborers in the Pacific region, three-tenths in the Great Lakes, and a sixth in New England earned $1.50 or more. In the other regions, less than a tenth of these workers were employed at such rates.

Related Wage Practices

A 40-hour week for first-shift workers constituted the work schedule of establishments employing more than 95 percent of the plant workers and nearly 90 percent of the office employees in July 1952. An eighth of the plant workers in the

Middle West and a tenth in the Southwest were employed by systems having 44-hour workweeks. Schedules of less than 40 hours a week were reported by systems with a tenth of the total office employment.

Late shifts were operated in all regions, as the generation of electricity and the manufacture of gas are generally on a continuous basis. About 7 percent of the workers were employed on second-shift and 6 percent on third-shift operations. Shift-differential payments were common, the most prevalent amounts being 4 or 5 cents for second-shift and 6 cents for third-shift work.

Paid vacations were provided by all establishments studied. Almost 60 percent of the plant workers and 70 percent of the office workers were employed in systems granting 2 weeks after a year of service. After 2 years' service, the proportions receiving 2-week vacations increased to 90 and 93 percent, respectively. A policy of 3-week vacations after 15 years' service was in effect in establishments with almost three-fourths of the plant and office workers.

Virtually all workers were granted paid holidays. Although the number of days ranged from 4 to 12, almost two-thirds received 6, 7, or 8 days annually. In the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, a majority of the workers received 10 or more paid holidays a year.

Insurance or pension plans, financed at least in part by the employer, were almost universal in privately owned electric and gas utilities. Practically all workers were covered by life-insurance plans and a majority by hospitalization and health plans. Retirement-pension plans also were in effect in systems employing nearly 95 percent of the workers.

Formal provisions for paid sick leave also were prevalent in this industry. Systems employing approximately two-thirds of the workers reported sick-leave benefits of full pay without a waiting period. The number of days of leave varied considerably. In each region, however, the most common provision after a year of service was either 5 or 10 days. An additional 14 percent of the plant and 7 percent of the office workers were employed in systems having limited-type plans which either required a waiting period or provided only partial pay.

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Wage Chronology No. 25: International Shoe Co.

Supplement No. 1

The International Shoe Co.'s agreements with the United Shoe Workers of America (USWA-CIO) and the Boot and Shoe Workers (B & SW-AFL), in effect since October 1951, expired in September and October 1952.

New 1-year agreements were negotiated in October and individual plant contracts were signed at various dates. They provided for retroactive increases in earnings as well as changes in overtime and holiday pay and in paid-vacation practices. Although the unions negotiated separately, both contracts provided for the same general wage increase. The same changes in related working practices were also made in each contract.

The contracts now in force, like those they replaced, make no provision for a reopening regarding any of the terms. The 1945–51 wage chronology [1] is brought up to the expiration dates of the October 1952 contracts by the following tables.

[1] See Wage Chronology No. 25, Monthly Labor Review, July 1952 (p. 30) or Wage Chronology, Series 4, No. 25 reprint.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 29, 1952 (B & SW and USWA).	4-percent increase, averaging 4½ cents an hour.	Percent increase applied to gross weekly earnings. The company's piece-rate schedule was therefore not revised to reflect the increase.[1]

[1] The majority of production workers in International Shoe factories are paid on a piecework basis.

B—Minimum Plant Rates

Effective date	Area and rate	
	St. Louis area	Outside St. Louis
Jan. 25, 1950	$0.75	$0.75
Sept. 29, 1952	.75	.75

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Overtime Pay	
Oct. 1, 1952 (USWA) Nov. 1, 1952 (B & SW).		Time and one-half the regular rate paid for all work outside of regular hours when employee worked some hours during regular schedule. Not applicable to: (1) a new employee hired during the day, (2) an employee absent part of the day for personal reasons, (3) a new employee required to work 1 day outside of regular schedule during first week of employment, and (4) nonproduction employees on special scheduled hours.[1] Time and one-half paid for work in excess of 8 hours a day in situations 1 and 2 and after 40 hours a week in 3 and 4.
	Holiday Pay	
Oct. 1, 1952 (USWA) Nov. 1, 1952 (B & SW).		Armistice Day and December 26 substituted for Independence Day and Memorial Day 1953, which are on Saturday.
	Paid Vacation	
Oct. 1, 1952 (USWA) Nov. 1, 1952 (B & SW).		Workers employed by the company during vacation period and having 100 but less than 1,100 hours of work during year to receive 2 percent of average annual earnings if their total length of service with the company qualified them for 1 week's vacation and 4 percent if qualified for 2 weeks' vacation.

[1] Defined as a schedule regularly exceeding 8 hours a day and including work outside of schedule for factory workers.

Wage Chronology No. 34: Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago, 1945–52

THE Commonwealth Edison Co. and its subsidiaries generate and transmit electricity to 5.6 million home, commercial, and institutional users in Chicago, its suburbs, and sections of northern and central Illinois as far west as the Mississippi River. They employ 9,400 workers and have a total generating capacity of 2,841,000 kilowatts, making the combined operations one of the largest in the utility field. Of the 11,000 square miles serviced by the companies, the parent company serves the 213 square miles in the metropolitan area of Chicago. This chronology traces the changes in wage rates and related practices for production workers represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW-AFL).

Prior to the National Labor Relations Board certification of the IBEW, the employees in the company's super-power department (formerly the Super-Power Co. of Pekin, Ill.) were represented by the Powerton Employee's Alliance (Ind.) and the inside and outside plant departments[1] were represented by the Employees Representation Plan of Commonwealth Edison Company (Ind.). The IBEW was certified to represent workers in the super-power department on November 2, 1943, following an NLRB election on October 27, 1943. Subsequent elections were held in March 1944 for inside plant employees and in July 1944 for outside plant workers; certification dates for these two units were June 7, 1944, and July 24, 1944, respectively. The first agreements were signed on April 12, 1944, for production and maintenance workers in the super-power department and on November 28, 1944, for the inside and outside plant workers. The present contracts cover 7,100 of the company's 9,400 workers.

The union negotiates separate agreements covering inside and outside plant, super-power department, and clerical and restaurant workers. The wage and related changes reported in this chronology cover only the agreements for production workers in the super-power department in Pekin, Ill., and the inside and outside plant workers in the Chicago area. For most production occupations covered by these two agreements, rate ranges are set with provisions for automatic progression from the minimum to the maximum. Schedules prescribe the length of time required to move from step to step, as well as the applicable rate for each step.

Changes in wage rates and related practices negotiated by the company and the IBEW since 1945 are included in the following tables. However, the provisions reported for 1945 do not necessarily represent changes from conditions of employment established by the previous agreements. The current agreements, effective April 1, 1952, are to remain in effect until March 31, 1954, but provide for a wage reopening on March 31, 1953.

[1] The inside and outside plant departments include: construction; transportation; purchasing; stone conduit production; testing; service buildings; revenue accounts; revenue protection; service and meter; commercial and residential sales; generating stations; substation; office service and layout; real estate; sales service; and customer.

A—General Wage Changes[1]

Effective date[2]	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Oct. 1, 1945 (by supplementary agreement Oct. 17, 1945).	$25-a-month increase	In accordance with order of National War Labor Board on Oct. 25, 1945, approving the joint agreement. The general increase applied to employees working 40 hours a week, with proportionate increases for employees working less than 40 hours. Minimum and maximum rates in each rate range were also increased $25 a month for employees working 40 hours, with proportionate increases for employees working less. Increases to correct inequities in interrelated jobs were negotiated for battery service helper; boiler mechanic; chemical laboratory helper; stockman, grade B; station electrical helper; tool and equipment helper; meter tester, senior grade (field, D. C.); customers' service-work dispatcher; district meter-work dispatcher.
Aug. 1, 1946 (by agreement Oct. 10, 1946).	Increase averaging 9.1 cents.	Increases varied by monthly rate ranges as follows:[3] Range — Monthly increase Under $220 — $10.00 $220 to $234.99 — 12.50 $235 to $249.99 — 15.00 $250 to $264.99 — 17.50 $265 to $284.99 — 20.00 $285 and over — 22.50
July 1, 1947 (by agreement July 9, 1947).	9-cents-an-hour increase, averaging 5.9 percent.	
April 1, 1948 (by agreement same date).	6.5-percent increase, averaging 10.2 cents an hour.	Each employee received an increase equivalent to 6.5 percent of the maximum of his job classification.
April 1, 1949 (by agreement same date).	9-cents-an-hour increase	
April 1, 1950 (by agreement May 18, 1950).	5-cents-an-hour increase	
October 2, 1950 (by agreement April 1, 1949).	4-percent increase, averaging 7.26 cents an hour.	
March 1, 1952 (by agreement April 16, 1952).	Increase averaging 15.7 cents an hour.	Increases varied by hourly rate ranges as follows: Range — Hourly increase $1.11 to $1.56 — $0.12 $1.57 to $1.68 — .13 $1.69 to $1.81 — .14 $1.82 to $1.93 — .15 $1.94 to $2.06 — .16 $2.07 to $2.18 — .17 $2.19 to $2.24 — .18 $2.25 and over — .20

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward changes that affect an entire establishment, bargaining unit, or substantial group of employees at one time. Not included within the term and therefore omitted from this tabulation are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in specific classification rates) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the general wage level.

The general changes listed above were the major changes affecting salary rates during the period covered by this chronology. Because of the omission of nongeneral changes, the payment of premium and special rates, and other factors, the total of the general wage changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the movement of straight-time average hourly earnings.

[2] Previous increases under contracts with the IBEW were: when the agreement of Apr. 12, 1944, was negotiated for the super-power department, increases in minimum rates and acceleration of rates of progression were granted to approximately 80 employees. This was in accordance with the ruling of the Regional War Labor Board. The average increase for the department was 0.3 cent an hour. By the terms of the Nov. 28, 1944, agreement, the inside and outside plant employees received a 1-cent-an-hour increase.

[3] Company used 173.33 hours a month to convert monthly rates and increases to hourly rates.

B—Hourly Rates [1] for Selected Occupations at Specified Dates, 1945–52

Department and job title [2]	Oct. 1, 1945			Mar. 1, 1952		
	Minimum	Maximum	Progression schedule [3]	Minimum	Maximum	Progression schedule [3]
Inside Plant						
Auxiliary operators, electrical, steam	[4] $1.01	$1.27	*b*	$1.61	$1.86	*b*
Boiler mechanics, principal	[5]	[5]		2.31	2.57	*e*
Boiler mechanics, 2d grade	[4] 1.15	1.38	*c*	1.79	2.02	*c*
Boiler operators	[4] 1.44	1.68	*d*	2.22	2.45	*d*
Control operators	[6]	[6]		2.31	2.57	*e*
Laborers; janitors	.95	1.11	*a*	1.50	1.66	*a*
Mechanics, 2d grade	[4] 1.15	1.38	*c*	1.79	2.02	*c*
Senior operators, class A		1.50	[7]	2.29	2.63	*f*
Switchboard operators	[4] 1.44	1.68	*d*	2.22	2.45	*d*
Turbine operators	[4] 1.33	1.56	*d*	2.04	2.27	*d*
Outside Plant						
Dispatchers, shop materials	[8]	[8]		1.92	2.15	*d*
Inspectors, plumbing and heating	[9]	[9]		2.22	2.45	*d*
Mechanics, lighting division	[10]	[10]		2.04	2.27	*d*
Meter stockmen, principal	[11]	[11]		2.22	2.45	*d*
Physical property recorders, principal	[12]	[12]		2.22	2.45	*d*
Servicemen, Grade B	[4] 1.24	1.47	*c*	1.92	2.15	*d*
Super-Power Division						
Boiler cleaners	.92	1.17	*g*	1.49	1.73	*g*
Boiler mechanics	1.33	1.56	*d*	2.05	2.28	*d*
Boiler mechanics, 2d grade	[4] 1.11	1.34	*c*	1.76	1.99	*c*
Boiler operators	[4] 1.39	1.62	*d*	2.19	2.42	*d*
Coal handlers	.92	1.08	*a*	1.47	1.63	*a*
Electrical mechanics	1.36	1.59	*d*	2.19	2.42	*d*
Electrical mechanics, 2d grade	1.15	1.38	*c*	1.81	2.04	*c*
Janitors Laborers	.92	1.08	*a*	1.47	1.63	*a*
Machinists	1.39	1.62	*d*	2.19	2.42	*d*
Machinists, 2d grade	1.15	1.38	*c*	1.81	2.04	*c*
Mechanics	1.33	1.56	*d*	2.05	2.28	*d*
Mechanics, building and yard	[4] 1.30	1.53	*d*	2.02	2.25	*d*
Mechanics, building and yard, principal	[13]	[13]		2.19	2.42	*d*
Mechanics, 2d grade, building and yard	[4] 1.11	1.34	*c*	1.76	1.99	*c*
Mechanics, construction	1.33	1.56	*d*	2.05	2.28	*d*
Mechanics, 2d grade, construction	[4] 1.11	1.34	*c*	1.76	1.99	*c*
Pipefitters	1.33	1.56	*d*	2.12	2.35	*d*
Repairmen, transmission [14]	1.44	1.67	*d*	2.22	2.45	*d*
Switchboard operators	[4] 1.39	1.62	*d*	2.19	2.42	*d*
Switchboard operators, assistant	1.15	1.38	*c*	1.81	2.04	*c*
Turbine operators	[4] 1.30	1.53	*d*	2.02	2.25	*d*
Turbine operators, auxiliary	.98	1.26	*d*	1.58	1.85	*d*
Welders	1.39	1.62	*d*	2.19	2.42	*d*

[1] Monthly rates have been converted to hourly rates by dividing by 173.3 (40 hours a week times 4⅓ weeks).

[2] Job titles and groupings follow pattern of 1950 wage schedule.

[3] Progression from the minimum to maximum is as follows:
a—3 months; 6 months; 1 year, 3 months; 2 years; 3 years.
b—3 months; 9 months; 1 year, 3 months; 1 year, 9 months; 2 years, 6 months; 3 years, 3 months; 4 years; 4 years, 9 months.
c—6 months; 1 year; 1 year, 6 months; 2 years; 2 years, 6 months; 3 years; 3 years, 9 months; 4 years, 6 months.
d—6 months; 1 year; 1 year, 6 months; 2 years; 2 years, 9 months; 3 years, 6 months; 4 years, 3 months; 5 years.
e—6 months; 1 year; 1 year, 6 months; 2 years; 2 years, 6 months; 3 years, 3 months; 4 years; 4 years, 9 months; 5 years, 6 months.
f—3 years; 6 years; 9 years; 12 years; 15 years; 18 years.
g—3 months; 6 months; 1 year; 1 year, 6 months; 2 years; 2 years, 6 months; 3 years; 3 years, 6 months.

[4] Includes adjustments of Aug. 1, 1946, retroactive to Sept. 16, 1945. Adjustments varied by occupation from $2.50 to $20 a month.

[5] Rates established Oct. 29, 1946. Min., $1.66; max., $1.92.

[6] Rates established April 19, 1950. Min., $1.97; max., $2.23.

[7] Maximum of $60 a month at a rate of $10 a month for each 3 years of uninterrupted substation operating service added to the single Oct. 1, 1945, rate of substation operators. This service increase was included in Oct. 2, 1950, progression schedules, thereby discontinuing the previous practice.

[8] These rates established Apr. 1, 1950.

[9] Rates established Jan. 16, 1947. Min., $1.58; max., $1.80.

[10] Rates established Mar. 27, 1946. Min., $1.33; max., $1.56.

[11] Rates established Aug. 4, 1948. Min., $1.79; max., $2.02.

[12] Rates established Nov. 5, 1947. Min., $1.21; max., $1.44.

[13] Rates established Feb. 10, 1947. Min., $1.51; max., $1.74.

[14] Applies to repairmen at Lemont. Title revised Nov. 1946.

C—Related Wage Practices[1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Shift Premium Pay	
Oct. 1, 1945	Five cents an hour paid employees on the night shift for all time worked when regularly scheduled hours were between 8:30 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Premium was paid in addition to and included in the calculation of overtime, when applicable.
July 1, 1947		Provision of 1945 agreement not applicable to Sundays when regularly scheduled as basic workdays (see Premium Pay for Weekend Work).
	Overtime Pay	
Oct. 1, 1945	Time and one-half for all hours worked outside of scheduled hours in basic workweek.	
	Premium Pay for Weekend Work	
Oct. 1, 1945	Time and one-half for work on 6th day; double time for work on the 7th consecutive day.[2]	Overtime paid on second regular day off only if employee worked 7 consecutive days in a scheduled workweek including his first regular day off.
July 1, 1947	*Shift and semishift employees:*[3] Time and one-quarter for work on Sunday when regularly scheduled workday.	
	Holiday Pay	
Oct. 1, 1945	Regular rate paid on 7 specified holidays not worked, falling on regular workdays. Double time (total) for work on 7 holidays falling on regular workday during scheduled work hours; triple time (total) for hours outside of regular schedule. Double time and one-half (total) for first 8 hours on nonwork day; triple time (total) thereafter.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas (and Presidential Election Day in election years). Double time for all hours in regular schedule for work on holidays that fell on Saturday if also a scheduled workday, triple time for hours outside of schedule. Double time for all hours worked on nonscheduled workday. No pay for Saturday-holidays not worked.
Oct. 29, 1946	Added: 2 paid holidays (total 9)	Holidays were: Lincoln's Birthday and Armistice Day.
	Vacation Pay	
Oct. 1, 1945	Two calendar weeks with pay after 1 but less than 14 years of service; 1 additional day for each year of service in excess of 14.	Maximum vacation of 30 calendar days paid at employee's regular rate. Vacation not cumulative.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Paid Sick Leave	
Oct. 1, 1945 (established July 1, 1920).	Full pay provided regular employees during approved nonindustrial disability absences of 1 week or less, as follows: For employees with less than 6 months' service, cumulative total of 6 days annually; with 6 months' to 1 year's service, total of 8 days; after 1 year, 2 additional days allowed for each additional year of service.	Company practice. Not covered by union agreement. On Jan. 1 of each year employees' full allotment was restored.
Dec. 1, 1947	Changed to: Full pay provided regular employees during approved nonindustrial disability absences of 1 week or less.	Limit on the number of days of first week's absence allowable in any calendar year removed.
	Reporting Time	
Oct. 1, 1945	Minimum of 4 hours' straight-time pay guaranteed employees reporting for scheduled overtime when work was not available.	
	Call-Back Pay	
Dec. 1, 1945	Minimum of 2 hours' straight-time pay guaranteed, or time and one-half for actual hours worked, whichever was higher.	Allowance paid employees called back to work more than once within a workday not to exceed amount that would have been paid had work been continuous. Overtime worked immediately before or after regularly scheduled hours not considered call-back time.
	Travel Pay	
Oct. 1, 1945	Minimum of 2 hours' straight-time pay guaranteed for travel on call-backs.	No travel allowance paid for call-backs involving 8 or more hours' work. Employees in inside and outside plant departments operating company vehicles, kept at home, received the minimum travel allowance for call-backs instead of pay for actual travel to and from job. Inside and outside plant employees required to travel from company headquarters to other locations within the territory did so on company time.
	Standby Time	
Oct. 1, 1945	Time and one-half paid for all hours when an employee was ordered to remain at a specified location awaiting emergency calls outside of regular work hours.	
	Vehicle and Vehicle Mileage Allowance	
Oct. 1, 1945	Expenses provided employees supplying own transportation when required to report at company headquarters and travel to other job locations, or when an employee was assigned to the super-power department and wished to return to Chicago on regular days off.	Super-power department—Transmission crews provided travel expense or paid following mileage rates for travel from company to work locations in own vehicle: 6½ cents a mile for first 100 miles, 4½ cents for next 100 miles, and 3 cents for all miles in excess of 200.
April 1, 1948	----------	Mileage allowance deleted. Employees to be reimbursed by company if required to provide own transportation.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Board and Lodging	
Oct. 1, 1945	Board and lodging or equivalent compensation provided employees required to be away from home overnight or longer.	
	Meals and Mealtime Pay	
Oct. 1, 1945	Time and one-half paid for actual hours worked when meal period was delayed 1 or more hours.	Premium paid from time of scheduled meal period to time employee was released for meal.
	Seventy-five cents or a meal provided on overtime work (1) after 2 hours' work before or after the basic workday; (2) after 2 or more hours that extended through or were recorded as ended at 12:30 a. m. or p. m., 6:30 a. m. or p. m.; or (3) after 10 hours' work on a holiday or regular day off.	Meals provided every 5 hours, if overtime was continuous. Employees not eligible for release from duty given meals and time for al meals. The third provision was applicable only when employee was given at least 8 hours' notice to work overtime that day.
Oct. 29, 1946	Meal allowance increased to $1 a meal.	
	Pay for Absence Because of Death in Family	
Oct. 1, 1945	Maximum of 3 days' pay allowed for absence because of death in immediate family.	Immediate family defined as parents, brother, sister, wife, husband, child, grandparents, brother- or sister-in-law, or parents-in-law.
	Jury Duty	
Oct. 1, 1945	Regular rates paid employee for all time spent serving on jury and for first day required to be in court under summons or subpena.	Service paid for only once every 2 years. Employees required to work on days when not serving on jury, if regularly employed on day shift.
	Shifted-Tour Pay	
Oct. 1, 1945	Time and one-half paid for first day of new shift when (1) less than 48 hours' notice was given between end of old and beginning of new daily or weekly schedule, or (2) change in scheduled daily hours was to last less than 3 days.	Inside and outside plant departments—Not applicable to relief operators in substation department and to the following, when change in starting time exceeded 2 hours before or 1 hour after scheduled starting time: Transportation department trip chauffeurs and those assigned to underground division; Construction department cable splicers, cable helpers when assigned to the night-splicing crews, construction field-equipment operators, and construction field-equipment operators (senior grade) when assigned to pump or trouble trucks or to relief.
	Pay for Rest Periods	
Oct. 1, 1945	Regular rate paid when rest period extended into regularly scheduled hours.	Employees entitled to 8 continuous hours of rest after more than 16 hours of continuous work, even though all or part of the 8-hour rest period extended into the next regular work schedule.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices[1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Telephone Installation and Maintenance	
Oct. 1, 1945	Company to pay additional cost when employee was required to increase class of telephone service in home.	
	Sickness and Accident Benefits	
Oct. 1, 1945	Commonwealth Edison Mutual Benefit Association plan provided— *Disability benefits,* ranging from 10 to 50 percent of regular pay, payable from the 8th consecutive day of absence up to 104 weeks.	Not covered by union agreement. Membership available to any regular employee. Employees paid dues according to an age-rate schedule, annually adjusted to reflect the Association's benefit-payment experience for the previous 12 months. The company also provided supplementary benefits ranging from 10 to 50 percent, depending on length of employee's service. Employees not members of the Association were paid one-half of the percentage of regular pay provided by the company to members of the plan.
Dec. 1, 1947	Changed to— *Sickness and accident benefits:* 75 to 100 percent of regular pay for maximum of 52 weeks, depending on length of membership in plan and type of disability. Payment started on 8th day of disability.	Membership available to employees with 3 months' service. Minimum dues for employees, 0.8 percent of regular pay. Company contributed an amount equal to that paid by members. The company provided 37½ to 50 percent of regular pay, depending on length of service and type of disability, up to maximum of 52 weeks, for employees not members of the Association.
	Group Hospitalization and Surgical Benefits	
Oct. 1, 1945 (established Aug. 16, 1940).	Plan provided— *Hospitalization:* Up to $4 a day for 70 days for employees; up to $3 for 31 days for dependents; *Other hospital charges:* Up to $20 for employees; up to $15 for dependents;	Not covered by union agreement. Membership available to regular employees. Administered by Mutual Benefit Association at cost. Premiums, periodically adjusted, paid by employees.
	Surgical benefits: Up to $150 for employees; up to $75 for dependents.[4]	Extra premiums paid by employees for surgical benefit coverage for dependents.
Dec. 1, 1947	Changed to— *Hospitalization:* Up to $6 a day for 70 days for employees; up to $5 for 31 days for dependents (up to 10 days for pregnancy); *Surgical benefits:* Up to $225 for employees; up to $150 for dependents.	Semimonthly premiums established ranging from 57 cents to $2. Maternity benefits not provided employees.
Jan. 1, 1951	Increased to— *Hospitalization:* Up to $8 a day for employees; up to $7 for dependents; *Other hospital charges:* Up to $1,000 reimbursement at rate of 80 percent of actual charges.	Biweekly premiums established: 64 cents for employee; $2.15 for employee, wife, and unmarried children up to age 19.
May 1, 1952	----------	Company agreed to contribute 40 cents biweekly toward premium for employee coverage.
Aug. 4, 1952	Added— *Miscellaneous benefits:* 80 percent of charge for emergency X-rays taken outside hospital. Maximum benefit, $15, paid only when X-rays were taken because of and within 24 hours of injury from accident.	Biweekly premium for employee increased to 85 cents and to $2.50 for employee with two or more dependents.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices[1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Group Life Insurance	
Jan. 1, 1946	Noncontributory life insurance plan established providing— For employees with 6 months' service: from $500 to $2,000 up to age 65; from $500 to $1,500 thereafter.	Coverage extended 31 days past termination of service, during which period coverage could be converted to any type of life insurance except "term" insurance.
	Retirement Plan	
Oct. 1, 1945 (established 1912).	Noncontributory plan in effect providing annuities, based on annual earnings, for employees at age 65.	Formulas for computing annuities up to Jan. 1, 1937: for service beginning before Nov. 1, 1913, 2 percent of average annual earnings in 5 consecutive years of highest earnings times years of service to Jan. 1, 1937; for service beginning after Oct. 31, 1913, 1½ percent of average annual earnings in 5 consecutive years of highest earnings times years of service to Jan. 1, 1937. Formula for computing annuities after Jan. 1, 1937: 2 percent of total actual earnings for continuous service from Jan. 1, 1937, to retirement date less Social Security benefits. In computing total earnings, one-half of benefits received from Mutual Benefit Association included.
	Reduced annuities paid to employees retiring at age 60 with at least 15 years' service beginning before July 1, 1927, or with at least 20 years beginning between July 1, 1927, and Nov. 1, 1928.	
Sept. 1, 1950	Added— For service begun after Jan. 1, 1937, employee retiring before Sept. 1, 1958, to receive an additional amount annually equal to $3 times the number of months between retirement date and Aug. 31, 1958. Minimum pension $100 a month (including Social Security) for employee retiring at age 65 with 25 years' service; $125 if retiring with 30 years' service. For retirement in last half of 1955, minimum pensions increased $5 a month. Reduced annuities paid to employees retiring at age 60 to 65 with at least 20 years' service beginning before Jan. 1, 1937.	Employee could accept a reduced annuity and provide a pension for wife up to 50 percent of full retirement annuity. If the wife died before the employee retired, full annuity would be restored; if the employee died before retirement, no pension would be paid to the wife.

[1] The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.
[2] Previously nonshift employees received time and one-half for work on Sunday as such. Nonshift employees worked on schedules consisting of five consecutive regularly scheduled workdays, not including Sundays.
[3] Shift employees scheduled on work continuing 24 hours a day, 7 days a week including Sundays and holidays. Semishift employees scheduled on work operated in varying degrees during the day or night, including Sundays and holidays.
[4] Until Nov. 1, 1944, surgical benefits for employees ranged up to $100; none for dependents.

—Deborah T. Bond and Marion Raymenton Robbins
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor [1]

Wages and Hours [2]

Payment of Back Wages; Waiver by Employee. An employee's acceptance of an employer's payment of unpaid wages, under certain circumstances, was held [3] by a United States Federal district court to constitute a waiver by the employee of his total claim against the employer. The amount involved was owed the employee under the minimum-wage and overtime provisions of the amended Fair Labor Standards Act, and payment was made under supervision of the Wage and Hour Administrator.

The employee sued his employer, contending that even though the amount paid him had been computed by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, he nevertheless had not waived his right to maintain an action for a sum he claimed was still due. The employee further alleged that, if the payment was not actually "in full," the sum paid constituted a waiver only as to the amount actually paid.

The court, however, said that section 16 (c) of the FLSA, as amended in 1949, was enacted to facilitate voluntary payments in full by employers of claims against them. Its purpose, the court pointed out, was to "assure any employer who pays back wages in full under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor" that he need not worry about the possibility of further liability under the act.

Action Against Government Under the FLSA. A United States court of appeals held [4] that an employer may not maintain an action against a regional director of the Wage and Hour Division for an injunction restraining him from acting in his official capacity. Such an action, the court stated, is actually one against the United States, which cannot be sued without its consent.

A regional director, acting for the Secretary of Labor, directed an investigation of certain employers' operations and found that the Fair Labor Standards Act applied to the work being done, and that the employers' method of compensating for overtime did not meet the act's requirements. The regional director requested the employers to make payment. They refused, whereupon he sent letters to the employees advising them of their right to full overtime compensation. The employers then instituted a suit for injunctive relief against the regional director.

The employers contended that the work their employees were performing was of a purely local character, that they were not engaged in interstate commerce, and that as a result, the Fair Labor Standards Act did not apply. Agreeing with the employers' contention, the district court declared that the work in question was not subject to the provisions of the act, and enjoined the regional director from communicating with the employees and advising them in any manner.

On appeal, the decision was reversed, the appellate court holding that the lower court had no jurisdiction to entertain the case because it was, in effect, one against the United States. The appellate court reasoned that this was actually a suit against a subordinate official to secure an adjudication which would be binding upon his superior, the United States Government, in the execution of the statute.

It was also held that the Secretary of Labor was an indispensable party to the suit and as such should have been joined in the suit. The court said that the Secretary is the Government's agent for enforcement of the statute and that he has the power to conduct investigations and to do whatever is necessary for such enforcement. Since he has such power, and when he is not a party to the suit, no action can be entertained to decide whether such investigations or acts done under his authority are legal.

Labor Relations

Court's Authority To Test Truthfulness of Non-Communist Affidavits. A Federal district court held [5] that the function of the National Labor Relations Board with respect to the affidavits required to be filed under section 9 (h) of the Labor Management Relations Act in regard to Communist affiliation is administrative only. The Board does not have jurisdiction, the court stated, to inquire into the truth or falsity of the affidavits.

The court pointed out that the section merely requires the filing of such affidavits and confers no investigative powers. It noted that such was the intention of Congress as reflected by the debates in framing the act, and that Congress believed that administration of the act would be delayed if such power were conferred. Further, the court stated, Congress has made the penal provisions of the criminal code applicable to the filing of false affidavits, and has thus placed the duty and power to investigate and prosecute violations of the act upon the Department of Justice.

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[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Harrell* v. *S. D. Bell Dental Mfg. Co.* (D. C. N. Ga., Jan. 20, 1953).

[4] *Rogers* v. *Skinner* (C. A. 5, Jan. 29, 1953).

[5] *Electrical Workers* v. *Herzog* (D. C. Dist. Col., Jan. 27, 1953).

Discriminatory Discharges; Jurisdiction. The NLRB held[6] that an employer and a union both violated the LMRA when the employer failed to reinstate four employees on the resumption of an installation project following a shutdown. Evidence showed, the Board held, that the union had demanded that those employees be replaced by its own members. This, the Board said, was discrimination by the employer under section 8 (a) (3) of the act in regard to hiring or tenure of employment, and discrimination by the union under section 8 (b) (2) in causing an employer to discriminate against an employee.

Three members of the millwrights' union were hired on August 8, 1951, by an equipment company, to work on the installation of a conveyor system for a brewery company. The evidence showed that, on August 9, an agent of the machinists' union, with which the brewery company had a collective-bargaining agreement, contacted the brewery company's chief engineer and the equipment company's foreman (a member of the millwrights' union), and demanded that the members of the millwrights' union be discharged. The foreman replied that the matter would be taken up with the employer.

Work was disrupted on August 10, by a shortage of materials. On August 17, the employer told the foreman that work would be resumed on August 20, but that the employer would have to use machinists on the job. When the foreman arrived at the job site on August 20, three members of the machinists' union reported for work. A few days later, several additional machinists were hired by a machinists' member, who served as foreman.

The trial examiner concluded that, even though the project was shut down because of a shortage of materials, the employees were discriminatorily discharged by not being recalled to work, since the employer yielded to a demand by the machinists' union that they be discharged because of their union affiliation.

In another part of the decision, the Board held that, in determining jurisdictional issues in the construction industry, it is not precluded from using evidence of the employer's business transaction during the last full calendar year preceding the year in which the alleged unfair practices occurred. The Board said that the overall operations of the employer form the basis for determining jurisdiction.

Domination of Union by Employer. Another decision by the NLRB held[7] that an employer violated section 8 (a) (2) of the LMRA by (1) permitting the union and its executive board to hold meetings on company premises and time, (2) paying the union's representatives for time spent in negotiating with the employer, (3) paying for transportation of the union's officers to the NLRB for consultation, (4) making its boarding house available for union suppers prepared by an employee of the employer and furnishing transportation to and from the suppers, (5) making its clerical facilities available to the union for preparation of the non-Communist affidavits, and (6) participating in activities of the independent union through one of the employer's supervisors. Section 8 (a) (2) prohibits an employer from dominating or interfering with the formation or administration of any labor organization.

The respondent employer contended that, since the CIO union knew of this assistance to the independent union prior to the representation election, it waived the right to raise these charges after the election. The Board refuted this contention by saying that such might ordinarily be the case, but that "it is well established" that, if such unfair practices continue after the election, the Board will consider the employer's entire course of conduct under 8 (a) (2) on a subsequent charge by the defeated union. Further, the Board noted, the fact that the employer and the independent union negotiated successfully over a number of years and that the union members were satisfied with the assistance did not justify the violation of the act by the employer.

Coercion; Boycott. A United States court of appeals held[8] that picketing by a bakery workers' union at public entrances to retail stores selling products of a manufacturer who employed nonunion bakers was a violation of section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the act. The purpose of the picketing, the court stated, was to coerce the nonunion bakers into joining the union and to restrain their opposition to the union.

However, such action was not outlawed, the court held, by section 8 (b) (4) (A). The appeals court disagreed with the district court's ruling that the picketing violated section 8 (b) (4) (A), and ruled that the injunction should instead have been based on section 8 (b) (1) (A), which states: "It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to restrain or coerce (A) employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7 of this title." Section 7 gives the employees the right to self-organization or to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, or to refrain from such activities except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement made under section 8 (a) (3). The court said that nothing could more strongly coerce the employees into joining the bakery workers' union than the method of boycotting their employers' products and thus stopping or hindering their employment.

The court of appeals agreed with the district court, however, in granting an injunction against picketing by the bakery drivers' union at rear entrances to retail stores which handled products of the nonunion manufacturer. The purpose of such picketing was to induce bakery drivers employed by the manufacturer to cease delivering the baking products to such stores, thus preventing the stores from handling the products. This, the court said, was clearly violative of section 8 (b) (4) (A) which makes it an unfair practice to induce the employees of an employer to engage in "concerted action in the course of their employment" to prevent any person from dealing in the goods of any other person.

[6] *In re Frank P. Slater dba Acme Equipment Co. and Millwrights Union Local 102, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL)* (102 NLRB 19, Jan. 13, 1952).

[7] *In re Valentine Sugars, Inc.* (102 NLRB No. 38, Jan. 16, 1953).

[8] *Capitol Service* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 9, Jan. 30, 1953).

Legality of "Unfair" List. The New York Supreme Court held [9] that circulation by a musicians' union of an "unfair" list with an employer's name on it is enjoinable when the union's object is unlawful under the LMRA. Such publication is not recognized as a lawful exercise of the right to publicize a grievance, when its purpose is to compel the employer to abide by a decision of the union's trial board that he owes a union member a sum of money under a disputed contract.

A vaudeville show was staged by the plaintiff at Carnegie Hall, and one Rogers was engaged as a performer. Rogers failed to show up, and a dispute arose as to whether a contract existed to pay him regardless of his nonappearance. Rogers notified the union, and the union trial board found that plaintiff owed Rogers $250. Plaintiff refused to pay, whereupon the union placed his name on its "unfair" list.

The Court first decided that this was not a "labor dispute" within the meaning of the New York Anti-Injunction Act, as contended by the union. As to the union's second defense that it had a right to publicize its grievance, the court said this would be true if the object were lawful; but in this instance the object was to compel the plaintiff to abide by the union's decision when one of the union's members was a party to the dispute. This, the court ruled, was not lawful, and therefore it granted the injunction.

Interrogation of Employees as to Union Activity. A United States court of appeals held [10] that interrogation of employees by employer's supervisors concerning union activity was not violative of section 8 (a) (1) of the LMRA when no evidence was shown that the company had an antiunion background.

Inquiries complained of concerned the employees' membership in the union, attendance at union meetings, and benefits to be gained from a union. No other evidence was presented of coercion or restraint by the employer. The inquiries were made in an off-hand manner and were not actually in the nature of interrogation.

The court cited *Sax* v. *NLRB* [11] in which the following language was used: "Mere words of interrogation or perfunctory remarks not threatening or intimidating in themselves made by an employer with no antiunion background and not associated as part of a pattern or course of conduct hostile to unionism or as part of espionage upon employees cannot, standing naked and alone, support a finding of a violation of section 8 (a) (1)." In conclusion, the court pointed out that an "aroma of coercion" was not a sufficient basis for the Board's finding of a violation in this case. It therefore overruled the Board's decision.

Back Pay and Jurisdiction. A United States court of appeals held [12] that the NLRB has the authority, after a general back-pay order against an employer has been enforced by the court, to conduct supplemental proceedings to determine the precise amount of back pay due the employee, without the necessity of obtaining a court order authorizing such proceeding. In so holding, the court agreed with the opinion expressed in *Home Beneficial Association* v. *NLRB* [13] in which the court said: "The Board has full power without further direction from this court to take evidence and make findings and orders carrying out the general order for reinstatement and back pay which this court approved."

Unemployment Compensation

Restrictions on Availability. Two Pennsylvania Superior Court decisions—the *Squires* and the *Erie* cases—passed on the question of the effect on eligibility for unemployment compensation of restrictions on working time.

In the former case, the superior court affirmed [14] a decision of the State unemployment compensation board of review, and held a married woman ineligible for benefits for 2 weeks because she was unavailable for work during that time. Claimant was laid off because of lack of work and drew benefits for 13 weeks. She was offered work on both the 7 a. m. and the 4:30 p. m. shifts, but refused, and was accordingly held ineligible. Her later willingness to work on the 7 a. m. shift was irrelevant, the court said, to the issue of her ineligibility for the 2 weeks. (Previously, she had limited her availability to the 11 p. m. shift because of the necessity of caring for her children.) The court upheld a finding of the board that no normal labor market existed in her locality for her services on the 11 p. m. shift, since 95 percent of the employers in the area had discontinued employing married women on that shift.

In the *Erie* case the superior court affirmed [15] a decision of the unemployment compensation board of review, and awarded benefits. The employer contended that the claimant, a married woman, was ineligible because she had refused employment on the first shift, had made no good-faith effort to find work, and had restricted the type of work she would accept to second- or third-shift work. The court rejected all these arguments and held that (1) claimant refused the referral to first-shift work because she had to care for her children, and the duty to one's children constitutes good cause for refusing a referral; (2) although she had placed no work applications because she was unable to get out to seek work, the labor market was in such condition that an extensive search for work would have been practically futile; and (3) normally there were opportunities for her to secure employment despite her restrictions to second- or third-shift work.

The court distinguished the *Squires* case in the following manner: "In the *Squires* case, the board found: . . . 'There was no normally existing labor market for claimant's services in St. Marys, Pa., on a shift beginning at 11:00 p. m. and ending at 7:00 a. m., the only shift on which

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[9] *Franklin* v. *Associated Musicians of Greater New York, Local 802* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., 2357, Jan. 23, 1953).

[10] *NLRB* v. *England Bros., Inc.* (C. A. 1, Feb. 2, 1953).

[11] 171 F. 2d 769 [23 LRRM 2191] (7 Cir. 1948).

[12] *NLRB* v. *Royal Palm Ice Co.* (C. A. 5, Jan. 29, 1953).

[13] 172 F. 2d P. 62 [23 LRRM 2253].

[14] *Squires* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Super. Ct., Pa., Jan. 20, 1953).

[15] *Erie Resistor Corporation* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Super. Ct., Pa., Jan. 20, 1953).

claimant was in a position to accept employment.' In the instant case, the board found: . . . 'Work opportunities normally existed in the locality for the marketing of the claimant's services during the hours in which she was ready, willing, and able to work.' The fact that a labor market normally existed for claimant's services, and not the fact that such market was temporarily absent due to a labor depression, is controlling."

Retired Employees Receiving Pensions. Two New Jersey Superior Court cases concerned claims for unemployment compensation by employees receiving retirement pensions.

In the first case,[16] a claimant who had been continuously in the employ of an employer since 1929 requested, on January 12, 1951, at the age of 68, that he be permitted to retire and receive the pension to which he would be entitled under the agreement between his employer and the employees. His application for such pension was approved, and he received an amount of $10.90 a month. He filed for unemployment benefits, and, after a decision by the board of review favorable to him, the case was appealed. The court was faced with two questions: whether the claimant voluntarily terminated his employment without good cause; and whether receipt of the small pension conclusively established that he was not available for work.

The court refused to reverse the board's finding that the claimant was justified in leaving his employment because his place of work was cold, damp, and malodorous, causing him to suffer from headaches. Affirming the board's decision granting benefits, the court stated that mere acceptance of the claimant's very modest pension did not necessarily evince an intention on his part to detach himself from the labor force.

In the second case,[17] the superior court denied benefits to a claimant who was receiving a pension and, in reversing the decision of the board of review, did not distinguish the first (*Krauss*) case.

Claimant was compulsorily retired at the age of 65 under a collective-bargaining agreement between his employer and his union, and received a monthly pension of approximately $25. The court stated the issue as follows: "The basic question for determination and the one to which we direct our primary attention, is whether an employee terminating his employment under a union-negotiated contract, providing for his retirement on pension, is unemployed for good cause so as to be possessed of a compensable claim for unemployment compensation under the statute, or whether he has voluntarily terminated his employment and, therefore, is not entitled to unemployment benefits."

The court concluded that the claimant had voluntarily terminated his employment, since the pension agreement was negotiated by claimant's agent, the union, and that therefore claimant was ineligible for benefits. The court rationalized its decision by a discussion of the purpose and spirit of the unemployment-compensation statute, stating that to allow benefits in the instant case would subvert the purpose of the statute, which is to insure against the hazards of involuntary unemployment.

Misconduct—Participation in Wildcat Strike. A Pennsylvania superior court, reversing [18] several decisions of the State unemployment compensation board of review in a consolidated appeal by the employer, disqualified claimants on the ground that they were discharged from their jobs for willful misconduct connected with their work. Claimants engaged in an unauthorized strike and picketed their employer's plant. The picketing was contrary to union instructions, and violated a no-strike provision of the collective-bargaining agreement. Because of their strike activity, the employer discharged the claimants. The court in denying unemployment benefits stated: "This misconduct of the claimants in assuming the role of pickets was connected with their work and was voluntary and willful. All of the claimants therefore were barred from unemployment compensation on that account."

Temporary Work. A Pennsylvania superior court, affirming [19] a decision of the State unemployment compensation board of review disqualifying a claimant for benefits, held that claimant's refusal of temporary work was without good cause. Claimant had been employed by a printing company and was laid off due to lack of work on April 16, 1951. On May 25, 1951, the claimant was recalled by her former employer, but she declined reinstatement on the ground that the position was only temporary. The court stated: "Assuming that the work offered to the claimant was only temporary, she forfeited her right to unemployment benefits by failing to accept it. A claimant for benefits must at all times be ready, able and willing to accept suitable employment, temporary or permanent."

Availability—On Call for Former Employer. A Connecticut superior court,[20] reversing a decision of the State unemployment commission, denied the claimant benefits on the ground that she was not fully available for work. Claimant, who worked seasonally with a country club, had restricted her availability in order to permit herself to be on call for special occasions at the country club.

[16] *Krauss* v. *A. & M. Karagheusian, Inc.* (Super. Ct. of N. J., App. Div., Jan. 13, 1953).

[17] *Campbell Soup Co.* v. *Board of Review* (Super. Ct. of N. J., App. Div., Jan. 16, 1953).

[18] *H. J. Heinz Co.* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Super. Ct., Pa., Jan. 20, 1953).

[19] *Barr* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Super. Ct., Phila. Dist., Pa., Jan. 20, 1953).

[20] *Brinkley* v. *Egan* (Super. Ct., New Haven County, Conn., Oct. 23, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

February 16, 1953

JUDICIAL REVIEW of minimum wage orders issued under the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act, as provided for in the Fulbright amendment (1952), was upheld initially by the Federal District Court in the District of Columbia, in the case of the *Covington Mills et al.* v. *Durkin, etc.* The court issued a temporary restraining order staying the Secretary of Labor from putting into effect (for these mills) an increased minimum wage of $1 an hour. The new minimum was scheduled to become effective on February 21 for work done under Government contracts in the cotton-textile industry (see Chron. item for Jan. 15, 1953, MLR, Mar. 1953). On February 19, the court issued a temporary injunction in this and a second case (*Alabama Mills, Inc., et al.* v. *Durkin, etc.*). (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 33, Feb. 23, 1953, 11 W. H. Cases, p. 263; and ibid., vol. 33, No. 35, Mar. 2, 1953, pp. 264, 265.)

February 19

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced the establishment and appointment of a 15-member tripartite advisory committee of the Department, as authorized by the President. Its first task was to submit recommendations to the Secretary for the revision of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. On March 6, the committee recessed indefinitely, after the five industry members refused to vote formally on such recommendations, as advocated by the labor and public members. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release USDL-53, Feb. 19, 1953; and New York Times, Mar. 7, 1953.)

February 23

LLOYD A. MASHBURN of California was confirmed by the Senate as Under Secretary of Labor. A member of the International Union of Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers (AFL), he served as an official of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council and more recently as a labor commissioner of California. (Source: Congressional Record, Feb. 23, 1953, vol. 99, No. 30, p. 1390 (temp.); and Labor, Feb. 21, 1953.)

February 24

THE OPENING UNITY CONFERENCE between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, scheduled for February 24 (see Chron. item for Feb. 2, 1953, MLR, Mar. 1953), was postponed until April 7 by the death of Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president on February 21. He died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., following a heart attack while addressing a district council. He had been an unsuccessful candidate in December 1952 to succeed the late Philip Murray as CIO president (see Chron. item for Dec. 1, 1952, MLR, Jan. 1953). (Source: New York Times, Feb. 23, 1953; and AFL News-Reporter, Feb. 27, 1953.)

THE first contract between the Kohler Corp. of Kohler, Wis., and the United Automobile Workers (UAW-CIO) was signed. Terms, affecting 3,600 workers, included an average 18 cents-an-hour increase and other improvements, as well as provision for further bargaining on remaining issues. (Source: CIO News, Mar. 9, 1953.)

February 25

THE WAGE AND HOUR ADMINISTRATOR, acting under the Fair Labor Standards Act, approved increased hourly minimum wage rates for the six divisions of the stone, glass, and related-products industry in Puerto Rico, effective March 30. The rates range (according to division) from 42 to 75 cents (formerly 35 cents for all but one division). (Source: Federal Register, vol. 18, No. 40, Feb. 28, 1953, p. 1160.)

LOCAL 1145, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) at the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. voted to leave the IUE and join the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL). Weekly strike benefits and retention of autonomy in industrial organization were promised the 8,200-member local. (Source: Minneapolis Tribune, Mar. 1, 1953.)

February 28

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (UAW-CIO) announced that the General Motors Corp. had agreed to reopen its 5-year contract with the union. It noted with gratification the corporation's acceptance of the principle that long-term collective agreements were "living documents," subject to revision when abnormal economic conditions warranted. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 1, 1953.)

THE Westinghouse Electric Corp. announced the completion of agreements with 3 unions. The contracts provide for improved pension and social insurance benefits to 78,000 workers, effective May 1. Affected are 46,000 employees who are members of the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO), 18,000 in the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (Ind.), and 14,000 employees in the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions. Increases in sickness and accident benefits are from $1 to $6 a week, and some pension rights are provided for employees involuntarily separated by the company. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 1,1953.)

THE United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America (CIO) signed a 2-year contract with the Goodyear

Tire & Rubber Co. Terms, which apply to 30,000 workers, continue the union shop, and include 25 basic improvements, among these being provisions as to holiday and other premium pay and liberalization as to vacations, severance pay, absence leave, and safety and health. Wage negotiations were deferred until after mid-March, pending the union's policy formulation. (Source: CIO News, Mar. 9, 1953.)

March 2

THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS in New York City upheld the 80-day injunction obtained by the Government, under the national emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, against the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), in their strike against the American Locomotive Company's Dunkirk, N. Y., plant (see Chron. item for Dec. 29, 1952, MLR, Feb. 1953). Although the period of the injunction was completed on the day of the decision, the steelworkers remained at their jobs pending negotiations, a wage increase of 16 cents an hour having been accepted. The union had sought increases from 21 to 26 cents, as well as other benefits. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 37, Mar. 9, 1953, LRRM, p. 2469; and New York Times, Mar. 3, 1953.)

March 4

THE United States Department of Labor formally observed the fortieth anniversary of its establishment as a separate executive department. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Mar. 1, 1953.)

March 6

THE Southwest Conference on Migrant Labor, concluding a 3-day session at Albuquerque, N. Mex., urged that standards and benefits accorded industrial workers and alien contract farm labor be extended to an estimated million migrant farm workers. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 7, 1953.)

March 7

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT invoked the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act in its drive against racketeering on the New Jersey waterfront. It charged two officers of New Jersey locals of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA-AFL), a former ILA organizer, and an officer of a stevedoring company with conspiracy to violate the Federal act through payments made and received to assure labor peace on the docks. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 8, 1953.)

March 9

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States upheld union practice in two cases which involved the featherbedding ban under the LMRA. In (1) *American Newspaper Publishers Association* v. *NLRB*, the court affirmed the Board's position that the International Typographical Union (AFL) did not violate the act by insisting that newspaper printers be paid for setting "bogus" type ("made" work, actually performed but not used). In (2), *NLRB* v. *Gamble Enterprises, Inc.*, the high court reversed a lower-court decision (see Chron. item for May 9, 1952, MLR, June 1952) and upheld the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) in its demand that a local orchestra be hired when a traveling name band was employed. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 37, Mar. 9, 1953, Extra Edition Bull., pp. 1, 7.)

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *NLRB* v. *Rockaway News Supply Co., Inc.*, upheld the lower court and an employer who had discharged a union truck driver for refusing, in the course of his employment, to cross another union's picket line at a customer's plant (see Chron. item for May 12, 1952, MLR, July 1952). In reversing the NLRB, the court held that the employer was protected by a contract with the union. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 37, Mar. 9, 1953, Extra Edition Bull., p. 11.)

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review in the case of *Bonwit Teller, Inc.*, v. *NLRB*, thereby in effect upholding the decision of the lower court. That court had ruled that the employer had interfered with the organizational rights of its employees, under the LMRA, by declining to relax its no-solicitation rule to the extent of permitting the union's representative to reply on company time and property to the employer's anti-union speech to employees. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 21, No. 35 Mar. 10, 1953, LW, p. 3235.)

THE Supreme Court of the United States, overruling the lower court in the case of *Unexcelled Chemical Corp.* v. *United States*, held that the 2-year statute of limitations of the Portal-to-Portal Act applies to the child-labor provisions of the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 37, Mar. 9, 1953, Extra Edition Bull., p. 21.)

THE Supreme Court of the United States ruled, in the case of *Alstate Construction Co.* v. *Durkin*, that the Fair Labor Standards Act applies to so-called "off-the-road" employees who produce materials for the maintenance and repair of interstate highways. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 21, No. 35, Mar. 10, 1953, LW, p. 4235.)

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

THE United Automobile Workers (CIO) announced a General Motors' offer to revise wage provisions of their 5-year contract. Federal controls on wages and salaries and on the prices of many commodities were suspended. Injunctions were obtained by textile firms prohibiting the Secretary of Labor from enforcing, in their mills, a minimum wage determination issued under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act for the cotton, silk, and synthetic textile industries. Other recent major developments included the opening of hearings by the House Education and Labor Committee on proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and release of a National Mediation Board's report which noted the increasing ineffectiveness of the Railway Labor Act's emergency disputes procedures.

Strikes and Negotiations

GM–UAW Contract Reopening. In a statement on February 28, announcing rejection of wage proposals by the General Motors Corp., the United Automobile Workers (CIO) noted with "gratification" GM's acceptance of the principle that long-term agreements are "living documents," subject to revision when abnormal economic developments present unforeseen problems.[2] The company had made the following proposals: (1) inclusion in the basic wage rates of 14 of the 25 cents in hourly wage increases granted to about 380,000 workers under the contractual cost-of-living escalator provision (UAW had requested a 20-cent increase in basic wage rates); and (2) an increase of 5 cents in base hourly rates of about 40,000 skilled workers, including tool and die makers, effective June 1. GM rejected the union's proposals for an increase in the annual improvement factor from 4 to 5 cents an hour and an increase in the present monthly pension payment from $125 to about $145, including Social Security benefits.

Concerning negotiations on a method of shifting the application of the contractual escalator clause from the "Old Series" Consumer Price Index to the Revised CPI, the union stated that GM's conversion proposal was unsatisfactory "because it did not give the workers the full equity to which they are entitled." However, the conversion problem was reported to be a minor issue which would be readily resolved following agreement on the union's other demands. "Since there is no agreed-upon BLS Index available March 1, the UAW (CIO)–GM contract provides that the status quo shall be maintained," the union stated; under present contract provisions, "workers' wages will remain unchanged during the month of March." It had announced previously that it would continue demands for conversion despite the President's action directing publication of the "Old Series" CPI through June 1953.[3] The UAW claimed that because of "back pricing" difficulties, it was "not only inadvisable but impossible" to compute the January 15 "Old Series" index and, hence, resumption of this index did not satisfy contract terms.

In contrast to an earlier announcement,[3] the UAW set no deadline for acceptance of its demands, nor did it threaten strike action. It noted, instead, that the present negotiations, as well as the "future of long-range agreements," would be considered at its international convention, scheduled to open March 22.

Rubber. A new companywide agreement, which averted an impending strike, was concluded between the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and the United Rubber Workers (CIO)[4] on February 28. Production had continued on a day-to-day basis after February 10, expiration date of the former contract. The settlement affected approximately 30,000 workers in 10 plants. Terms agreed upon included 2 weeks' vacation with pay after 3 years' service (formerly 5 years); triple pay for work performed on 6 paid holidays; and improvements in provisions concerning severance pay, leaves of absence, and safety and health. The parties withheld complete details of the agreement pending signature of a formal contract, but stated that

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.
[2] See November 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 550).
[3] See March 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 290).
[4] Subject to approval by the union's membership.

agreement had been reached on all matters except wages. Wage bargaining was scheduled to commence after the URW's international policy committee adopts 1953 wage goals at meetings scheduled for mid-March. Negotiations with the United States Rubber Co. began March 2; the current agreement expires March 31. Contracts with B. F. Goodrich Co. and Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. extend until about mid-1954.

Electrical Products. Improved social insurance and pension benefits covering about 78,000 workers were provided in agreements, concluded late in February and effective May 1, between Westinghouse Electric Corp. and 3 unions—International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO); United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.); and Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions. The settlement included (1) increases in weekly minimum and maximum nonoccupational sickness and accident benefits for all employees, from $24 to $25 and from $32 to $38, respectively; and (2) the right to certain pensions payable at age 65 for employees involuntarily separated by the company after May 1 who have 20 years' continuous service and are at least 50 years old. The agreement is subject to ratification by the employees and the company's directors.

American Locomotive Co. Settlement of the prolonged dispute involving 10,000 members of the CIO Steelworkers at three New York plants of the American Locomotive Co.[3] was announced by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service on February 20. A "memorandum of understanding" reached by the parties provided for a "package" wage increase of 16 cents an hour.[4] Workers at the Auburn plant voted on February 25 to accept the settlement. Two days later, employees at the Schenectady plant ratified the agreement, subject to two conditions—approval of formal contract language by union officials, and conclusion of an agreement covering the plant's office workers. At the Dunkirk plant, negotiations on local issues were continuing at the end of the month. Approximately 8,400 employees at the Schenectady and Auburn plants had been on strike since late October 1952. A strike involving 1,600 Dunkirk employees terminated in December 1952 in compliance with an injunction issued under the "national emergency" strike provisions of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.[5]

Aircraft. A general hourly wage increase of 8 cents, affecting 14,000 hourly paid employees of the Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, Long Island, was provided in an agreement reached with the International Association of Machinists (AFL) on February 19. It also provided an increase from 10 to 12 percent in the night-shift differential, 3 weeks' vacation pay after 15 years' service, and progressive accrual of vacation pay. The negotiations were held under a wage-reopening provision in a 3-year contract concluded on February 19, 1952. Earlier in the month, after Federal wage controls were abolished, the company had placed into effect a 7-cent increase for hourly paid employees, retroactive to February 19, 1952. The adjustment had been disallowed by the New York Regional Wage Stabilization Board, but the decision had been appealed to the National Board.

Clothing. An hourly wage increase of 15 cents for approximately 150,000 employees in the men's clothing industry was proposed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) in negotiations that opened February 10 with the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A.[2] The action was taken under a wage-reopening provision in a contract concluded with the Association in December 1952. The contract, extending until June 1957, provides for yearly wage reopenings in January or February. Recent improvements in clothing markets as well as increases in the cost of living underlay the union's wage request. Because of market conditions, there has been no general wage increase in the men's clothing industry since November 1950.

The union decided to request the same 15-cent hourly wage adjustment in forthcoming negotiations with employers in the men's shirt and cotton garment industries, in which an additional 100,000 workers would be affected.

Textiles. The American Woolen Co. and the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) reached an understanding in mid-February to arbitrate the company's proposal for a general wage cut of 15 percent, which the union estimated amounted to an average hourly wage reduction of 24 cents. Negotiations were held under a contract provision

[4] See February 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 182).

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permitting a wage reopening in March.[3] The most recent general wage increase was negotiated in 1951; automatic cost-of-living adjustments have been made subsequently.

City Transit. The Transport Workers Union (CIO) requested the Mayor of New York City to direct an early reopening of the "memorandum of understanding" between the union and the Board of Transportation, covering about 45,000 employees on the city's publicly owned subway, bus, trolley, and elevated lines. The "memorandum," expiring December 31, includes provisions obligating the union not to seek any changes during the term of the agreement and not to "engage in strikes or other interference with the operations of the Board." The union's action was an attempt to initiate negotiations on its proposals for a 25-cent hourly wage increase and other benefits.

Construction. Picket lines established by members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers (AFL) at the Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah River installation near Aiken, S. C., resulted in several days' idleness of about 25,000 construction workers in mid-February. The painters had requested a $3 daily travel allowance as well as an hourly wage increase of 20 cents. The walkout ended following an announcement that all the employees would return to work "pending further negotiations on travel allowance" for the painters.

Steel. A brief "wildcat" strike at the Inland Steel Co. (Indiana Harbor Works), Indiana Harbor, Ind., ended February 4.[3] About 16,000 employees returned to work following a joint announcement by the company and the Steelworkers (CIO) that disciplinary suspensions of 3 workers would be "processed expeditiously under the grievance and arbitration section of the contract."

Water Transportation. Members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL) on February 27 refused to sign on some West Coast ships operated by members of the Pacific Maritime Association. A court order issued on the same day, however, restrained extension of the action to other PMA ships. The union sought a 9.5-percent wage increase in order to achieve wage equality with Atlantic and Gulf Coast deck officers.[6] Concurrently, bargaining began between the PMA and the American Radio Association (CIO) on the union's request for a wage increase similar to that sought by the MMP. The shipowners had announced earlier that they would not agree to any wage reopening until the expiration of contracts with the ARA (June 15) and with the MMP (September 30).

A strike by 4,300 tugboat and oil barge workers in the Ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk began February 2, following expiration of contracts between boat operators and three locals of the United Marine Division, an affiliate of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL). The walkout in New York, where most of the strikers were idled, ended February 10 when the local union and the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association agreed to arbitrate the question of size of crews on small tugboats and diesel-powered craft. Agreement had been reached earlier on a wage increase of 17 cents an hour and other contract improvements. In Norfolk, the strike ended February 26 with agreement on wages, holiday and overtime pay, and other benefits. The walkout in Philadelphia remained in effect at the end of the month.

Fabricated Metal Products. The first contract between the Kohler Corp. of Kohler, Wis., and the UAW-CIO was signed February 24, after prolonged negotiations which began August 1952. A threatened strike was thus averted. The new contract represented "the greatest gains made in a single set of negotiations by the UAW in the last 10 years," the union stated. Principal terms of the contract included an hourly average increase of 18 cents, and establishment of a seniority system; other provisions dealt with checkoff of union dues, overtime pay, vacations, life insurance, and sickness and accident benefits.

Other Developments

Economic Controls. All wage and salary controls were suspended by Executive order early in February. In addition, price decontrol of numerous commodities was announced by the Office of Price Stabilization. The President stated that production of materials and services was "approaching a practicable balance" and that "the earliest possible return to freedom of collective bargaining in the determination of wages will

[6] See January 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 63).

serve to strengthen the national economy and thereby the national security." Chairman Charles C. Killingsworth of the Wage Stabilization Committee promptly announced that changes in wages, salaries, and other benefits proposed in 11,000 pending petitions could be placed into effect immediately. He stated: "Some contracts contain clauses saying they are dependent on Wage Stabilization Board approval. Where such clauses are contained in agreements submitted to the agency, the Executive Order validates them and they have the same legal standing as if they had been approved. This applies to all pending cases, including appeals from prior decisions of the Board or its Regional Offices. Where the proposed adjustment is made retroactive, it can be placed into effect as of the proposed effective date." The Chairman pointed out that the Executive Order did not rescind modifications or denials in petitions made during the operation of the wage stabilization program.

On February 8, the AFL's executive council called upon its affiliated unions to press for higher wages in 1953 as a means of warding off the danger of depression. However, most Federation officials reportedly did not anticipate substantial dislocation in labor-management relationships this year as a result of new contract negotiations or bargaining under wage-reopening provisions.

Minimum Wages. Acting on petitions by 10 textile firms, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on February 19 signed temporary injunctions prohibiting the Secretary of Labor from enforcing a $1 minimum hourly wage rate in these firms' cotton, silk, and synthetic textile mills for work on Federal contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. (Later, by permission of the court, about 150 additional firms joined in the suit.) The companies had sought the injunction against an order, issued by former Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, increasing the nationwide minimum rate for such work from 87 cents to $1, effective February 21.[3] The court stated that the new minimum rate was "probably unlawful and not in conformity with requirements of law." Although the court order was not a decision on the merits of the companies' major contention that nationwide minimum-wage determinations were not permitted under the Public Contracts Act, it raised some doubt concerning the legality of minimum-wage determinations in effect in approximately 40 other industries.

Taft-Hartley Act. The House Education and Labor Committee began hearings February 10 on proposed revisions of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Representative Scott Lucas testified in support of his suggested amendment to limit "industrywide" bargaining by forbidding a union to represent employees in any two competing companies, in the same industry, which are located more than 50 miles apart and employ more than 100 workers. He stated that the proposal would also affect negotiations on a "multi-employer" or "areawide" basis, as well as "pattern" bargaining. Testimony was also heard in favor of amendments to authorize closed shop contracts in the printing industry and to increase the membership of the National Labor Relations Board from 5 to 9. NLRB Chairman Paul M. Herzog urged the Committee to substitute a more effective measure for the provision requiring union officers to file non-Communist affidavits.

Other Taft-Hartley amendments[3] were introduced for consideration by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which was scheduled to begin hearings in March. Repeal of the 80-day "national emergency" injunction provisions was proposed by Senator Irving Ives. The amendment proposed by Senator Ives called for appointment of an emergency fact-finding board by the President to investigate and report within 30 days when a strike threatened the national health or safety; if no agreement was reached during this period, the President would refer the dispute, together with his recommendations for a settlement, to Congress for appropriate action. An amendment legalizing maritime hiring halls was proposed by Senator Warren Magnuson. Establishment of a Court of Labor Appeals, with the same jurisdiction as the Circuit Court of Appeals now exercises in review and enforcement cases, was proposed by Senator Hubert Humphrey in an amendment introduced on March 2.

Meanwhile, the CIO proposed seven "fundamental" changes in the Taft-Hartley Act. The proposed amendments included elimination of the provision permitting an 80-day injunction in "national emergency" disputes; abolition of re-

straints on organizing; repeal of provisions which allegedly harass and weaken unions; and simplification and clarification of the act.

Five-year collective bargaining agreements in the automobile and farm-equipment manufacturing industries can be used to bar representation elections for the duration of the contract, according to a decision of the National Labor Relations Board on February 6. Previously, it had held that a contract could bar an election for no more than 3 years. The Board stated: "We believe the time has arrived when stability of labor relations can better be served, without unreasonably restricting employees in their right to change representatives, by holding as a bar collective bargaining agreements even for 5 years' duration when, as here . . . a substantial part of the industry concerned is covered by contracts with similar terms." The decision changed the Board's earlier rule that long-term contracts could forestall representation elections only when it was proved that such contracts were the "custom in the industry." This test, the Board said, should be replaced by one based on "whether a substantial part of the industry is covered by contracts of a similar term."

The Board's action upheld the contentions of the companies and unions involved that their contracts should operate as restrictions on elections for the duration of the agreement. Parties to these agreements were two automobile companies and a farm-equipment company (General Motors Corp.; Bendix Aviation Corp., Auto Parts Mfg. Div.; and Allis Chalmers) and three unions (United Automobile Workers (CIO), Firemen and Oilers (AFL), and Bendix Industrial Association (Ind.)).

The International Typographical Union (AFL) did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act by demanding that newspaper printers be paid for setting "bogus" type, the United States Supreme Court ruled 6 to 3 on March 9, upholding a decision by the NLRB. The Court rejected the contention by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association that the practice of setting "bogus" type (type that is not used or intended to be used) was a form of featherbedding prohibited by the Taft-Hartley Act. It stated:

"However desirable the elimination of all industrial featherbedding practices may have appeared to Congress, the legislative history of the [act] demonstrates that . . . Congress decided to limit the practice but little by law.

"The act now limits its condemnation to instances where a labor organization or its agents exact payment from an employer in return for services not performed or not to be performed. Thus where work is done by an employe, with the employer's consent, a labor organization's demand that the employe be compensated for time in doing the disputed work does not become an unfair labor practice. The transaction simply does not fall within the kind of featherbedding defined in the statute."

In a somewhat similar decision, the Court held, 6 to 3, that the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) did not violate the act's featherbedding provisions by its insistence that a theater employ a local orchestra to play part-time but at full pay as a condition to permit appearance of a "name band." Reversing a decision by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court upheld the NLRB's finding that "the union was seeking actual employment for its members and not mere 'standby' pay."

Railway Labor Act. The emergency labor-management disputes procedures provided by the Railway Labor Act have lost most of their effectiveness in recent years, according to a National Mediation Board report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952. Six emergency boards were created during the year, but only one dispute was settled on the basis of terms recommended by the boards. The emergency procedures have become increasingly ineffective, the Board stated, partly because of the "lack of widespread publicity and understanding of the issues involved, and the resultant lack of mobilization of public opinion behind the reports of these boards." According to the report, these procedures have "resulted only in an additional delay of 60 days or more before the parties finally find it necessary to settle their disputes in direct negotiations." Based on a quarter century of experience, the Board concluded that, more than ever before, it was firmly convinced that maintenance

of harmonious labor-management relations on the railroads depends chiefly on direct negotiations by the parties.

AFL and CIO Merger. AFL and CIO unity conferences,[3] scheduled to begin February 24, were postponed until April 7, following the death of Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president.

Maritime Unity. Unity negotiations between the executive committees of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots (AFL) and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO)[5] resulted in a program for joint action on national and local levels. Present affiliations are to be maintained until charter rights can be obtained from either the AFL or the CIO. The program provided for semiannual meetings of the committees, common contract expiration dates, and "mutual aid and assistance in economic action and contract enforcement." It also called for joint policy in organizing, common legislative action, port meetings of officials of both unions, and consideration of joint administration of welfare and pension plans.

Labor Department Advisory Committee. A special 15-member tripartite advisory committee to the Department of Labor was appointed by Secretary Martin P. Durkin at the President's suggestion. As its initial assignment, the labor-management-public group began a study of the Taft-Hartley Act with a view toward aiding the Administration in formulating proposed amendments for submission to Congress.

Following brief meetings, discussions were suspended March 6 when the industry members rejected the labor and public members' proposal calling for the committee to take formal votes on recommendations to the Secretary for changes in the act. The industry members maintained that only the committee's general views on proposed amendments should be submitted to the Secretary.

AFL Auto Workers. Revocation of the charter of New York Local 193 of the United Automobile Workers (AFL) was ordered by the parent union, according to an announcement on February 20. The action followed arrest of the local's president on extortion charges. Earlier in the month, the AFL executive council called upon the UAW to revoke the charter of New York Local 102, headed by a convicted extortionist.

Announcements

Techniques of peaceful settlement of disputes will be emphasized at the State University of Iowa's first Labor Arbitration Conference scheduled for May 15 in the Senate chamber of Old Capitol. William F. White (St. Louis), regional Federal mediation director, and J. Noble Braden (New York City), executive president of the American Arbitration Association, will be featured speakers.

The Institute of Labor Relations and Social Security of New York University announced that its Sixth Annual Conference on Labor will be held May 6–8, 1953, at the New York University Law Center, New York City.

The 1953 National Summer session of the National Training Laboratory in Group Development will be held June 21–July 11, 1953, at Gould Academy, Bethel, Maine, and will cover human relations training.

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

The Government of British Trade Unions: A Study of Apathy and the Democratic Process in the Transport and General Workers Union. By Joseph Goldstein. London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1952. 300 pp., bibliography. 25s. (To be published in United States in 1953 by Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., $5.)

Trade-union democracy is a subject of considerable current interest, and this book is one of the rare studies dealing with this aspect of a specific union. Some writers have condemned the book for "repeating what is already known about democracy in trade unions" and other democratic institutions, and say that the author is a young American student who does not understand what he has observed.

Dr. Goldstein was given free access to all sources of information in the Transport and General Workers Union. In addition, he was a member of, and participated in, the activities of a branch of the union for several years. This branch is the subject of a considerable part of the study.

The author takes as his premise a value concept of democracy, though one which would be generally acceptable in western societies, and makes certain assumptions as to what should be the function of trade unions in the general development of democratic societies. The basic facts presented show that the union studied fails to live up to the standards prescribed. Due only partly to the faults of union officials, and largely to the apathy of its members, it is subject to breakdown of communications, election rigging at the branch level, oligarchy, and growing bureaucratic control. These facts are not contested by any critic of the book, and Arthur Deakin, general secretary of the union, in his foreword attests the facts.

Some might wish to question the premise or conclusions of the author, but the descriptive study of the union is valuable material for all students of labor movements.

—JAMES C. SIMMONS.

Stabilizing Construction: The Record and Potential. By Miles L. Colean and Robinson Newcomb. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 340 pp., charts. $6.

This research study is a continuation of the series sponsored by the Committee for Economic Development to discover and appraise principles of business and public policy which contribute to a sustained high level of economic activity. It is both appropriate and timely that such a thought-provoking analysis be published for the construction industry when so many economists are predicting a balancing of supply and demand in the near future. The thesis that this industry is the bellwether of cyclical movements is reappraised, with the authors leaning to the contrary belief.

The volume renders a twofold service. First, the nature of the construction industry is described—its scope, products, factors influencing demand, organization, methods of operation, and instability. Secondly, against this background, the problems, instruments, and potentials of stabilization are described and evaluated.

The extensive appendixes (149 pages) of tables and text provide invaluable research and reference material culled from government and private sources.

The concise yet refreshing "totality" of the approach provides material for reflection for all who must or should assume responsibility for stabilization—the contractors, architects, financiers, public administrators, legislators, and professional economists and researchers.

—WALTER W. SCHNEIDER.

Education and Training

Audio-Visual Aids and Vocational Training. By Henry Nozet. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, October 1952, pp. 338–353. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Collegiate Education for Nursing. By Margaret Bridgman. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1953. 205 pp., charts. $2.50.

The Education of Children of Migratory Agricultural Workers—Digest of Four Regional Conferences, May–June 1952. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1952. Various pagings; processed.

Training Programs for Maximum Manpower Effectiveness. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1952. 57 pp. (Research and Technical Report 12.) $1.50.

Proceedings of conference at Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota, April 12–13, 1951.

Vocational Training Directory of the United States. Compiled by Nathan M. Cohen. Washington (1434 Harvard Street NW.), the author, 1953. 138 pp. $2.25.

Vocational Guidance in Switzerland. By Ferdinand Böhny. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1953, pp. 44–63. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Injuries and Accident Causes in Carpentry Operations. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 58 pp., charts. (Bull. 1118.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Detailed analysis of accidents experienced by carpenters during 1948 and 1949.

[*1951 Accident Experience of Member Plants of Portland Cement Association.*] (*In* Accident Prevention Magazine, Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Summer 1952, pp. 3–23, charts, diagram.)

Occupational Hazards to Young Workers: Report 10, Slaughtering, Meat-Packing, and Rendering; Report 11, Hazards in Operating Bakery Machines. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 37 and 22 pp. (Bulls. 157 and 160.) 20 and 15 cents, respectively, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The 1953 Directory of Occupational Safety Posters. Chicago, National Safety Council, 1952. 72 pp.

Training for Industrial Accident Prevention. By Walter A Cutter and J. Duke Elkow. New York, New York University, Center for Safety Education, 1952. 64 pp., bibliography.

Industrial Hygiene

A Guide for Uniform Industrial Hygiene Codes or Regulations for the Use of Radioactive Static Eliminators. [Cincinnati, Ohio], American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, [Industrial Hygiene Codes Committee, C. D. Yaffe, Chairman, 1014 Broadway], 1953. 6 pp.; processed.

An Investigation Into the Removal of Radioactive Contamination from the Hands. By James Gregory. (*In* British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, January 1953, pp. 32–40. 12s. 6d.)

Occupational Diseases Associated with the Importation of Raw Materials. By Daniel C. Braun, M.D., and John F. Osterritter, M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, December 1952, pp. 1542–1546, bibliography. $1.)

Skin Hazards in Railroad Roundhouses and Machine Shops. By Louis Schwartz, M.D. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, October 1952, pp. 482–484. 75 cents.)

Studies on the Toxicity and Skin Effects of Compounds Used in the Rubber and Plastics Industries. By F. S. Mallette and E. von Haam, M.D. (*In* A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, April 1952, pp. 311–317; September 1952, pp. 231–242, illus. $1 each.)

Threshold Limit Values [of Toxic Substances] for 1952. (*In* A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, August 1952, pp. 178–180; also reprinted.)

List of permissible maximum doses of hazardous chemicals and other substances, adopted at meeting of American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Cincinnati, April 1952.

Industrial Relations

Conflict and Stability in Labor Relations: A Case Study. By Joseph Shister and William Hamovitch. Buffalo, N. Y., University of Buffalo, School of Business Administration, Department of Industrial Relations, 1952. 69 pp.

Description of evolution of union-management relations at Bell Aircraft Corporation from inception of collective bargaining in 1937.

Modern Methods of Employee Relations: A Summary of the 33d Annual Session, Southern Industrial Relations Conference, Blue Ridge, N. C., July 16–19, 1952. Atlanta, Ga. (618 Walton Bldg.), C. H. Taylor, Executive Secretary, [1952]. 118 pp.

Emergency Disputes Settlement. [By Gustav Peck.] Report prepared for Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate. Washington, 1952. 55 pp. (Committee Print, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

Committee hearings on this subject, held in April and May 1952, were published under the title, National and Emergency Labor Disputes.

Plant Grievances (Source Book). By Harold S. Roberts. [Honolulu], University of Hawaii, Industrial Relations Center and University Extension Division, 1952. 134 pp., bibliographies, forms; processed.

Deals with principles and procedures for the settlement of labor grievances.

How To Write a Cost-of-Living Escalator Clause. By S. Herbert Unterberger & Co. Washington, National Sand and Gravel Association, etc., [1952]. 27 pp.

Bloody Williamson: A Chapter in American Lawlessness. By Paul McClelland Angle. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1952. 300 pp., maps. $4.

Description of the bitter rivalry among mine operators, union miners, Ku Klux Klan, and gangsters in Williamson County, Illinois, 1922–30.

Industrial Leadership and Joint Consultation: A Study of Human Relations in Three Merseyside Firms. By W. H. Scott. Liverpool, University of Liverpool, Department of Social Science, 1952. xii, 210 pp., bibliography. 12s. 6d., University Press of Liverpool.

Nationalized Industry—The Framework of Joint Consultation. London, Acton Society Trust, 1952. 35 pp. 2s.

The Japanese Labor Boss System: A Description and a Preliminary Sociological Analysis. By Iwao Ishino and John W. Bennett. Columbus, Ohio State University, Research Foundation, 1952. 67 pp., bibliography; processed. (Interim Technical Report 3.)

Industry and Occupation Reports (General)

Economic Problems and Wage Structure in Cotton Textiles. By Solomon Shapiro and Charles Rubenstein. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 10 pp. (Serial R. 2087; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, August 1952.) Free.

Employment, Education, and Income of Engineers, 1949–1950—A Survey of Engineering Society Members of Full Professional Grade. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 48 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Labor Conditions in the Diamond-Cutting Industry. By R. Viala. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, October 1952, pp. 354–378. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

In addition to the labor data, the article contains information on various economic factors in the industry and a description of the cutting process.

The Pacific Coast Maritime Shipping Industry, 1930–1948, Volume I: An Economic Profile. By Wytze Gorter and George H. Hildebrand. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1952. 118 pp., charts. $2.50.

Police Standards, Conditions of Employment, and Compensation in North Carolina. By Donald B. Hayman. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina, Institute of Government, 1952. 43 pp.; processed.

Labor and Social Legislation

Labor Law—Legality of Employer's Use of Lockout. By Norman M. Spindelman and William K Davenport. (*In* Michigan Law Review, Ann Arbor, January 1953, pp. 419–429. $1.)

Picketing-Free Speech: The Growth of the New Law of Picketing from 1940 to 1952. By Joseph Tanenhaus. (*In* Cornell Law Quarterly, Ithaca, N. Y., Fall 1952, pp. 1–50. $1.25.)

The Development of Labor Legislation on Young Workers in the United Kingdom. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1953, pp. 64–91. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

A Statement of the Laws of Uruguay in Matters Affecting Business. By Eduardo J. Couture and H. Barbagelata. Washington, Pan American Union, Department of International Law, 1952. 122 pp., bibliographies. 2d ed. $3.

Revision of the 1947 edition. A 29-page section covers labor and social legislation.

Manpower

Manpower Blueprint for a Free Economy. [By Dale Yoder and Herbert G. Heneman, Jr.] Report to Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate. Washington, 1953. 44 pp. (Committee Print, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

Manpower for Defense—Policies and Statements of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Washington, U. S. Office of Defense Mobilization, 1953. 51 pp.

Manpower Resources in Physics, 1951. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1952. 46 pp., charts. (Scientific Manpower Series, 3.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Joint study by the Office of Education and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Topics covered include physicists' areas of specialization, their education level, industries of employment and the functions performed, and average incomes and their relation to educational level and type of employer.

Recruitment and Selection of College Graduates for Technical Positions in Industry. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, January 1953. 4 pp. (Selected References, 49.) 20 cents.

Medical Care

Medical Progress: Occupational Medicine. By Harriet L. Hardy, M.D. (*In* New England Journal of Medicine, Boston, Sept. 25, 1952, pp. 473–483, bibliography; Oct. 2, 1952, pp. 515–524, bibliography.)

A Survey of Industrial Medical Practices in the Greater Philadelphia Area. By R. Ralph Bresler, M.D. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, October 1952, pp. 461–465. 75 cents.)

The Education of the Industrial Physician: I, Caterpillar Tractor Company's Training Program, by Harold A. Vonachen, M.D., and Milton H. Kronenberg, M.D.; *II, The Case Study Method Adapted to In-Plant Training in Occupational Medicine,* by Jean Spencer Felton, M.D. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, December 1952, pp. 561–571, bibliography. 75 cents.)

Nursing Services in Small Manufacturing Plants—A Time Study. By Eleanor C. Bailey and Elizabeth S. Frasier. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1952. 37 pp.; processed. (Public Health Service Publication 190.)

Industrial Medicine in Sweden—Recent Experiences and Future Problems. By Sven Forssman, M.D. (*In* A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, November 1952, pp. 407–415. $1.)

Minority Groups

Equal Economic Opportunity. Washington, 1953. 111 pp. 45 cents (paper cover), Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Report of Committee on Government Contract Compliance, appointed by President Truman on December 3, 1951, to study the "rules, procedures, and practices" with

respect to compliance with the contract provision forbidding discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin of the workers, and to make recommendations looking toward prevention or elimination of discrimination.

State and Municipal Fair Employment Legislation. [By Morroe Berger.] Washington, 1952. 21 pp.

Report to Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 82d Congress, 2d Session, on effects of fair employment legislation.

Negroes in the United States: Their Employment and Economic Status. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 58 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. 1119.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Prices; Cost and Standards of Living

The Consumer Price Index: A Short Description of the Index as Revised, 1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 10 pp.; processed. Free.

Changes in Living Standards in Israel. By Pinhas Hartal. (*In* Middle Eastern Affairs, New York, February 1953, pp. 37–50. 20 cents.)

Level of Nutrition in Israel, 1951. By Sarah Bavly. Jerusalem, Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research, 1952. Various pagings, charts; processed. (Special Series, 7B.) In English and Hebrew.

Earnings and Living Standards in Moscow. By T. Schulz and P. Wiles. (*In* Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, September and October 1952, pp. 309–326. 3s. 6d.)

Notes on the Standard of Living in Moscow, April 1952. By Charles Madge. (*In* Soviet Studies, University of Glasgow, January 1953, pp. 229–236. 9s. net, Basil Blackwell, Oxford, England.)

The two articles listed immediately above are based mainly on data collected by British delegates to the Moscow Economic Conference in April 1952. Extensive price data are given and comparisons are made of real earnings in Moscow and Britain. The first article also contains tables showing monthly earnings of selected workers in Moscow and the United Kingdom.

Production and Productivity of Labor

Cost Savings Through Standardization, Simplification, Specialization in Electrically Operated Household Appliances. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 172 pp., diagrams, forms, illus.; processed. Free.

Includes data relating to savings in labor costs and on the effects of technological changes on the workers.

Productivity. By Peter O. Steiner and William Goldner. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1952. 60 pp., charts. 25 cents.

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Productivity and Economic Progress. By Frederick C. Mills. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1952. 36 pp. (Occasional Paper 38.) 75 cents.

Summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 391).

Productivity and Probability: A Treatise on Time Study and the Improvement of Industrial Efficiency. By T. F. O'Connor. Manchester, England, Emmott & Co., Ltd., 1952. 193 pp., charts. (Mechanical World Monographs, 65.) 5s.

Productivity: Gauge of Economic Performance. By George G. Hagedorn. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, 1952. 48 pp., charts. (Economic Policy Division Series, 53.)

The report identifies factors involved in productivity and describes the three major sets of studies in this field and the relationship of productivity to wages.

Second Annual Report of the Activities of the Joint Committee on Defense Production, [United States Congress], Together with Materials on National Defense Production and Controls. Washington, 1952. 336 pp., charts. (Committee Print, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

Includes information on Government action concerning manpower, prices, and wages.

Social Security (General)

Analysis of the Benefits Under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program as Amended in 1952. By Eugene A. Rasor. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1952. 50 pp.; processed. (Actuarial Study 34.)

Bibliography of the Railroad Retirement Board, With a Supplementary Bibliography on Social Security in the United States and Foreign Countries. Chicago, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, 1952. 65 pp.; processed.

Social Security Financing. By Ida C. Merriam. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Division of Research and Statistics, 1953. 204 pp., bibliography. (Bureau Report 17.)

Kaiser-Frazer UAW-CIO Social Security Program. By Jerome Pollack. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1952, pp. 94–109. $1.25.)

The article deals with medical care, hospitalization, and other health benefits.

Social Security Developments in the Federal Republic of Germany Since 1949. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, November–December 1952, pp. 485–501. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Occupational Wage Survey: Dallas, Texas, August 1952; Portland, Oregon, September 1952; Cleveland, Ohio, October 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of

Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952 and 1953. 16, 16, and 23 pp. (Bull. 1116, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.) 15, 20, and 20 cents, respectively.

Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1952; Motortruck Drivers and Helpers, July 1, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 40 and 39 pp. (Bulls. 1124 and 1125.) 25 cents each.

Faculty Salaries in Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, 1951–52. By Maude Farr. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1952. 17 pp. (Circular 358.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Salaries of Clerical Employees in Canadian Manufacturing Industry, [1949–51]. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, January 1953, pp. 38–39. 10 cents in Canada, 25 cents elsewhere.)

[*Wages and Hours in Municipal Government Service, 71 Canadian Centers, October 1952.*] (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, January 1953, pp. 125–128. 10 cents in Canada, 25 cents elsewhere.)

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, [Great Britain], October 1, 1952. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1953. 247 pp. 6s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Miscellaneous

Economic Development of the United States. By John R. Craf. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 598 pp., bibliographies, maps, illus. $5.

Economic Systems in Action: The United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom. By Alfred R. Oxenfeldt. New York, Rinehart & Co., Inc., 1952. 175 pp. $1.50 (paper cover).

Critical discussion and comparison.

Industrial Research and Development—A Preliminary Report. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U. S. Department of Defense, Research and Development Board, January 1953. 42 pp., charts, forms. Free.

Gives data on the numbers of engineers, scientists, and other research workers employed, cost of research programs, and proportion of the cost that was on Government contracts. The report also contains data on turnover rates among research engineers and scientists and on the past and potential effects of military call-ups of such professional workers.

Labor and the American Economy. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1953. 26 pp. (The American Competitive Enterprise Economy, XIV.)

The other titles in this series of 17 pamphlets are: I, The Mystery of Money; II, Control of the Money Supply; III, Money, Income and Jobs; IV, The National Income and its Distribution; V, Progress and Prosperity; VI, Sustaining Prosperity—Business Cycles: Causes and Cures; VII, Demand, Supply and Prices; VIII, Prices, Profits and Wages; IX, Why the Businessman?; X, How Competitive is the American Economy?; XI, Understanding the Economic System and its Functions; XII, Spending and Taxing; XIII, Taxing, Spending and Debt Management; XV, Individual and Group Security; XVI, International Trade, Investment and Commercial Policy; XVII, The Ethics of Capitalism. (50 cents each; $6 for the set.)

Incentives in the Building Industry. By V. L. Allen. (*In* Economic Journal, London, September 1952, pp. 595–608. 10s. net.)

Discusses incentive systems that have been instituted in the British building industry, trade-union attitudes toward them, and conditions necessary for such systems to be effective.

Problems of Nationalized Industry. Edited by William A. Robson. New York, Oxford University Press, 1952. 390 pp., bibliography. $5.

The papers presented deal almost entirely with industries and services nationalized by the British Labor Government from 1945 to 1950. One chapter compares nationalization in Britain and France.

The Sources and Nature of the Statistics of the United Kingdom, Vol. 1. Edited by Maurice G. Kendall. London and Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd (for Royal Statistical Society), 1952. 352 pp., bibliographies.

Contains information on, and evaluation of, statistics of agriculture, labor, 12 commodity groups, housing, cooperative trading, overseas trade, publishing, and censuses of production and distribution.

The Economic Development of Jamaica. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press (for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), 1952. 288 pp.

Presents findings and recommendations of a mission sent to Jamaica, at the request of the governor, by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Data on labor conditions are given in the main part of the report and in statistical appendixes.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turnover

C.—Earnings and Hours

[1] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with Volume 74, tables in the A section have been renumbered consecutively to take into account the elimination of two tables.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*
A–1	A–13	A–5	A–9	C–4	C–3	D–8	None
A–2	A–1	A–6	A–2[1]	C–5	C–2[1]	D–9	None
	A–3	A–7	A–2[1]	D–1	None	E–1	E–2
	A–4	A–8	A–14	D–2	D–1	F–1	H–1
	A–8	B–1	B–1	D–3	None	F–2	H–4
A–3	A–3	B–2	B–2	D–4	None	F–3	H–6
	A–4	C–1	C–1	D–5	None	F–4	H–6
	A–7	C–2	None	D–6	None	F–5	I–1
A–4	A–6	C–3	C–4	D–7	None		

[1] See 1951 Supplement.

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force[1]	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1953		1952										
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	67,419	67,642	67,884	66,298	65,260	65,006	65,228
Civilian labor force	62,712	62,416	62,921	63,646	63,146	63,698	63,958	64,176	64,390	62,778	61,744	61,518	61,838
Unemployment	1,788	1,892	1,412	1,418	1,284	1,438	1,604	1,942	1,818	1,602	1,612	1,804	2,086
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	930	1,018	822	850	704	830	872	1,174	1,240	896	774	880	982
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	480	456	280	302	312	286	422	476	288	352	342	418	638
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	132	150	102	104	86	110	130	116	78	96	174	202	174
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	160	176	109	108	104	152	122	106	146	158	196	208	198
Unemployed over 26 weeks	86	92	97	54	78	60	58	70	66	100	126	96	94
Employment	60,924	60,524	61,509	62,228	61,862	62,260	62,354	62,234	62,572	61,176	60,132	59,714	59,752
Nonagricultural	55,558	55,072	55,812	55,454	54,588	54,712	55,390	54,636	54,402	54,216	53,720	53,702	53,688
Worked 35 hours or more	44,992	45,244	47,037	45,950	45,688	45,538	43,824	42,112	44,144	45,284	43,002	43,954	44,134
Worked 15–34 hours	6,368	5,776	5,331	5,934	5,220	5,214	4,924	5,016	5,180	4,946	6,826	5,810	5,652
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	2,172	1,992	1,968	2,002	1,844	1,576	1,480	1,512	1,642	1,934	1,918	2,012	2,078
With a job but not at work [5]	2,026	2,060	1,476	1,568	1,836	2,384	5,162	5,996	3,436	2,052	1,974	1,926	1,824
Agricultural	5,366	5,452	5,697	6,774	7,274	7,548	6,964	7,598	8,170	6,960	6,412	6,012	6,064
Worked 35 hours or more	3,516	3,404	3,877	5,254	5,080	5,774	5,030	5,654	6,482	5,416	4,684	4,152	4,390
Worked 15–34 hours	1,260	1,532	1,323	1,198	1,868	1,380	1,560	1,610	1,408	1,308	1,416	1,378	1,194
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	254	218	248	194	218	212	194	174	184	120	150	202	194
With a job but not at work [5]	336	298	249	128	108	182	180	160	96	116	162	280	286
Males													
Total labor force	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	47,811	48,141	47,913	46,735	46,416	46,252	46,206
Civilian labor force	43,692	43,334	43,240	43,218	43,196	43,468	44,396	44,720	44,464	43,262	42,946	42,810	42,858
Unemployment	1,244	1,360	965	814	714	864	1,004	1,244	1,138	972	1,048	1,224	1,376
Employment	42,448	41,974	42,275	42,404	42,482	42,604	43,392	43,476	43,326	42,290	41,898	41,586	41,482
Nonagricultural	37,646	37,166	37,373	36,916	36,662	36,766	37,582	37,316	37,050	36,620	36,298	36,246	36,116
Worked 35 hours or more	32,066	32,046	33,215	32,376	32,336	32,316	31,362	30,286	31,734	32,060	30,796	31,038	31,346
Worked 15–34 hours	3,250	2,918	2,430	2,858	2,444	2,366	2,622	2,682	2,490	2,438	3,478	3,060	2,724
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	984	810	767	698	658	542	494	562	628	780	778	838	852
With a job but not at work [5]	1,346	1,392	961	984	1,224	1,542	3,104	3,786	2,198	1,342	1,246	1,310	1,194
Agricultural	4,802	4,808	4,902	5,488	5,820	5,838	5,810	6,160	6,276	5,670	5,600	5,340	5,366
Worked 35 hours or more	3,374	3,248	3,615	4,616	4,560	4,800	4,656	5,114	5,450	4,902	4,464	3,966	4,210
Worked 15–34 hours	930	1,128	866	642	1,012	706	870	778	696	618	876	964	768
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	204	178	200	112	152	184	152	134	140	76	124	148	154
With a job but not at work [5]	294	254	221	118	96	178	132	134	90	74	136	262	234
Females													
Total labor force	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	19,608	19,501	19,971	19,563	18,844	18,754	19,022
Civilian labor force	19,020	19,082	19,681	20,428	19,950	20,230	19,562	19,456	19,926	19,516	18,798	18,708	18,980
Unemployment	544	532	447	604	570	574	600	698	680	630	564	580	710
Employment	18,476	18,550	19,234	19,824	19,380	19,656	18,962	18,758	19,246	18,886	18,234	18,128	18,270
Nonagricultural	17,912	17,906	18,439	18,538	17,926	17,946	17,808	17,320	17,352	17,596	17,422	17,456	17,572
Worked 35 hours or more	12,926	13,198	13,822	13,574	13,352	13,222	12,462	11,826	12,410	13,224	12,206	12,916	12,788
Worked 15–34 hours	3,118	2,858	2,901	3,076	2,776	2,848	2,302	2,334	2,690	2,508	3,348	2,750	2,928
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,188	1,182	1,201	1,304	1,186	1,034	986	950	1,014	1,154	1,140	1,174	1,226
With a job but not at work [5]	680	668	515	584	612	842	2,058	2,210	1,238	710	728	616	610
Agricultural	564	644	795	1,286	1,454	1,710	1,154	1,438	1,894	1,290	812	672	698
Worked 35 hours or more	142	156	262	638	520	974	374	540	1,032	814	220	186	180
Worked 15–34 hours	330	404	457	556	856	674	690	832	812	690	540	414	426
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	50	40	48	82	66	58	42	40	44	44	26	54	40
With a job but not at work [5]	42	44	28	10	12	4	48	26	6	42	26	18	52

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Beginning with January 1953, figures are not entirely comparable with those for previous months as a result of the introduction of materials from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure used in deriving current labor force estimates. However, the differences are minor in most respects. For explanation, see Census Bureau's Current Population Reports, Series P–57, No. 127, Monthly Report on the Labor Force: January 1953.

[3] Total labor force, which consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces, is not shown for the most recent months because of security restrictions.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953		1952											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1951	1950
Total employees	47,154	47,183	48,926	48,058	47,908	47,789	47,124	46,006	46,292	46,329	46,299	46,001	45,899	46,401	44,124
Mining	857	867	872	873	873	886	897	784	814	893	896	904	902	920	904
Metal	104.0	106.3	106.3	105.1	102.4	103.3	106.5	74.1	77.0	107.3	107.3	106.8	107.2	104.9	101.0
Iron	.....	37.6	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.6	38.9	6.9	8.0	38.6	38.0	36.9	36.9	37.6	35.5
Copper	.....	30.8	30.8	29.9	27.7	27.7	29.8	28.5	29.5	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.7	28.1
Lead and zinc	.....	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.9	20.4	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.4	20.8	19.7
Anthracite	.....	62.1	62.5	62.8	62.7	63.1	63.0	60.9	65.2	65.6	60.1	66.8	61.8	69.1	75.1
Bituminous coal	327.0	334.5	335.5	336.1	336.8	345.0	345.5	268.7	294.2	348.4	356.5	362.8	366.0	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	.....	264.2	264.2	261.8	262.5	266.3	273.2	274.5	272.1	266.3	267.4	266.1	266.6	262.2	255.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	101.0	100.0	103.8	107.6	108.5	108.3	109.0	108.1	105.6	105.5	104.8	101.4	100.7	105.1	97.4
Contract construction	2,255	2,266	2,467	2,618	2,697	2,763	2,781	2,722	2,663	2,522	2,416	2,296	2,308	2,569	2,318
Nonbuilding construction	.....	390	451	509	554	569	575	549	536	500	454	398	395	486	447
Highway and street	.....	144.7	174.7	217.1	244.7	253.6	257.4	244.4	237.2	215.3	179.3	143.2	143.5	200.4	183.0
Other nonbuilding construction	.....	245.0	275.9	292.3	309.7	314.9	317.3	304.6	298.3	284.2	274.2	254.4	251.1	285.1	264.1
Building construction	.....	1,876	2,016	2,109	2,143	2,194	2,206	2,173	2,127	2,022	1,962	1,898	1,913	2,084	1,871
General contractors	.....	736	795	847	867	891	908	896	878	823	794	768	775	880	797
Special-trade contractors	.....	1,140	1,221	1,262	1,276	1,303	1,298	1,277	1,249	1,199	1,168	1,130	1,138	1,204	1,074
Plumbing and heating	.....	297.7	307.5	313.7	313.4	312.4	311.5	307.6	299.4	287.8	286.8	288.6	291.4	298.5	270.6
Painting and decorating	.....	140.3	161.9	176.7	180.5	193.2	188.4	187.4	177.4	173.8	158.2	145.3	143.5	165.5	132.5
Electrical work	.....	158.7	163.5	164.6	165.9	168.8	168.5	167.1	162.3	156.7	154.5	154.9	155.2	147.5	128.6
Other special-trade contractors	.....	543.4	587.8	607.4	616.6	628.3	629.7	614.4	609.6	580.3	568.4	540.9	548.0	591.9	541.7
Manufacturing	16,735	16,649	16,727	16,642	16,542	16,430	16,028	15,162	15,410	15,654	15,795	15,869	15,859	15,931	14,884
Durable goods [2]	9,720	9,639	9,628	9,519	9,372	9,218	8,916	8,301	8,621	8,991	9,054	9,035	9,010	8,928	8,008
Nondurable goods [2]	7,035	7,010	7,099	7,123	7,170	7,212	7,112	6,861	6,789	6,663	6,741	6,834	6,849	7,005	6,876
Ordnance and accessories	85	83.7	84.7	83.9	84.1	84.2	83.4	80.4	79.3	78.3	76.3	74.3	71.7	46.7	24.7
Food and kindred products	1,451	1,457	1,506	1,552	1,628	1,712	1,682	1,615	1,534	1,463	1,444	1,444	1,448	1,555	1,542
Meat products	.....	303.6	310.6	308.0	298.2	297.7	294.1	295.8	294.7	292.4	295.4	301.5	309.3	300.1	295.6
Dairy products	.....	134.4	135.6	137.2	142.0	147.4	155.4	158.6	155.5	148.5	141.4	136.0	134.9	145.5	144.5
Canning and preserving	.....	138.6	150.4	173.3	247.3	339.4	307.7	236.8	179.7	147.7	138.9	129.6	130.4	206.4	202.9
Grain-mill products	.....	133.6	134.3	132.3	134.7	135.3	135.9	135.4	133.2	129.8	129.7	130.6	130.5	128.9	123.9
Bakery products	.....	286.1	291.0	295.4	296.0	295.3	296.1	296.3	290.5	280.7	286.7	287.0	286.4	287.6	285.9
Sugar	.....	28.1	35.6	47.8	48.2	31.5	28.7	28.8	28.5	27.8	27.3	26.7	27.4	34.0	34.5
Confectionery and related products	.....	96.5	101.7	104.3	104.6	101.5	93.7	87.1	88.5	87.7	90.6	93.8	96.7	97.2	99.5
Beverages	.....	208.4	214.0	218.1	218.3	224.9	235.6	238.9	227.3	217.3	203.8	207.4	202.8	218.8	216.3
Miscellaneous food products	.....	127.4	132.7	136.0	138.7	138.9	135.2	137.7	135.9	131.3	129.8	131.2	129.9	136.5	138.5
Tobacco manufactures	89	91	94	95	98	99	95	85	85	85	84	86	88	88	88
Cigarettes	.....	27.9	27.9	28.0	27.8	28.2	28.0	27.2	27.2	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.1	25.9
Cigars	.....	42.3	42.5	43.1	43.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.7	41.0	41.2
Tobacco and snuff	.....	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	9.6	12.4	12.5	15.5	15.6	12.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	8.9	8.8
Textile mill products	1,252	1,249	1,262	1,260	1,246	1,236	1,215	1,175	1,176	1,178	1,189	1,209	1,217	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills	.....	166.5	167.0	166.7	165.7	165.1	163.4	158.4	157.3	155.1	155.9	157.9	159.7	167.1	162.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	554.5	560.9	558.6	555.3	552.7	549.4	539.2	536.2	533.9	538.1	548.9	556.2	600.4	616.1
Knitting mills	.....	243.6	249.0	250.7	247.7	244.6	240.7	228.1	231.8	228.4	229.3	229.8	230.0	238.8	242.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	91.8	92.5	92.1	90.8	89.9	88.1	83.8	84.7	84.9	86.4	89.2	89.3	88.1	89.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	53.5	53.9	53.8	50.4	52.1	44.9	43.9	41.1	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.3	55.0	60.6
Other textile-mill products	.....	138.9	138.6	137.6	135.6	131.7	128.0	124.6	124.8	124.2	126.5	130.6	129.9	132.4	125.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,203	1,185	1,196	1,189	1,189	1,189	1,170	1,101	1,091	1,077	1,115	1,172	1,172	1,160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	137.2	139.0	140.6	142.1	143.0	141.2	130.8	132.9	126.5	134.3	140.4	141.2	147.7	148.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	273.1	275.8	275.5	274.9	272.3	267.9	257.7	258.7	256.8	257.6	256.6	251.9	264.2	263.2
Women's outerwear	.....	336.7	334.6	319.9	318.9	326.8	326.4	302.3	286.5	286.0	309.7	342.3	344.7	317.7	320.3
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	107.5	110.3	112.7	111.5	108.1	104.8	98.5	101.5	101.4	102.2	102.7	101.1	100.9	105.4
Millinery	.....	23.2	20.9	18.3	20.5	21.8	21.7	19.0	16.1	18.2	21.2	26.0	25.5	21.2	22.0
Children's outerwear	.....	68.9	67.2	68.2	69.1	69.1	69.5	67.8	67.9	64.8	64.8	69.9	69.8	65.2	66.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	.....	89.1	95.2	100.2	99.8	98.7	94.5	89.2	89.1	85.1	85.0	88.2	89.5	97.1	89.6
Other fabricated textile products	.....	149.3	152.6	153.4	152.5	149.3	144.2	135.9	138.1	138.3	140.6	145.8	148.6	145.6	143.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	717	716	741	765	765	784	791	773	763	700	742	735	733	805	792
Logging camps and contractors	.....	42.9	50.3	60.3	53.7	64.4	69.0	69.5	59.6	42.4	62.1	62.3	61.1	73.3	67.9
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	425.3	441.4	456.1	462.8	470.8	474.0	459.3	457.5	420.5	438.1	430.2	429.0	469.4	461.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	114.2	114.8	114.8	116.2	116.8	116.1	112.8	111.7	103.1	107.3	108.0	105.3	118.8	124.3
Wooden containers	.....	74.9	75.9	75.5	73.6	73.1	73.0	73.1	75.2	75.1	75.1	76.0	76.5	80.3	77.7
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	58.7	58.7	58.5	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.0	59.1	58.5	59.8	60.4	60.6	62.7	60.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953		1952											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	369	367	367	367	361	355	346	335	338	336	342	346	345	349	357
Household furniture		257.0	256.8	256.6	252.1	246.7	239.7	231.7	231.6	231.8	235.3	237.8	236.4	240.8	255.5
Other furniture and fixtures		109.9	110.2	109.9	108.5	108.0	106.2	102.8	106.4	104.6	106.6	107.7	108.2	108.0	101.5
Paper and allied products	505	503	507	504	500	491	488	475	482	475	477	479	482	494	472
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		248.1	249.2	247.1	246.3	243.4	244.9	238.4	244.2	241.0	241.6	243.4	246.4	245.7	235.8
Paperboard containers and boxes		142.1	144.5	143.5	140.9	136.2	133.6	128.2	129.0	126.1	126.8	127.1	126.8	134.9	128.5
Other paper and allied products		112.8	113.5	113.5	112.6	111.5	109.6	108.8	109.1	108.2	108.4	108.3	108.3	113.0	107.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	784	786	792	788	782	772	767	765	767	763	763	763	765	763	743
Newspapers		307.9	311.4	308.8	306.9	305.4	306.6	305.1	304.3	302.9	302.6	301.8	303.5	299.2	293.3
Periodicals		56.7	57.6	57.6	56.2	55.6	54.5	54.0	53.9	54.0	54.3	54.4	54.6	53.5	52.1
Books		55.3	54.6	54.0	54.1	53.4	52.2	51.5	52.2	50.8	51.2	51.3	51.6	49.8	46.7
Commercial printing		208.6	209.1	206.4	205.7	202.1	201.0	201.7	204.1	203.5	203.4	204.0	203.9	205.6	200.8
Lithographing		39.9	41.3	41.5	40.9	40.5	39.2	38.8	39.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	41.2	40.7
Other printing and publishing		117.1	117.8	119.6	118.2	114.9	113.8	113.5	113.6	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.3	113.5	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	774	769	771	769	768	759	745	740	739	741	754	761	759	749	686
Industrial inorganic chemicals		85.6	85.1	84.3	83.5	84.0	84.2	84.1	83.8	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.4	82.3	71.5
Industrial organic chemicals		243.1	241.7	238.9	236.3	233.9	233.4	229.9	224.7	221.4	223.3	227.8	228.1	227.2	200.1
Drugs and medicines		110.6	110.6	110.1	109.9	109.8	110.9	111.1	111.2	110.3	110.5	110.6	109.1	106.2	95.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers		75.4	75.2	75.3	75.3	73.9	74.0	74.9	74.1	74.6	74.8	75.0	74.8	75.6	71.4
Fertilizers		33.6	31.8	31.8	32.9	33.4	30.7	30.0	32.0	37.4	42.3	41.9	38.8	34.8	34.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		55.4	58.8	60.8	61.2	55.5	45.6	44.4	45.2	47.5	51.1	53.7	56.9	55.1	54.5
Other chemicals and allied products		165.7	167.5	168.1	168.8	168.2	166.6	165.8	167.6	167.0	168.7	168.6	168.0	168.2	158.3
Products of petroleum and coal	280	279	281	283	283	283	284	268	265	244	271	267	267	263	245
Petroleum refining		228.0	229.2	229.0	229.2	229.2	230.4	226.8	220.5	192.3	220.0	216.9	217.1	210.6	194.6
Coke and byproducts		22.7	22.8	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.8	11.3	14.2	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.2	21.8	20.8
Other petroleum and coal products		28.0	29.4	30.6	31.3	30.9	30.7	30.0	30.1	28.9	28.7	28.0	27.6	30.4	29.5
Rubber products	288	283	288	285	280	275	269	258	271	268	268	270	269	272	252
Tires and inner tubes		122.4	123.1	122.1	121.1	120.9	119.3	119.8	121.5	120.2	120.3	119.3	119.4	115.5	110.9
Rubber footwear		31.8	32.4	31.8	31.4	30.5	29.8	24.6	29.4	29.1	27.6	29.9	30.3	30.8	25.6
Other rubber products		134.1	132.5	131.2	127.2	123.2	120.1	113.2	120.0	118.9	120.2	120.9	119.6	125.7	114.9
Leather and leather products	409	403	402	398	396	396	397	379	379	369	376	383	382	381	394
Leather		46.8	47.3	47.1	46.3	46.1	45.8	45.0	44.8	43.6	43.7	44.2	44.5	46.7	50.5
Footwear (except rubber)		259.6	255.3	248.7	248.5	251.8	254.8	241.9	244.6	236.7	241.0	245.6	244.1	240.6	252.3
Other leather products		96.6	99.8	102.2	101.2	97.6	96.0	91.9	89.1	88.8	90.8	93.6	93.2	93.3	91.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	543	544	550	552	551	546	543	525	536	532	533	530	528	556	512
Glass and glass products		154.2	153.9	154.1	152.3	51.8	146.6	142.5	143.7	142.2	140.9	139.5	138.0	145.7	133.5
Cement, hydraulic		43.1	43.1	43.0	43.5	43.0	43.6	40.4	40.5	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	43.0	42.1
Structural clay products		84.8	88.5	89.9	90.3	89.9	91.4	89.5	91.8	89.3	89.3	86.9	87.3	91.3	82.4
Pottery and related products		52.9	53.2	53.0	53.1	52.0	52.3	50.3	53.2	53.5	54.1	54.2	54.7	58.6	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		99.6	101.4	102.9	102.3	102.2	101.8	100.2	101.2	98.4	97.5	97.0	96.2	101.2	92.2
Other stone, clay, and glass products		109.6	109.8	109.5	109.0	106.9	106.8	102.3	105.8	106.7	108.9	110.2	109.6	115.6	103.5
Primary metal industries	1,391	1,387	1,382	1,371	1,356	1,345	1,304	860	899	1,335	1,338	1,350	1,354	1,345	1,220
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		661.2	658.7	656.4	651.7	648.2	625.3	212.6	231.0	644.6	646.5	656.8	659.2	650.5	614.1
Iron and steel foundries		272.8	271.9	271.1	268.1	267.4	260.7	252.2	266.8	270.6	270.7	272.1	275.0	279.9	231.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		55.4	55.7	56.0	55.9	56.6	57.7	57.2	56.9	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.9	56.3	54.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		108.1	107.9	106.5	104.3	102.5	100.1	95.2	99.3	100.6	100.6	100.5	99.9	100.3	96.9
Nonferrous foundries		123.3	123.4	120.0	116.1	113.0	110.8	110.9	112.2	113.4	113.3	111.9	111.7	109.6	93.0
Other primary metal industries		165.8	164.5	160.6	159.7	157.4	149.7	131.9	132.7	148.6	149.7	151.9	151.5	147.7	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,099	1,086	1,077	1,057	1,041	1,011	972	911	954	981	990	989	989	1,007	933
Tin cans and other tinware		47.1	45.9	46.4	48.9	51.7	50.1	48.4	48.6	46.8	46.7	45.4	44.4	49.0	48.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		159.6	157.5	152.3	148.7	144.8	137.9	132.8	145.1	147.2	148.9	148.4	150.6	159.7	156.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		159.9	161.6	161.1	162.0	158.1	151.2	141.9	145.0	143.0	144.4	144.7	144.9	154.8	150.6
Fabricated structural metal products		259.8	260.8	257.9	252.6	246.5	244.9	217.2	221.6	241.5	243.3	243.2	241.9	229.8	201.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		210.1	203.5	194.6	189.6	179.0	166.8	160.1	173.5	172.1	173.4	172.5	171.0	179.7	169.8
Other fabricated metal products		249.2	247.9	244.2	239.3	230.7	221.1	210.5	219.9	230.8	233.1	235.2	236.2	233.8	206.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,685	1,678	1,671	1,626	1,594	1,575	1,560	1,581	1,640	1,648	1,660	1,658	1,655	1,591	1,352
Engines and turbines		106.9	105.9	104.4	98.1	97.4	95.4	98.2	103.8	102.2	100.8	100.7	100.5	91.3	72.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors		179.2	178.6	158.5	145.8	139.4	147.3	168.7	190.0	190.9	191.4	186.6	190.9	187.3	172.4
Construction and mining machinery		129.9	129.6	129.0	127.6	127.5	127.1	128.3	130.2	132.4	133.3	133.5	132.3	120.7	100.7
Metalworking machinery		316.2	315.7	312.5	311.8	312.2	309.0	307.1	312.9	311.1	312.9	312.9	311.8	289.8	220.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		191.3	191.0	190.0	185.7	185.2	189.1	186.3	191.4	190.8	192.9	194.3	191.8	195.6	167.6
General industrial machinery		242.8	243.0	236.9	235.4	234.3	236.6	234.2	236.6	237.6	241.8	242.6	242.1	229.7	188.5
Office and store machines and devices		108.9	109.5	108.8	108.5	108.0	106.9	104.7	107.4	107.6	108.1	107.7	107.7	104.5	90.9
Service-industry and household machines		198.8	193.9	187.0	180.6	173.7	166.6	162.3	164.8	172.4	174.3	173.2	170.8	171.2	176.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts		203.9	203.5	198.8	200.2	197.7	181.8	191.2	203.0	203.4	204.6	206.5	207.2	201.2	162.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group[1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953	1952											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	1,085	1,067	1,064	1,044	1,025	1,000	963	937	956	955	960	967	970	937	836
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	396.5	393.8	388.4	383.8	378.0	368.2	362.3	374.4	374.1	376.9	379.8	380.9	367.6	317.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	85.8	83.5	81.1	81.8	79.0	74.6	76.9	81.7	82.6	81.5	81.7	82.3	81.0	70.1
Communication equipment	.....	435.4	436.6	426.0	412.5	399.9	383.0	364.1	365.9	362.6	364.1	367.3	366.5	339.8	309.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	.....	149.4	149.6	148.1	146.5	142.9	137.4	133.3	133.7	135.9	137.3	138.3	139.8	149.0	139.8
Transportation equipment	1,884	1,859	1,831	1,788	1,743	1,668	1,549	1,522	1,670	1,648	1,629	1,602	1,584	1,511	1,273
Automobiles	.....	936.6	917.3	866.2	857.1	828.5	674.3	668.4	820.3	812.9	809.8	786.6	776.9	856.3	839.4
Aircraft and parts	.....	682.6	672.6	655.7	648.3	622.9	639.0	625.0	611.0	598.2	591.9	586.1	581.0	456.3	275.4
Aircraft	.....	444.0	439.4	427.4	423.8	402.9	425.7	416.1	406.1	399.9	395.1	390.2	386.6	308.3	184.2
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	145.5	141.5	138.4	136.1	133.1	129.1	127.0	124.9	121.6	120.9	120.7	120.4	89.6	54.5
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.9	10.7	8.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	76.8	76.0	74.7	73.6	72.4	70.0	68.1	66.1	63.2	62.5	62.0	61.1	47.7	28.7
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	.....	154.9	155.4	152.7	152.0	152.8	151.8	151.9	152.2	150.1	144.8	142.5	138.9	113.7	84.4
Shipbuilding and repairing[4]	.....	131.5	132.4	130.9	131.6	132.5	131.1	131.0	131.5	130.7	126.8	126.1	123.8	99.7	71.4
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	23.4	23.0	21.8	20.4	20.3	20.7	20.9	20.7	19.4	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.0	13.0
Railroad equipment	.....	72.4	72.0	70.0	72.2	70.8	71.8	65.2	74.6	75.5	71.9	76.0	75.7	72.4	62.2
Other transportation equipment	.....	12.4	13.2	13.4	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.4
Instruments and related products	351	350	348	343	337	333	329	320	322	320	323	321	319	299	250
Ophthalmic goods	.....	28.4	28.0	27.2	26.8	26.5	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.4	27.6	25.4
Photographic apparatus	.....	67.4	67.2	66.9	66.4	66.9	67.4	66.8	65.8	64.9	64.7	64.4	64.1	60.1	51.3
Watches and clocks	.....	40.3	40.5	40.1	39.7	38.6	37.3	34.3	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.0	35.8	34.3	30.1
Professional and scientific instruments	.....	213.6	211.8	208.7	204.5	200.7	197.7	192.5	192.5	191.0	193.9	192.4	191.3	177.3	143.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	511	501	512	522	515	497	479	457	464	458	461	463	461	480	459
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	46.3	47.2	47.8	47.5	46.5	44.1	42.7	43.9	44.0	45.4	45.9	46.2	51.4	54.8
Toys and sporting goods	.....	78.1	84.0	91.3	91.9	89.0	84.7	77.8	77.6	72.3	70.1	68.9	67.0	73.5	73.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	59.1	58.7	59.9	59.2	57.8	55.6	52.3	51.4	49.2	51.1	53.8	54.5	56.7	58.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	.....	317.9	321.9	322.6	316.0	303.8	294.7	284.4	290.9	292.3	294.6	293.9	293.2	298.6	272.3
Transportation and public utilities	4,180	4,158	4,228	4,233	4,248	4,228	4,208	4,140	4,168	4,131	4,096	4,118	4,111	4,144	4,010
Transportation	2,857	2,867	2,945	2,945	2,952	2,934	2,901	2,840	2,884	2,891	2,877	2,855	2,853	2,905	2,801
Interstate railroads	.....	1,369	1,406	1,412	1,423	1,411	1,394	1,352	1,396	1,416	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,449	1,390
Class I railroads	.....	1,196	1,223	1,239	1,250	1,238	1,221	1,183	1,225	1,243	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,276	1,220
Local railways and bus lines	.....	131	136	136	136	137	138	138	137	137	139	139	141	143	148
Trucking and warehousing	.....	690	703	695	691	680	672	650	653	648	648	641	641	628	584
Other transportation and services	.....	667	700	702	702	706	707	700	698	690	686	680	679	686	679
Air transportation (common carrier)	.....	94.9	94.3	93.7	92.8	92.5	92.0	91.7	90.6	89.9	89.2	87.8	87.5	80.9	74.4
Communication	735	732	734	732	730	729	735	729	720	(†)	(†)	712	708	688	663
Telephone	.....	685.0	686.5	684.4	682.4	681.9	688.1	682.1	673.7	668.6	648.0	663.8	660.3	638.9	614.8
Telegraph	.....	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.8	46.1	45.5	46.2	45.2	(†)	(†)	47.0	47.1	47.9	47.2
Other public utilities	588	559	559	556	560	565	572	571	564	553	553	551	550	551	546
Gas and electric utilities	.....	534.3	533.8	531.3	535.3	539.8	546.1	545.4	538.4	528.8	528.0	526.3	525.6	526.0	520.6
Electric light and power utilities	.....	237.1	236.5	234.0	237.9	240.4	242.9	242.4	239.2	234.9	234.9	234.4	234.1	234.3	234.0
Gas utilities	.....	120.3	120.7	120.6	120.8	121.2	123.0	123.1	121.9	118.7	118.6	117.8	117.6	117.7	114.9
Electric light and gas utilities combined	.....	176.9	176.6	176.7	176.6	178.2	180.2	179.9	177.3	175.2	174.5	174.1	173.9	174.0	171.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	.....	24.9	24.9	24.7	25.0	25.5	25.9	25.6	25.1	24.5	24.8	24.3	24.1	25.1	25.2
Trade	9,858	9,928	10,881	10,320	10,116	9,970	9,784	9,792	9,838	9,773	9,845	9,668	9,643	9,804	9,524
Wholesale trade	2,637	2,646	2,688	2,687	2,692	2,644	2,637	2,626	2,618	2,601	2,605	2,623	2,624	2,602	2,544
Retail trade	7,221	7,282	8,193	7,633	7,452	7,326	7,147	7,166	7,220	7,172	7,240	7,045	7,019	7,203	6,980
General merchandise stores	1,474	1,499	2,127	1,729	1,601	1,516	1,410	1,419	1,460	1,466	1,527	1,437	1,416	1,535	1,493
Food and liquor stores	1,311	1,308	1,338	1,321	1,316	1,298	1,287	1,293	1,292	1,293	1,295	1,287	1,286	1,272	1,209
Automotive and accessories dealers	768	769	779	767	754	748	732	737	754	742	737	738	743	749	728
Apparel and accessories stores	526	548	666	588	573	552	504	516	554	554	589	529	515	550	536
Other retail trade	3,142	3,158	3,283	3,228	3,208	3,212	3,194	3,181	3,160	3,117	3,092	3,054	3,059	3,097	3,014

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group[1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953		1952											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1951	1950
Finance	**1,994**	**1,988**	**1,981**	**1,973**	**1,971**	**1,971**	**1,993**	**1,983**	**1,977**	**1,958**	**1,952**	**1,937**	**1,919**	**1,883**	**1,812**
Banks and trust companies	.....	501	500	496	494	493	500	501	490	481	481	479	477	460	427
Security dealers and exchanges	.....	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.7	65.7	65.6	64.5	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.1	63.7	59.6
Insurance carriers and agents	.....	727	724	721	719	717	725	722	713	706	705	702	692	674	646
Other finance agencies and real estate	.....	696	693	692	694	696	702	704	709	707	701	692	686	686	680
Service	**4,677**	**4,677**	**4,709**	**4,736**	**4,774**	**4,829**	**4,844**	**4,855**	**4,837**	**4,796**	**4,748**	**4,681**	**4,667**	**4,759**	**4,762**
Hotels and lodging places	.....	423	424	424	434	468	505	509	475	450	438	430	428	455	456
Laundries	.....	363.3	363.1	363.1	364.3	364.4	369.1	370.8	368.6	363.3	357.5	352.9	354.0	358.6	353.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants	.....	157.8	158.7	161.4	162.9	160.2	156.2	160.8	165.1	163.8	161.0	154.1	153.4	154.5	147.5
Motion pictures	.....	237	238	239	243	245	244	244	248	249	248	242	242	245	241
Government	**6,608**	**6,650**	**7,051**	**6,663**	**8,625**	**6,712**	**6,589**	**6,558**	**6,585**	**6,502**	**6,551**	**6,528**	**6,490**	**6,390**	**5,910**
Federal[2]	2,372	2,379	2,781	2,385	2,389	2,407	2,418	2,416	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,277	1,910
State and local[3]	4,236	4,271	4,270	4,278	4,306	4,305	4,171	4,142	4,204	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,113	4,000

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to benchmark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first *four* columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[5] Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-5.

[6] Excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

[7] Data are not available because of work stoppage.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953		1952											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1951	1950
Mining:															
Metal		92.8	92.7	91.7	88.9	89.8	92.8	60.6	63.7	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.4	92.5	89.4
Iron		33.5	33.8	33.6	33.7	34.5	34.6	2.8	3.9	34.5	33.9	32.9	32.9	33.8	31.9
Copper		26.5	26.2	25.8	23.5	23.5	25.6	24.4	25.5	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.1	24.8
Lead and zinc		17.2	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.7	18.1	17.2
Anthracite		58.0	58.3	58.5	58.7	59.0	59.3	57.3	61.3	61.6	56.5	62.8	58.1	65.0	70.6
Bituminous coal		310.4	311.3	311.6	312.2	320.1	321.0	244.2	272.1	322.9	332.2	338.8	341.8	353.7	351.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)		129.1	129.2	129.6	129.7	131.6	135.8	135.9	134.0	128.7	129.2	128.3	127.5	127.3	125.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		86.1	89.6	93.1	94.0	93.8	94.5	91.7	91.3	91.7	90.9	87.9	87.2	91.9	85.2
Manufacturing	13,538	13,447	13,529	13,462	13,377	13,285	12,886	12,061	12,329	12,588	12,733	12,815	12,820	13,034	12,264
Durable goods [2]	7,888	7,819	7,815	7,719	7,583	7,444	7,146	6,559	6,888	7,262	7,329	7,316	7,306	7,334	6,622
Nondurable goods [2]	5,650	5,628	5,714	5,743	5,794	5,841	5,740	5,502	5,441	5,326	5,404	5,499	5,514	5,709	5,642
Ordnance and accessories	65	64.3	64.7	63.7	63.0	63.1	62.0	59.6	59.8	59.4	57.8	56.1	54.6	37.4	19.8
Food and kindred products	1,062	1,066	1,112	1,160	1,233	1,314	1,279	1,215	1,138	1,074	1,057	1,057	1,060	1,179	1,168
Meat products		239.8	247.3	244.9	235.0	236.1	231.8	214.0	232.0	230.4	233.1	239.4	244.1	237.6	235.9
Dairy products		92.6	94.1	95.9	99.4	104.2	111.3	114.4	112.9	105.9	100.4	95.5	94.8	104.4	104.4
Canning and preserving		114.3	126.1	148.9	222.1	312.6	280.3	210.8	154.5	121.7	114.3	104.3	105.4	180.5	176.9
Grain-mill products		98.6	98.8	97.9	100.1	100.8	101.2	100.9	99.4	96.0	95.6	96.4	96.6	96.4	94.2
Bakery products		185.7	190.6	195.0	195.7	194.6	194.0	195.3	190.0	183.3	186.3	188.5	187.3	191.0	191.5
Sugar		23.3	30.6	42.1	42.4	26.5	23.8	23.7	23.7	22.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	28.8	29.9
Confectionery and related products		80.8	84.2	86.9	87.2	84.6	76.9	71.0	71.9	71.1	73.7	76.8	79.4	80.4	83.1
Beverages		136.1	141.7	146.6	146.7	150.9	160.0	163.0	153.2	145.6	136.3	137.9	134.4	150.2	149.1
Miscellaneous food products		94.3	98.5	101.4	104.3	103.9	100.1	101.7	100.8	96.5	95.1	96.5	95.2	100.9	102.6
Tobacco manufactures	82	84	87	88	91	91	87	78	78	77	77	78	80	81	81
Cigarettes		25.3	25.2	25.3	25.2	25.5	25.5	24.7	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.2	23.6	23.3
Cigars		40.1	40.2	40.8	40.8	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.5	38.9	39.1
Tobacco and snuff		9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying		8.5	11.3	11.5	14.8	14.4	11.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	8.0	7.8
Textile-mill products	1,156	1,151	1,164	1,162	1,150	1,141	1,120	1,081	1,082	1,083	1,093	1,113	1,123	1,186	1,206
Yarn and thread mills		155.9	156.3	155.9	154.9	154.5	153.0	144.8	146.6	144.4	145.2	146.8	149.0	156.3	151.8
Broad-woven fabric mills		523.5	529.5	527.3	524.2	522.3	519.2	509.0	506.2	503.4	507.4	518.2	526.7	568.7	585.6
Knitting mills		223.4	228.8	230.1	227.6	224.5	220.7	208.5	212.4	209.0	209.6	210.0	210.0	219.0	223.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles		80.8	81.7	81.6	80.4	79.5	77.9	73.8	74.7	74.7	76.1	79.0	79.0	78.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		45.8	46.2	46.1	43.7	44.8	37.4	36.7	34.0	44.1	44.8	44.8	44.5	47.1	53.3
Other textile-mill products		121.9	121.8	120.5	118.8	115.3	111.6	108.1	108.2	107.8	109.9	113.7	113.3	117.0	111.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,079	1,065	1,073	1,065	1,066	1,068	1,050	982	972	959	996	1,051	1,052	1,039	1,042
Men's and boys' suits and coats		124.0	125.3	126.7	128.2	129.2	127.5	117.0	119.4	113.0	120.7	126.5	127.5	133.8	134.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		254.8	256.5	256.0	255.4	252.9	248.9	238.9	239.8	237.5	238.8	237.9	232.7	245.6	245.3
Women's outerwear		302.0	298.4	284.4	283.5	292.2	292.4	268.5	252.4	252.0	274.7	306.4	308.8	282.7	286.8
Women's, children's undergarments		96.0	98.6	100.6	99.7	96.5	93.1	87.2	90.7	91.1	91.9	92.6	91.2	90.6	95.2
Millinery		21.0	18.6	16.1	18.3	19.6	19.3	16.6	13.9	15.8	18.7	23.4	22.8	18.7	19.4
Children's outerwear		62.5	61.4	61.8	62.9	63.0	63.5	62.0	62.0	58.8	58.9	63.8	64.0	59.6	60.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		77.9	83.8	88.8	88.4	87.5	83.2	78.1	78.0	74.3	74.4	77.2	78.7	85.4	78.4
Other fabricated textile products		126.6	130.4	131.0	129.3	126.6	122.1	113.9	116.0	116.3	118.1	123.2	126.0	123.1	121.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	653	655.3	679	701	701	719	727	709	697	635	678	670	668	741	730
Logging camps and contractors		39.5	47.0	56.6	50.3	60.8	65.5	65.7	55.5	38.5	58.2	58.1	56.9	69.2	63.5
Sawmills and planing mills		393.4	410.1	423.7	430.4	437.8	441.8	427.1	423.7	387.3	405.2	397.5	396.4	437.1	431.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		98.2	99.0	99.0	100.4	100.8	100.0	97.1	96.0	87.6	91.7	90.3	89.8	103.4	108.5
Wooden containers		69.2	70.1	69.7	67.8	67.4	67.3	67.3	69.4	69.2	69.4	70.3	70.8	74.4	72.2
Miscellaneous wood products		52.3	52.3	52.0	52.3	52.4	51.9	51.5	52.5	52.1	53.4	54.1	54.4	56.5	54.8
Furniture and fixtures	319	316	317	315	310	304	295	285	288	287	292	296	296	301	311
Household furniture		227.2	227.1	226.1	221.6	215.9	209.5	202.0	202.0	202.2	205.4	207.8	207.4	211.9	227.9
Other furniture and fixtures		89.2	89.8	89.2	88.0	87.7	85.8	82.6	86.2	84.5	86.6	88.0	88.4	88.8	82.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953		1952											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	420	418	424	421	418	411	408	395	403	398	398	401	404	420	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		211.1	212.5	210.0	209.8	207.6	209.2	202.7	208.8	206.3	205.8	207.9	210.2	212.2	205.1
Paperboard containers and boxes		117.0	120.3	120.1	117.8	113.6	110.5	105.7	107.0	104.4	105.0	105.6	105.7	114.5	109.8
Other paper and allied products		90.2	91.2	91.2	90.6	89.8	88.5	86.9	87.5	86.9	86.9	87.4	88.0	92.7	88.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	517	519	526	524	522	515	509	507	511	507	507	508	507	512	503
Newspapers		153.6	157.2	156.0	155.3	154.8	153.6	153.5	154.3	153.6	151.9	151.8	151.7	151.6	148.6
Periodicals		34.7	34.8	35.2	35.5	35.0	34.2	34.4	33.6	34.5	35.2	35.5	35.2	35.0	34.7
Books		36.8	36.8	36.6	37.0	36.6	36.2	35.6	36.7	35.3	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.2	35.7
Commercial printing		170.7	171.7	169.9	169.5	166.6	165.0	165.4	167.0	166.5	166.4	166.9	166.4	168.6	166.6
Lithographing		30.8	32.2	32.4	32.0	31.5	30.3	29.8	30.1	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.6	32.1	31.7
Other printing and publishing		92.0	92.8	94.2	93.0	90.4	89.5	88.7	88.9	86.8	87.2	86.9	87.3	89.1	85.8
Chemicals and allied products	536	533	535	535	534	526	513	511	512	517	530	538	538	535	496
Industrial inorganic chemicals		60.9	60.6	60.3	59.9	60.0	60.1	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.8	60.9	61.0	60.1	52.9
Industrial organic chemicals		174.1	173.3	171.8	169.9	167.9	168.1	166.0	163.2	161.1	162.8	167.9	168.4	169.9	151.8
Drugs and medicines		69.4	69.4	69.0	68.6	68.4	69.4	69.6	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.5	70.6	69.7	62.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers		48.1	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.2	47.1	48.0	47.6	47.5	47.7	47.8	48.0	49.1	46.8
Fertilizers		25.6	24.0	24.6	25.8	26.3	23.5	22.9	24.7	30.1	35.0	34.4	31.5	28.0	27.8
Vegetable and animal oil and fats		43.0	46.0	47.6	47.7	42.3	32.7	31.8	32.2	34.1	37.9	40.7	44.0	43.2	43.8
Other chemicals and allied products		111.5	113.6	114.0	114.4	113.9	112.3	111.6	113.3	112.9	114.4	114.5	114.2	114.8	110.3
Products of petroleum and coal	200	200	201	203	203	203	205	191	190	168	197	194	193	195	185
Petroleum refining		158.9	158.6	159.0	158.9	159.3	160.6	158.1	154.6	125.8	155.3	152.3	152.6	151.9	142.8
Coke and byproducts		19.1	19.2	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.3	8.4	10.9	19.2	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	18.1
Other petroleum and coal products		21.7	23.0	24.1	25.0	24.7	24.6	24.1	24.0	23.1	22.7	22.1	21.6	24.3	23.9
Rubber products	230	230	230	227	222	217	212	202	215	213	213	215	215	219	203
Tires and inner tubes		95.5	96.1	94.9	94.1	93.8	92.3	93.4	95.3	94.6	94.6	93.9	94.2	90.8	87.8
Rubber footwear		25.9	26.6	26.1	25.7	24.8	24.0	19.0	23.7	23.5	22.0	24.2	24.7	25.3	20.6
Other rubber products		108.7	107.3	106.0	102.6	98.8	95.5	89.8	95.7	95.0	96.3	97.2	96.2	102.9	94.3
Leather and leather products	368	362	362	358	355	355	357	340	340	330	336	344	342	342	355
Leather		42.3	42.8	42.5	41.8	41.6	41.2	40.4	40.2	39.0	39.2	39.7	40.0	42.1	45.9
Footwear (except rubber)		234.9	231.3	225.1	224.4	228.2	231.9	219.4	221.4	212.8	216.9	221.8	220.6	218.0	229.4
Other leather products		84.5	87.8	89.9	88.9	85.6	84.2	80.1	77.9	77.7	79.4	82.0	81.6	81.7	79.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	457	460	465	468	467	462	458	441	453	449	452	449	447	478	441
Glass and glass products		134.7	134.4	134.8	132.8	131.9	127.1	123.4	124.6	122.8	122.5	121.2	119.8	128.2	117.3
Cement, hydraulic		36.4	36.7	36.4	37.0	36.5	37.0	33.8	34.1	35.0	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.8	36.0
Structural clay products		75.1	78.9	80.2	80.8	80.3	81.6	79.9	82.4	80.1	80.2	77.9	78.0	83.0	74.8
Pottery and related products		47.3	47.4	47.4	47.5	46.5	46.8	44.5	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.4	49.1	52.9	52.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		82.0	83.8	85.5	84.8	85.0	84.5	83.0	84.1	81.6	80.8	80.2	79.2	85.6	78.7
Other stone, clay, and glass products		84.0	84.2	83.8	83.6	81.5	81.0	76.7	80.6	81.9	84.2	85.2	84.6	91.6	81.8
Primary metal industries	1,192	1,188	1,185	1,173	1,162	1,153	1,110	676	716	1,141	1,143	1,154	1,160	1,159	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		573.2	571.1	568.4	566.4	565.2	539.5	134.4	155.0	556.9	558.0	560.9	570.2	566.4	535.6
Iron and steel foundries		240.6	240.7	239.1	236.2	235.6	228.9	221.2	234.8	238.9	239.0	240.2	243.4	248.9	204.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		45.6	45.8	46.1	46.1	46.7	47.7	47.2	47.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.2	45.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		88.4	88.0	86.7	85.0	83.2	81.1	76.5	79.8	81.7	81.9	81.9	81.4	82.2	80.7
Nonferrous foundries		103.5	103.9	100.9	97.4	94.0	91.9	92.1	93.2	94.3	94.0	93.0	93.0	91.9	78.8
Other primary metal industries		136.4	135.1	131.9	130.8	128.4	120.7	104.2	105.6	121.4	122.4	124.7	124.7	122.7	108.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	904	891	881	863	847	821	783	726	769	798	806	807	807	831	776
Tin cans and other tinware		41.5	40.4	40.8	43.4	46.1	44.5	42.6	42.8	41.0	40.9	39.7	38.7	42.9	42.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		132.6	130.4	125.8	122.5	119.0	112.1	107.4	119.0	121.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	134.3	132.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		129.0	131.1	130.5	130.8	127.5	120.8	112.3	115.3	113.3	115.0	115.5	115.5	126.0	123.9
Fabricated structural metal products		201.9	202.4	199.4	194.5	189.3	187.8	162.0	167.3	188.2	188.6	189.2	188.2	178.8	156.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		177.8	170.7	162.9	157.8	148.7	136.1	130.3	144.5	144.0	145.5	144.7	143.8	153.0	146.9
Other fabricated metal products		208.6	206.3	203.2	198.4	190.8	181.8	171.5	180.1	190.9	193.2	195.2	196.3	195.6	173.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,297	1,289	1,283	1,242	1,212	1,193	1,181	1,203	1,261	1,269	1,282	1,280	1,281	1,233	1,040
Engines and turbines		78.6	78.3	77.0	71.5	70.9	68.7	72.3	77.1	76.0	74.8	74.8	74.9	68.6	54.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors		139.1	137.7	118.2	105.7	99.6	105.6	126.7	147.9	149.2	150.6	145.5	149.9	145.9	133.5
Construction and mining machinery		98.3	98.1	97.4	96.3	95.9	95.6	96.6	98.3	100.4	101.4	101.7	100.8	90.8	73.0
Metalworking machinery		250.1	249.7	246.9	246.6	246.9	244.4	241.7	247.8	247.0	249.1	249.1	248.5	228.7	169.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		141.2	141.1	140.8	136.7	135.7	139.4	137.7	142.4	142.5	144.5	145.8	145.4	148.6	126.6
General industrial machinery		172.4	172.3	167.9	166.4	165.0	166.6	164.9	168.9	169.2	172.1	173.4	173.6	166.5	134.3
Office and store machines and devices		89.2	89.7	89.1	88.9	88.1	87.7	85.5	88.6	88.9	89.4	89.3	89.2	87.9	75.6
Service-industry and household machines		156.6	152.2	146.3	139.8	134.2	127.7	124.3	126.9	133.4	135.6	134.8	132.5	134.7	143.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts		163.7	163.4	158.6	160.3	157.6	145.1	153.0	162.8	162.7	164.1	165.2	166.4	161.6	130.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953	1952												Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	820	804	800	784	766	743	708	685	706	708	714	722	727	710	636
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	284.7	282.0	278.5	274.4	269.1	259.2	253.6	266.2	266.8	269.9	272.7	274.6	267.1	229.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	68.5	66.3	64.1	65.0	62.6	58.3	60.9	65.2	66.3	65.4	65.4	66.1	66.1	56.0
Communication equipment	.....	330.5	331.0	321.2	308.5	296.7	280.7	264.7	268.2	266.5	268.7	273.3	273.4	256.1	237.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	.....	120.7	121.1	119.7	118.2	114.7	109.5	105.8	106.7	108.7	109.9	110.8	112.4	120.5	113.3
Transportation equipment	1,501	1,484	1,490	1,421	1,380	1,330	1,192	1,169	1,323	1,307	1,288	1,266	1,251	1,221	1,044
Automobiles	.....	779.3	761.4	742.1	706.2	680.2	525.3	520.7	671.9	667.4	663.2	642.6	634.0	718.4	713.5
Aircraft and parts	.....	500.2	493.1	478.3	471.8	447.8	465.9	454.2	446.9	437.2	430.3	427.7	424.3	336.6	201.8
Aircraft	.....	324.6	321.7	311.6	308.5	288.5	312.0	304.2	298.9	294.7	288.8	286.8	283.7	228.6	135.7
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	104.2	100.6	97.9	95.9	93.3	90.0	88.1	87.2	84.5	84.1	84.2	84.3	63.0	39.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	12.1	11.6	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	7.5	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	59.3	59.2	57.8	56.7	55.6	53.7	52.0	50.8	48.3	47.8	47.3	47.1	37.5	21.5
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	.....	136.2	136.6	134.1	133.9	135.1	133.8	134.6	134.7	132.9	128.0	125.8	122.4	98.9	71.4
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	115.2	115.9	114.5	115.7	116.9	115.4	115.9	116.0	115.3	111.7	111.1	108.9	86.5	60.2
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	21.0	20.7	19.6	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.7	18.7	17.6	16.3	14.7	13.5	12.4	11.2
Railroad equipment	.....	57.8	57.6	55.2	57.1	55.5	56.5	50.0	59.3	60.4	56.9	60.7	60.5	56.7	47.9
Other transportation equipment	.....	10.6	11.4	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.7
Instruments and related products	256	255	254	251	246	242	238	230	233	233	236	234	233	223	186
Ophthalmic goods	.....	22.8	22.5	21.8	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.5	20.6
Photographic apparatus	.....	47.4	47.2	47.1	46.6	46.8	47.0	46.5	46.1	45.5	45.2	44.8	44.7	43.4	37.3
Watches and clocks	.....	34.5	34.8	34.4	33.8	32.9	31.7	28.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.2	29.0	25.5
Professional and scientific instruments	.....	150.1	149.5	147.4	144.4	140.9	137.6	133.2	134.6	133.9	137.1	136.4	135.8	127.7	103.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	424	415	426	437	429	414	395	375	382	378	380	382	381	402	385
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	37.9	38.7	39.4	39.3	38.0	35.6	34.2	35.4	35.5	36.9	37.1	37.4	42.0	44.5
Toys and sporting goods	.....	66.5	72.7	80.2	81.1	78.3	74.1	67.3	67.3	62.2	60.1	58.9	57.3	64.1	64.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	49.7	49.4	50.1	49.3	48.2	45.8	43.4	42.3	40.2	42.2	44.8	45.5	47.8	49.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	.....	260.7	264.9	266.8	259.7	249.4	239.9	230.1	236.8	238.5	241.0	241.0	240.4	247.8	227.2

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1947–49 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1948: Average	102.8	105.1	1952: June	99.7	128.4
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	July	97.5	121.1
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1950: Average	99.2	111.2	August	104.2	133.3
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1951: Average	105.4	129.2	September	107.4	142.1
1943: Average	121.4	99.0				October	108.1	144.2
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1952: February	103.6	131.0	November	108.8	145.6
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	March	103.6	131.9	December	109.4	149.2
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	April	102.9	128.1	1953: January	108.7	146.8
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	May	101.8	128.1	February	109.5	.....

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

TABLE A–5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department [3]	All other agencies		
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)						
1950: Average	2,080.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1951: Average	2,465.9	2,453.7	1,210.7	525.4	717.6	8.3	3.9
1952: February	2,537.5	2,525.2	1,308.8	503.6	712.8	8.3	4.0
March	2,550.9	2,538.5	1,314.6	508.8	715.1	8.4	4.0
April	2,559.2	2,546.7	1,319.0	510.0	717.7	8.5	4.0
May	2,571.3	2,558.7	1,326.4	511.8	720.5	8.7	3.9
June	2,582.9	2,570.2	1,334.0	512.5	723.7	8.7	4.0
July	2,619.1	2,606.4	1,356.1	514.5	735.8	8.7	4.0
August	2,621.5	2,608.9	1,358.2	515.8	734.9	8.7	3.9
September	2,610.4	2,597.7	1,352.9	515.8	729.0	8.8	3.9
October	2,592.4	2,579.8	1,346.9	516.0	716.9	8.7	3.9
November	2,588.0	2,575.4	1,348.0	516.4	711.0	8.7	3.9
December	2,985.5	2,973.0	1,347.8	916.9	708.3	8.6	3.9
1953: January	2,582.8	2,570.1	1,348.6	516.2	705.3	8.7	4.0
February	2,576.1	2,563.7	1,348.1	511.7	703.9	8.5	3.9
	Continental United States [4]						
1950: Average	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1951: Average	2,296.9	2,284.8	1,093.7	523.4	667.7	8.3	3.8
1952: February	2,362.9	2,350.7	1,192.2	501.5	657.0	8.3	3.9
March	2,373.5	2,361.2	1,195.3	506.6	659.3	8.4	3.9
April	2,380.8	2,368.4	1,198.5	507.9	662.0	8.5	3.9
May	2,390.0	2,377.4	1,203.6	509.6	664.2	8.7	3.9
June	2,399.8	2,387.2	1,210.4	510.3	666.5	8.7	3.9
July	2,434.7	2,422.1	1,232.3	512.3	677.5	8.7	3.9
August	2,437.1	2,424.6	1,233.7	513.6	677.3	8.7	3.8
September	2,425.9	2,413.3	1,228.0	513.6	671.7	8.8	3.8
October	2,407.7	2,395.2	1,221.0	513.8	660.4	8.7	3.8
November	2,403.4	2,390.9	1,221.5	514.1	655.3	8.7	3.8
December	2,799.6	2,787.2	1,221.1	913.1	653.0	8.6	3.8
1953: January	2,397.8	2,385.2	1,221.3	513.9	650.0	8.7	3.9
February	2,390.0	2,377.7	1,220.1	509.5	648.1	8.5	3.8

[1] See footnote 2, table A–6.
[2] See footnote 3, table A–6.
[3] Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A–2.
[4] Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

TABLE A–6: Government Civilian Employment in Washington, D. C.,[1] by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [3]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
1950: Average	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	0.7
1951: Average	271.4	20.3	251.1	242.1	83.8	8.3	150.0	8.3	.7
1952: February	273.0	20.6	252.4	243.4	87.1	8.0	148.3	8.3	.7
March	272.7	20.6	252.1	243.0	87.1	8.0	147.9	8.4	.7
April	273.1	20.4	252.7	243.5	87.4	8.1	148.0	8.5	.7
May	273.0	20.5	252.5	243.1	87.6	8.1	147.4	8.7	.7
June	272.7	20.5	252.2	242.8	87.8	8.1	146.9	8.7	.7
July	275.5	20.1	255.4	246.0	89.7	8.2	148.1	8.7	.7
August	274.3	19.6	254.7	245.2	89.9	8.2	147.1	8.7	.8
September	271.8	20.1	251.7	242.1	89.0	8.1	145.0	8.8	.8
October	269.6	20.4	249.2	239.7	88.4	8.1	143.2	8.7	.8
November	269.3	20.4	248.9	239.4	88.6	8.1	142.7	8.7	.8
December	275.4	20.6	254.8	245.5	88.4	14.5	142.6	8.6	.7
1953: January	268.9	20.8	248.1	238.7	88.4	8.3	142.0	8.7	.7
February	268.0	20.8	247.2	238.0	88.8	8.1	141.1	8.5	.7

[1] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).
[2] Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.
[3] Cover civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

TABLE A–9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,[1] by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1953	1952											1951
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
Continental United States	1,155.9	891.5	685.8	631.4	687.1	997.6	1,228.5	1,024.9	1,075.5	1,143.9	1,192.3	1,284.1	1,384.1	1,144.6
New England	88.2	71.1	60.4	60.8	72.5	95.5	116.7	118.3	131.5	135.2	110.3	113.1	123.3	91.6
Maine	9.7	7.9	5.8	4.3	4.1	5.0	5.6	7.4	12.4	14.7	9.8	9.2	10.2	10.2
New Hampshire	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6	7.0	7.6	5.8
Vermont	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.7
Massachusetts	45.6	38.8	33.3	32.9	39.1	50.6	63.8	67.5	73.2	73.3	58.2	61.0	65.3	49.8
Rhode Island	14.0	10.1	8.3	9.4	11.2	14.7	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.6	21.0	10.5
Connecticut	10.9	7.7	6.9	7.6	10.0	16.4	18.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.0	16.2	13.6
Middle Atlantic	350.9	280.8	223.4	211.6	217.8	290.3	383.9	355.7	356.4	359.5	355.3	373.2	415.8	351.4
New York	185.9	158.0	122.6	108.4	107.4	136.4	190.3	185.2	199.0	200.6	198.4	209.6	232.6	217.5
New Jersey	54.6	40.4	32.4	32.1	31.8	42.8	51.5	41.7	50.6	51.0	50.4	54.7	63.1	51.3
Pennsylvania	110.4	82.4	68.4	71.1	78.6	111.1	142.1	128.8	106.8	107.9	106.5	108.9	120.1	82.6
East North Central	157.9	124.9	101.9	102.9	127.2	267.3	321.8	175.4	173.0	184.3	194.5	226.1	259.3	200.7
Ohio	32.7	25.6	20.9	19.9	25.6	39.1	57.4	36.0	35.6	36.7	42.8	47.8	49.7	40.9
Indiana	20.0	16.3	10.2	10.8	12.4	27.6	46.9	19.8	17.6	19.3	19.6	23.8	25.6	14.7
Illinois	60.2	45.7	38.8	40.9	52.3	78.2	84.3	81.6	76.1	71.3	55.5	63.3	73.8	76.5
Michigan	29.5	25.0	24.7	24.1	29.6	107.1	111.3	30.1	34.4	44.6	61.1	73.7	89.3	54.8
Wisconsin	15.5	12.3	7.3	7.2	9.3	15.3	21.9	7.9	9.3	12.4	15.5	17.5	20.9	13.8
West North Central	70.2	45.7	28.7	23.2	25.1	36.6	40.9	30.0	40.7	59.2	71.0	76.1	76.5	65.6
Minnesota	22.2	12.7	6.3	4.7	5.1	8.0	9.7	8.2	13.7	23.7	26.3	26.7	21.0	19.3
Iowa	7.8	4.5	2.8	3.0	6.0	7.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	6.4	7.0
Missouri	22.3	17.6	14.9	12.4	10.9	16.8	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.7	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.3
North Dakota	3.8	2.2	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	2.4
South Dakota	2.0	1.0	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1
Nebraska	5.0	2.7	.8	.7	.7	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.1
Kansas	7.1	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	6.4
South Atlantic	111.7	84.6	71.3	70.9	79.3	105.3	128.5	113.6	110.1	104.8	99.8	106.8	116.9	94.3
Delaware	1.6	1.3	.8	.6	.7	1.3	1.5	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9
Maryland	13.1	9.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	12.7	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.5	11.6	13.5	13.2
District of Columbia	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.3
Virginia	10.3	6.9	5.3	4.9	6.0	10.2	14.5	16.0	12.3	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.6	8.7
West Virginia	17.6	13.3	12.2	11.4	11.9	18.4	24.8	20.2	16.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	16.3	14.2
North Carolina	26.7	20.0	16.7	15.2	17.1	20.2	26.9	27.1	30.4	31.8	29.3	28.4	30.2	18.0
South Carolina	11.4	8.1	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.9	9.4
Georgia	16.9	13.3	10.1	10.0	10.6	14.3	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	15.3	17.9	14.1
Florida	11.0	9.7	10.7	14.9	17.2	17.7	16.1	10.7	9.3	8.0	8.4	9.6	10.9	11.5
East South Central	75.7	61.0	51.9	50.2	54.2	69.4	83.2	72.4	71.8	74.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	65.0
Kentucky	17.8	14.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	19.8	24.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.1	19.7	18.8	14.3
Tennessee	27.3	21.7	18.1	16.7	19.1	21.0	25.2	22.8	26.1	28.6	31.4	31.4	35.0	25.8
Alabama	17.9	15.2	12.8	12.8	14.2	20.0	24.0	20.1	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.6	15.1
Mississippi	12.7	9.2	6.8	5.9	6.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.1	12.9	12.0	9.8
West South Central	57.2	44.6	32.6	27.0	29.6	39.1	41.4	39.7	46.4	53.1	60.7	63.3	58.7	54.0
Arkansas	13.6	10.5	6.8	4.4	4.4	6.4	6.9	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	11.1
Louisiana	16.3	12.2	9.2	8.7	10.2	13.9	15.1	15.4	17.4	18.6	21.0	21.5	19.5	18.1
Oklahoma	11.6	9.2	6.8	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.7	11.1
Texas	15.7	12.7	9.8	8.5	9.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.4	13.7
Mountain	30.7	19.4	9.5	6.2	6.1	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4	18.9	28.3	31.9	30.7	28.6
Montana	5.9	3.3	1.2	.5	.4	.5	.7	.9	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	6.1	6.2
Idaho	7.9	5.2	1.9	.7	.7	.9	.9	.7	1.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	7.3	6.2
Wyoming	1.4	.7	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6
Colorado	2.9	1.8	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.1
New Mexico	2.7	1.8	.9	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.0
Arizona	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2
Utah	4.9	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	4.4
Nevada	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
Pacific	213.2	159.8	106.0	78.2	75.2	86.7	101.9	110.1	134.3	154.2	193.9	214.0	221.5	193.2
Washington	47.7	38.6	25.3	16.1	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	15.3	19.7	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.2
Oregon	33.3	24.4	14.9	10.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.4	7.9	12.3	21.4	27.6	33.2	22.4
California	132.2	96.8	65.8	52.1	55.5	67.9	82.8	93.1	111.1	122.2	144.2	148.0	142.0	139.6

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turnover Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turnover [1]

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:†												
1953	[2] 3.8											
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1953	[2] 2.2											
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1953	[2] .4											
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Layoff:												
1953	[2] .9											
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1953	[2] .4											
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1953	[2] 4.4											
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and sea foods, women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

†Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turnover Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total [†]		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.8	3.4	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	4.4	3.3
Durable goods [2]	3.9	3.3	2.2	1.8	.4	.4	.9	.9	.4	.3	4.8	3.7
Nondurable goods [2]	3.8	3.4	2.1	1.6	.3	.2	.9	1.4	.3	.2	3.8	2.6
Ordnance and accessories	3.7	2.6	2.4	1.6	.9	.6	.1	.2	.4	.2	5.1	3.0
Food and kindred products	4.2	4.5	2.0	1.8	.3	.3	1.6	2.2	.3	.2	3.9	2.9
Meat products	4.3	4.7	1.5	1.7	.3	.6	2.1	2.2	.3	.2	4.0	3.8
Grain-mill products	4.3	2.6	1.9	1.5	.3	.3	1.6	.6	.4	.2	3.7	2.5
Bakery products	3.9	4.2	2.8	2.1	.3	.3	.7	1.6	.2	.2	3.6	2.3
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	3.7	2.3	.9	.5	.3	.1	2.3	1.5	.2	.2	3.3	1.6
Tobacco manufactures	3.3	3.1	2.0	1.1	.2	.2	.9	1.6	.2	.2	3.1	1.0
Cigarettes	1.7	3.8	1.1	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.7	.2	.4	1.8	1.1
Cigars	4.7	3.0	2.7	1.5	.3	.1	1.6	1.3	.1	.1	4.2	1.0
Tobacco and snuff	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.0	.3	.5	.2	(*)	.6	.2	2.4	1.1
Textile-mill products	3.5	3.1	2.0	1.5	.3	.2	.9	1.2	.3	.3	3.3	2.4
Yarn and thread mills	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.4	.2	.1	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	3.7	2.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.7	2.8	2.2	1.5	.3	.2	.9	.8	.3	.3	3.4	2.4
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.5	.3	.2	.7	.5	.3	.3	3.3	2.3
Woolen and worsted	4.9	5.3	1.4	1.3	.3	.2	3.0	3.5	.2	.4	3.7	3.9
Knitting mills	3.6	3.8	2.2	1.8	.4	.2	.8	1.7	.2	.2	3.7	2.2
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.7	.8	.1	.1	.7	.2	.2	2.1	1.6
Seamless hosiery	2.8	2.7	2.2	1.8	.1	.1	.2	.6	.2	.3	3.7	2.3
Knit underwear	4.4	5.6	2.4	2.0	.4	.2	1.5	3.3	.1	.1	4.4	1.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.0	3.0	1.1	.7	.3	.4	.3	1.5	.3	.4	2.6	2.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.5	3.3	1.1	.9	.3	.4	.7	1.9	.5	.2	2.6	2.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.7	5.7	3.7	2.7	.2	.1	.6	2.7	.1	.1	6.4	3.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.4	8.6	3.3	2.1	.3	.2	.6	6.1	.2	.1	4.6	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.5	3.7	3.6	2.9	.1	.1	.7	.6	.1	.1	5.6	3.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.4	5.9	2.2	2.2	.2	.2	2.7	3.2	.4	.2	4.3	3.2
Logging camps and contractors	18.7	24.4	4.5	4.6	.2	.4	13.7	19.0	.2	.5	10.4	5.2
Sawmills and planing mills	4.6	4.2	2.1	2.1	.2	.2	2.0	1.7	.4	.2	3.8	2.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.4	2.5	1.7	1.6	.2	.2	1.1	.5	.5	.3	3.8	3.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.7	3.2	3.3	2.3	.5	.4	.7	.4	.3	.2	5.4	3.5
Household furniture	4.8	3.3	3.7	2.5	.6	.4	.3	.2	.3	.2	6.3	3.8
Other furniture and fixtures	4.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	.2	.2	1.5	.9	.3	.2	3.3	2.7
Paper and allied products	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.6	.4	.4	.7	.8	.3	.3	3.5	2.6
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.4	.5	.4	.4	2.1	1.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.7	4.2	2.2	2.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.2	.3	4.0	3.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	1.5	1.3	.7	.3	.1	.6	.4	.2	.1	2.3	1.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	.4	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	3.0	2.2
Industrial organic chemicals	2.5	1.3	.9	.6	.2	.2	1.2	.3	.2	.2	1.8	1.6
Synthetic fibers	3.7	1.6	.7	.6	(*)	.1	2.9	.7	.2	.3	2.0	1.3
Drugs and medicines	1.3	1.0	.9	.7	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	1.2	.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	3.0	1.5	1.5	.8	.4	.3	.8	.2	.3	.2	2.7	1.7
Products of petroleum and coal	.9	1.3	.4	.3	(*)	.1	.2	.6	.3	.3	.8	.6
Petroleum refining	.7	.7	.3	.2	(*)	(*)	.1	.2	.3	.3	.5	.5
Rubber products	3.1	2.8	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	1.0	.9	.3	.3	3.4	2.8
Tires and inner tubes	2.0	1.4	1.0	.8	.1	.1	.6	.3	.3	.2	1.8	1.5
Rubber footwear	4.1	3.6	2.3	2.2	.1	.2	.9	.7	.8	.6	3.8	4.0
Other rubber products	3.9	4.0	2.1	1.9	.3	.3	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	4.8	3.7
Leather and leather products	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.2	.3	.2	.5	1.0	.2	.2	5.4	4.3
Leather	2.9	2.5	1.7	1.3	.3	.2	.6	.8	.4	.2	3.2	3.4
Footwear (except rubber)	4.2	3.8	3.1	2.3	.3	.2	.5	1.1	.2	.2	5.8	4.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.3	.3	.3	1.2	.9	.4	.3	3.3	2.7
Glass and glass products	3.8	3.2	1.7	1.2	.3	.2	1.4	1.4	.4	.2	4.1	3.4
Cement, hydraulic	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	.4	.3	.1	(*)	.3	.4	2.4	2.1
Structural clay products	5.2	4.1	2.0	1.8	.4	.4	2.6	1.6	.3	.2	2.7	2.5
Pottery and related products	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	.6	.4	.2	.2	.1	.3	3.5	2.4
Primary metal industries	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	3.1	2.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.0	1.9
Iron and steel foundries	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.9	.5	.4	.5	.4	.3	.2	3.9	3.6
Gray-iron foundries	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.9	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	4.0	3.6
Malleable-iron foundries	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.0	.4	.6	.2	.2	.4	.2	4.2	4.3
Steel foundries	3.8	2.9	1.9	1.8	.5	.4	1.0	.4	.3	.2	3.6	3.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.7	1.8	1.3	.9	.2	.1	.8	.4	.4	.3	3.3	1.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	2.5	2.3
Nonferrous foundries	4.0	4.8	2.2	2.4	.3	.7	.8	1.2	.7	.5	5.2	4.8
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.5	.5	.4	1.0	.4	.2	.3	4.4	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turnover Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.1	3.4	2.6	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	5.4	4.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.6	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	4.6	3.5
Cutlery and edge tools	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	.5	.2	.2	.1	2.0	2.5
Hand tools	1.9	1.7	1.2	.9	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	.5	4.0	2.1
Hardware	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.1	.3	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3	5.4	4.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	5.0	5.9	2.6	2.3	.5	.5	1.7	3.0	.2	.2	5.0	3.9
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	4.1	6.2	2.0	1.9	.5	4.	1.5	3.7	.2	.2	3.7	3.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	5.8	5.7	3.2	2.6	.6	.5	1.8	2.3	.2	.2	6.1	4.6
Fabricated structural metal products	3.9	3.0	2.4	1.7	.5	.4	.7	.6	.3	.3	4.3	3.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	5.6	4.2	3.6	2.7	.6	.5	1.0	.6	.4	.4	8.8	7.7
Machinery (except electrical)	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.3	.4	.3	.5	.4	.3	.3	3.7	2.9
Engines and turbines	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.3	.2	4.0	2.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(2)	2.3	(2)	1.3	(2)	.3	(2)	.4	(2)	.3	(2)	3.0
Construction and mining machinery	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.4	.4	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	3.2	2.2
Metalworking machinery	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.4	.4	.3	.7	.3	.2	.2	3.1	2.4
Machine tools	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.2	.3	.2	.8	.2	.3	.3	2.5	2.0
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.2	2.1	2.2	1.5	.6	.3	.1	.1	.3	.2	3.6	2.8
Machine-tool accessories	4.2	3.0	2.9	1.7	.4	.3	.8	.8	.2	.1	4.9	3.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.2	.3	.3	.6	.5	.2	.2	2.7	2.4
General industrial machinery	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.3	.4	.4	.9	.3	.2	.3	2.7	2.5
Office and store machines and devices	2.0	1.7	1.4	.9	.1	.2	.2	.4	.2	.1	2.4	1.9
Service-industry and household machines	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.5	.3	.3	.6	.4	.6	.4	7.2	5.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.5	.5	.5	.3	.4	.4	.3	3.1	2.7
Electrical machinery	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.8	.4	.3	.3	.5	.3	.2	4.7	3.5
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.3	.3	2.7	2.1
Communication equipment	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.4	.5	.5	.2	.5	.4	.2	5.7	4.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.5	4.1	3.1	2.5	.7	.6	.3	.7	.4	.2	7.9	5.9
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.4	.2	.1	.1	.1	.4	.4	1.9	2.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.9	3.9	2.2	2.0	.5	.4	.8	1.3	.4	.3	7.1	4.9
Transportation equipment	5.4	4.3	2.8	2.3	.6	.5	1.3	1.1	.7	.4	6.4	5.6
Automobiles	6.2	4.7	3.3	2.5	.7	.6	1.2	.9	1.1	.6	6.9	6.3
Aircraft and parts	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	.3	.3	.1	.1	.3	.2	4.4	3.7
Aircraft	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.9	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	3.5	3.3
Aircraft engines and parts	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	.6	.4	.1	.2	.2	.4	7.9	4.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.1	.2	.1	(3)	.1	(3)	(3)	5.2	5.0
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.8	2.2	2.4	1.5	.6	.5	.4	.1	.4	.2	5.6	4.6
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	11.6	10.4	3.2	3.3	.6	.6	7.3	6.4	.5	.2	12.9	9.8
Railroad equipment	6.0	4.2	1.8	1.5	.9	.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	.9	6.0	5.3
Locomotives and parts	3.1	3.4	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	.4	.2	1.4	1.6	3.1	3.1
Railroad and streetcars	8.3	4.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	.7	3.8	2.1	.8	.5	8.4	7.0
Other transportation equipment	1.9	6.5	1.3	1.9	.1	.2	.1	4.0	.3	.3	1.7	1.5
Instruments and related products	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	.2	.2	.4	.1	.3	.3	2.7	2.3
Photographic apparatus	(3)	.7	(3)	.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	.1	(3)	.2	(3)	1.1
Watches and clocks	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.5	.1	.2	.1	.6	.4	.3	3.7	2.5
Professional and scientific instruments	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	.4	.3	.6	.1	.4	.4	2.5	2.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.5	4.3	3.7	2.3	.4	.4	.9	1.3	.5	.3	9.0	4.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	.3	.2	.8	.7	.3	.3	3.2	2.0
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	4.8	4.3	3.3	2.5	.6	.6	.5	.8	.5	.3	5.0	4.4
Iron mining	2.0	1.9	.7	.5	.1	.1	.6	1.0	.6	.3	2.1	1.1
Copper mining	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.6	.4	.4	.1	(3)	.4	.3	5.5	5.1
Lead and zinc mining	3.9	2.8	3.0	1.6	.3	.3	.1	.5	.6	.5	3.9	3.4
Anthracite mining	2.9	1.6	1.9	1.1	(3)	(3)	.7	.2	.2	.3	1.6	1.2
Bituminous-coal mining	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	.1	(3)	.7	.8	.2	.2	1.9	1.5
Communication:												
Telephone	(3)	1.7	(3)	1.4	(3)	.1	(3)	.1	(3)	.1	(3)	1.6
Telegraph	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

[4] Less than 0.05.

[5] Not available.

Note: Telegraph data for November are: 1.8, 1.2, 0.1, 0.4, 0.1, and 1.7.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$65.58	42.2	$1.554	$61.96	40.9	$1.515	$72.05	45.0	$1.601	$66.64	41.6	$1.602	$63.24	32.1	$1.970	$70.35	35.0	$2.010
1951: Average	74.60	43.6	1.711	72.63	42.8	1.709	78.19	46.1	1.696	76.20	43.0	1.772	66.60	30.3	2.198	77.86	35.2	2.212
1952: January	79.12	44.3	1.786	74.57	44.1	1.691	86.11	46.7	1.844	83.02	43.4	1.913	73.58	32.6	2.257	86.39	38.5	2.244
February	79.28	44.1	1.797	76.32	44.4	1.719	84.50	46.0	1.837	81.90	42.7	1.918	68.97	30.9	2.232	80.27	35.9	2.236
March	80.59	44.5	1.811	78.42	45.2	1.735	84.69	45.9	1.845	82.45	42.7	1.931	67.00	30.1	2.226	79.26	35.4	2.239
April	77.67	43.1	1.802	72.33	42.3	1.710	82.43	44.8	1.840	80.20	41.9	1.914	62.52	28.1	2.225	66.68	29.9	2.230
May	80.45	44.4	1.812	77.80	45.1	1.725	83.57	45.2	1.849	82.52	42.6	1.937	74.69	33.3	2.243	70.25	31.8	2.209
June	79.32	42.6	1.862	50.12	29.5	1.699	83.36	44.6	1.869	81.28	42.2	1.926	66.67	30.1	2.215	64.30	28.5	2.256
July	80.38	43.1	1.865	70.58	41.2	1.713	84.18	44.8	1.879	80.21	41.8	1.919	59.35	26.7	2.223	63.45	28.1	2.258
August	81.17	43.9	1.849	81.18	44.8	1.812	83.18	44.2	1.882	80.62	42.3	1.906	65.70	29.2	2.250	80.55	36.2	2.225
September	85.40	44.9	1.902	86.04	45.6	1.912	91.10	47.3	1.926	81.99	43.2	1.898	76.73	34.1	2.250	87.91	38.9	2.260
October	84.35	44.3	1.904	86.27	45.0	1.917	88.64	46.0	1.927	79.44	41.9	1.896	71.68	32.1	2.233	75.68	32.3	2.343
November	84.85	43.6	1.946	88.02	43.0	2.047	85.53	45.1	1.903	80.77	42.4	1.905	80.73	35.8	2.255	86.41	35.5	2.434
December	87.10	44.6	1.953	87.69	43.8	2.002	90.68	46.5	1.950	83.09	43.3	1.919	85.46	34.5	2.477	91.36	36.4	2.510
1953: January	87.12	43.8	1.989	84.44	41.7	2.025	94.27	46.6	2.023	83.55	43.0	1.943	70.97	28.4	2.499	87.76	35.5	2.472

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.69	40.6	$1.815	$59.88	44.0	$1.361	$73.73	37.2	$1.982	$73.46	40.9	$1.796	$69.17	41.1	$1.683	$76.31	40.7	$1.875
1951: Average	79.67	40.9	1.948	67.19	45.0	1.493	81.71	37.9	2.156	80.82	40.8	1.981	74.66	41.0	1.821	85.06	40.6	2.095
1952: January	84.53	41.7	2.027	66.69	43.7	1.526	84.74	37.9	2.236	81.26	39.6	2.052	71.84	39.3	1.828	86.64	39.8	2.177
February	82.29	40.8	2.017	67.60	44.3	1.526	85.95	38.3	2.244	82.73	40.2	2.058	73.34	39.6	1.852	88.01	40.5	2.173
March	84.57	41.6	2.033	67.50	43.8	1.541	83.51	37.1	2.251	79.46	38.5	2.064	68.03	37.5	1.814	85.76	39.0	2.199
April	83.10	41.1	2.022	69.31	44.8	1.547	85.20	38.0	2.242	82.43	39.8	2.071	73.64	39.7	1.855	88.09	39.8	2.211
May	81.93	40.6	2.018	70.74	45.7	1.548	85.81	38.6	2.223	84.42	41.2	2.049	78.64	42.1	1.868	89.00	40.6	2.192
June	85.53	41.3	2.071	71.31	45.8	1.557	87.35	39.4	2.217	86.72	42.2	2.055	80.68	42.8	1.885	91.49	41.7	2.194
July	85.85	41.0	2.094	70.45	44.9	1.569	87.78	39.1	2.245	86.36	41.8	2.066	81.76	43.1	1.897	90.17	40.8	2.210
August	85.70	40.5	2.116	73.10	45.8	1.596	86.64	39.3	2.281	89.93	42.4	2.121	83.96	43.3	1.939	94.64	41.6	2.275
September	89.00	41.3	2.155	75.17	46.4	1.620	92.18	39.8	2.316	94.05	43.6	2.157	89.43	45.1	1.983	97.77	42.4	2.306
October	86.00	40.6	2.133	75.82	46.4	1.634	92.98	39.6	2.348	94.13	43.1	2.184	88.18	44.2	1.995	98.75	42.2	2.340
November	90.35	41.5	2.177	72.97	44.6	1.636	88.15	37.4	2.357	85.02	39.0	2.180	78.41	39.6	1.980	89.78	38.5	2.332
December	87.92	40.8	2.155	71.90	44.3	1.623	91.13	38.5	2.367	87.02	40.1	2.170	78.25	40.4	1.937	92.57	39.9	2.320
1953: January	87.57	41.2	2.174	70.55	43.2	1.633	87.54	37.0	2.366	82.60	38.1	2.168	74.50	38.6	1.930	87.39	37.8	2.312

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.73	36.3	$2.031	$68.56	35.8	$1.915	$77.77	36.7	$2.119	$81.72	38.4	$2.128	$71.26	35.4	$2.013	$89.16	38.4	$2.322
1951: Average	82.10	37.3	2.201	75.10	35.6	2.052	87.20	37.8	2.307	91.26	39.2	2.328	78.65	35.8	2.197	102.21	40.1	2.549
1952: January	85.35	37.5	2.276	78.62	37.6	2.091	90.00	37.8	2.400	95.92	39.8	2.410	78.07	34.3	2.276	106.74	40.6	2.629
February	86.60	37.9	2.285	79.67	37.9	2.102	91.34	37.9	2.410	94.32	39.3	2.400	79.57	34.9	2.280	108.93	41.2	2.644
March	84.57	36.9	2.292	76.26	36.4	2.095	90.17	37.2	2.424	93.77	38.7	2.423	78.51	34.6	2.269	108.43	40.4	2.684
April	85.92	37.6	2.285	80.60	38.2	2.110	89.30	37.1	2.407	91.96	38.3	2.401	78.59	34.5	2.278	106.57	39.9	2.671
May	86.03	37.9	2.270	79.78	38.3	2.083	90.28	37.6	2.401	91.60	38.6	2.373	81.36	35.1	2.318	108.63	40.1	2.709
June	87.56	38.7	2.261	82.04	39.5	2.077	91.49	38.2	2.395	92.06	38.6	2.385	82.98	35.8	2.318	109.55	40.8	2.685
July	88.09	38.4	2.294	83.81	39.2	2.138	91.26	37.9	2.408	93.78	38.8	2.417	83.31	35.8	2.327	109.42	40.6	2.695
August	89.59	38.5	2.327	84.79	39.2	2.163	92.70	37.9	2.446	95.55	39.0	2.450	84.50	35.7	2.367	111.28	41.2	2.701
September	91.68	38.8	2.363	86.07	39.0	2.207	95.59	38.7	2.470	97.03	39.3	2.469	87.07	36.1	2.412	113.12	41.3	2.739
October	92.69	38.7	2.395	87.80	39.3	2.234	96.06	38.3	2.508	97.61	39.2	2.490	88.78	36.4	2.439	114.80	41.0	2.800
November	89.11	37.1	2.402	85.16	38.0	2.241	91.51	36.4	2.514	93.45	37.5	2.492	82.76	34.2	2.420	110.52	39.8	2.777
December	92.18	38.2	2.413	88.70	39.3	2.257	94.50	37.5	2.520	98.83	39.5	2.502	84.39	34.9	2.418	113.54	40.9	2.776
1953: January	88.65	36.8	2.409	85.69	38.0	2.255	99.25	35.9	2.514	95.56	38.3	2.495	80.72	33.3	2.424	110.27	40.2	2.743

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$74.71	35.8	$2.087	$70.85	33.9	$2.090	$86.70	35.0	$2.477	$69.86	37.0	$1.888	$64.49	35.3	$1.827	$74.92	38.6	$1.941
1951: Average	83.62	37.0	2.260	78.83	35.1	2.246	89.66	34.9	2.569	72.92	35.8	2.037	71.13	36.2	1.965	80.17	39.3	2.040
1952: January	85.18	36.2	2.353	75.70	33.0	2.294	83.19	32.7	2.544	71.89	35.0	2.054	70.31	34.4	2.044	78.19	37.9	2.063
February	87.80	37.0	2.373	75.73	33.2	2.281	87.88	34.3	2.562	73.43	35.7	2.057	72.04	34.7	2.076	83.28	39.3	2.119
March	85.95	36.1	2.381	71.97	32.0	2.249	85.17	33.0	2.581	72.83	35.2	2.069	68.46	33.3	2.056	80.45	38.0	2.117
April	86.32	36.5	2.365	74.84	33.1	2.261	86.45	33.3	2.596	71.77	35.2	2.039	72.79	35.2	2.068	81.90	39.7	2.063
May	87.38	37.2	2.349	80.68	35.0	2.305	89.04	34.3	2.596	72.71	35.8	2.031	74.76	36.1	2.071	83.42	40.3	2.070
June	88.88	38.0	2.339	84.08	36.7	2.291	90.87	34.2	2.657	76.56	37.2	2.058	78.08	37.8	2.082	88.35	41.5	2.129
July	87.32	37.3	2.341	82.30	36.0	2.286	91.67	33.9	2.704	75.91	36.6	2.074	77.15	36.6	2.108	86.16	40.3	2.138
August	88.95	37.2	2.391	83.37	35.4	2.355	94.39	34.2	2.760	76.50	35.6	2.149	78.55	37.0	2.123	86.90	40.8	2.130
September	92.54	38.4	2.410	88.34	37.1	2.381	94.98	34.4	2.761	81.66	36.8	2.219	82.46	38.0	2.170	93.46	42.6	2.194
October	92.16	37.6	2.451	88.96	36.4	2.444	93.34	33.6	2.778	80.19	36.3	2.209	82.01	37.5	2.187	93.17	42.1	2.213
November	88.04	35.6	2.473	82.94	33.7	2.461	90.98	32.4	2.808	77.45	34.5	2.245	78.60	35.6	2.208	85.10	38.3	2.222
December	89.63	36.2	2.476	82.39	33.1	2.489	91.77	32.8	2.798	79.06	35.2	2.246	80.92	36.5	2.217	87.29	39.3	2.221
1953: January	84.19	34.1	2.469	75.95	30.7	2.474	88.77	31.5	2.818	71.71	32.0	2.241	74.48	33.7	2.210	83.60	38.0	2.200

Year and month	Manufacturing																	
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [2]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
1950: Average	$59.33	40.5	$1.465	$63.32	41.2	$1.537	$54.71	39.7	$1.378	$64.79	41.8	$1.550	$56.07	41.5	$1.351	$60.07	41.6	$1.444
1951: Average	64.88	40.7	1.594	69.97	41.7	1.678	58.50	39.5	1.481	73.78	43.5	1.696	61.34	41.9	1.464	66.79	41.9	1.594
1952: January	66.91	40.8	1.640	72.15	41.8	1.726	60.04	39.5	1.520	77.26	44.4	1.740	63.40	41.6	1.524	69.66	42.5	1.639
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.18	41.7	1.731	60.12	39.5	1.522	78.76	44.7	1.762	63.30	41.4	1.529	68.72	41.4	1.660
March	67.40	40.7	1.656	72.81	41.7	1.746	60.13	39.3	1.530	78.85	44.3	1.780	63.30	41.0	1.544	68.09	40.6	1.677
April	65.87	39.8	1.655	71.07	40.8	1.742	58.71	38.4	1.529	77.04	43.4	1.775	62.80	40.7	1.543	67.78	40.3	1.682
May	66.65	40.2	1.658	71.76	41.1	1.746	59.71	39.0	1.531	78.22	43.7	1.790	64.09	41.4	1.548	68.82	40.7	1.691
June	67.15	40.5	1.658	71.98	41.2	1.747	60.83	39.5	1.540	77.73	43.5	1.787	65.34	42.1	1.552	69.91	41.1	1.701
July	65.76	39.9	1.648	69.67	40.2	1.733	61.03	39.5	1.545	75.55	42.3	1.786	65.13	42.1	1.547	70.35	40.9	1.720
August	67.76	40.6	1.669	72.49	41.0	1.768	61.68	40.0	1.542	74.09	41.0	1.807	63.67	41.4	1.538	69.39	40.2	1.726
September	70.04	41.3	1.696	75.84	41.9	1.810	62.42	40.4	1.545	79.64	42.7	1.865	64.34	42.3	1.521	71.17	41.4	1.719
October	70.59	41.4	1.705	76.76	42.2	1.819	62.62	40.4	1.550	78.17	42.3	1.848	64.74	41.9	1.545	72.70	42.0	1.731
November	70.82	41.2	1.719	76.86	42.0	1.830	62.99	40.3	1.563	74.87	41.0	1.826	65.96	41.8	1.578	76.21	43.6	1.748
December	72.22	41.7	1.732	78.51	42.6	1.843	63.67	40.5	1.572	77.06	41.7	1.848	67.02	42.1	1.592	78.40	44.7	1.754
1953: January	71.51	41.1	1.740	77.43	41.9	1.848	63.16	39.9	1.583	75.93	40.8	1.861	66.82	41.3	1.618	75.39	42.0	1.795

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat packing, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
1950: Average	$60.94	41.6	$1.465	$60.80	42.4	$1.434	$56.11	44.5	$1.261	$57.36	45.6	$1.258	$57.29	44.1	$1.299	$46.81	39.3	$1.191
1951: Average	68.34	41.9	1.631	65.87	41.9	1.572	60.61	44.6	1.359	63.25	46.1	1.372	62.35	44.6	1.398	51.42	40.2	1.279
1952: January	71.95	42.8	1.681	65.91	41.3	1.596	62.79	44.0	1.427	63.56	44.6	1.425	63.03	43.5	1.449	50.35	38.0	1.325
February	70.97	41.6	1.706	66.01	40.8	1.618	62.29	43.9	1.419	63.50	45.1	1.408	63.66	43.9	1.450	51.11	38.4	1.331
March	70.02	40.5	1.729	66.75	41.1	1.624	62.55	43.8	1.428	64.12	44.9	1.428	63.34	43.5	1.456	51.40	38.1	1.349
April	69.87	40.2	1.738	66.95	40.8	1.641	62.24	43.8	1.421	64.36	45.1	1.427	62.89	43.4	1.449	50.44	37.5	1.345
May	70.96	40.5	1.752	68.39	41.6	1.644	62.95	44.3	1.421	66.04	45.8	1.442	62.28	43.4	1.435	49.50	37.9	1.306
June	71.94	40.9	1.759	70.54	42.7	1.652	65.30	45.6	1.432	68.39	47.2	1.449	64.65	44.8	1.443	50.62	38.7	1.308
July	72.38	40.8	1.774	70.74	42.9	1.649	64.99	45.1	1.441	68.35	46.4	1.473	64.84	44.9	1.444	52.56	41.0	1.282
August	71.31	40.2	1.774	71.39	42.8	1.668	63.72	44.1	1.445	66.87	45.8	1.460	63.55	43.8	1.451	52.98	40.2	1.318
September	73.15	41.4	1.767	70.77	42.2	1.677	65.61	44.6	1.471	67.24	45.9	1.465	66.27	44.3	1.496	55.13	43.0	1.282
October	74.54	41.9	1.779	70.89	41.8	1.696	64.11	43.7	1.467	65.99	45.2	1.460	64.63	43.2	1.496	54.75	41.2	1.329
November	78.44	43.7	1.795	73.22	43.2	1.695	65.37	43.9	1.489	66.59	45.3	1.470	65.05	42.6	1.527	48.72	36.8	1.324
December	80.55	45.0	1.790	72.55	42.5	1.707	65.70	43.8	1.500	67.19	45.4	1.480	65.89	42.7	1.543	52.08	38.1	1.367
1953: January	77.55	42.4	1.829	71.00	41.4	1.715	67.69	44.3	1.528	68.78	45.4	1.515	65.76	42.4	1.551	53.94	39.0	1.383

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.02	43.3	$1.363	$60.95	44.1	$1.382	$57.21	45.3	$1.263	$53.54	41.5	$1.290	$50.94	43.0	$1.394	$61.83	43.0	$1.438
1951: Average	66.28	44.6	1.486	67.43	45.5	1.482	64.63	46.1	1.402	57.38	41.7	1.376	61.66	41.3	1.493	63.13	41.1	1.536
1952: January	69.22	44.8	1.545	71.06	45.7	1.555	67.46	46.3	1.457	59.64	41.2	1.433	62.57	40.5	1.545	63.40	40.8	1.554
February	66.40	43.2	1.537	67.21	43.7	1.538	63.20	44.1	1.433	60.09	41.5	1.448	62.24	40.1	1.552	60.80	39.0	1.559
March	67.77	43.5	1.558	68.57	43.9	1.562	67.47	45.9	1.470	59.29	41.0	1.446	66.10	41.6	1.589	67.17	42.3	1.588
April	66.53	43.2	1.540	67.67	43.6	1.552	66.05	45.3	1.458	60.25	41.1	1.466	61.78	39.1	1.580	61.90	39.1	1.583
May	68.91	44.2	1.559	68.99	44.0	1.568	67.88	46.4	1.463	61.57	41.8	1.473	63.04	39.3	1.604	64.76	40.0	1.619
June	72.57	45.9	1.581	75.69	47.1	1.607	69.01	47.2	1.462	62.27	42.3	1.472	71.43	43.9	1.627	75.08	45.5	1.650
July	71.60	45.4	1.577	74.64	46.3	1.612	68.60	46.7	1.469	61.89	41.9	1.477	65.87	41.3	1.595	67.42	41.9	1.609
August	71.66	45.1	1.589	73.44	45.5	1.614	69.94	47.1	1.485	61.36	41.8	1.468	65.53	40.3	1.626	67.07	40.7	1.648
September	70.90	44.9	1.579	73.11	45.1	1.621	68.39	46.4	1.474	61.89	41.9	1.477	66.78	41.3	1.617	70.09	42.4	1.653
October	70.45	44.7	1.576	71.88	44.9	1.601	68.25	45.9	1.487	61.98	41.6	1.490	61.84	41.2	1.501	65.69	40.3	1.630
November	69.25	43.8	1.581	73.30	45.3	1.618	68.13	45.3	1.504	62.28	41.6	1.497	70.67	46.1	1.533	64.94	39.6	1.640
December	69.58	43.9	1.585	72.80	44.8	1.625	68.10	45.4	1.500	61.81	41.1	1.504	68.52	43.7	1.568	66.54	40.3	1.651
1953: January	71.94	44.3	1.624	74.75	45.0	1.661	68.34	45.2	1.512	61.84	40.9	1.512	65.97	39.8	1.670	68.26	40.8	1.673

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$58.69	42.5	$1.381	$46.72	39.9	$1.171	$44.81	39.9	$1.123	$67.49	41.0	$1.646	$49.12	42.9	$1.145	$72.66	40.8	$1.781
1951: Average	61.36	41.1	1.493	50.41	40.2	1.254	48.32	40.3	1.199	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.03	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922
1952: January	62.70	38.8	1.616	51.82	39.8	1.302	49.30	39.6	1.245	72.94	40.5	1.801	51.31	42.3	1.213	77.89	40.4	1.928
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	52.43	40.3	1.301	50.01	40.3	1.241	73.50	40.7	1.806	51.73	42.4	1.220	78.75	40.7	1.935
March	64.80	38.3	1.692	51.68	39.6	1.305	49.10	39.5	1.243	73.41	40.4	1.817	52.35	42.7	1.226	78.42	40.3	1.946
April	63.06	38.5	1.638	51.01	38.5	1.325	48.51	38.2	1.270	73.81	40.6	1.818	53.21	42.6	1.249	79.28	40.7	1.948
May	60.19	37.2	1.618	52.17	39.4	1.324	49.83	39.3	1.268	76.95	41.8	1.841	54.04	43.2	1.251	82.61	41.7	1.981
June	65.57	40.3	1.627	54.30	40.4	1.344	51.70	40.2	1.286	78.68	42.3	1.860	58.01	44.9	1.292	84.56	42.3	1.999
July	63.58	39.2	1.622	50.71	37.9	1.338	47.70	37.5	1.272	80.93	43.0	1.882	59.55	46.2	1.289	88.16	43.3	2.036
August	62.34	38.2	1.632	52.23	39.6	1.319	49.32	39.3	1.255	78.16	41.4	1.888	55.51	43.5	1.276	84.79	41.4	2.048
September	63.60	39.7	1.602	54.00	40.6	1.330	51.81	40.7	1.273	76.89	40.9	1.880	56.20	43.2	1.301	83.07	40.8	2.036
October	61.05	41.9	1.457	53.59	40.6	1.320	51.36	40.6	1.265	75.80	40.6	1.867	54.64	42.0	1.301	81.00	40.2	2.015
November	76.24	48.9	1.559	53.93	40.7	1.325	52.19	41.0	1.273	78.05	41.1	1.899	55.14	41.9	1.313	82.95	40.6	2.043
December	72.42	44.9	1.613	54.33	41.0	1.325	52.57	41.3	1.273	77.56	40.8	1.901	57.82	42.7	1.354	82.70	40.6	2.037
1953: January	62.27	35.3	1.764	53.17	39.3	1.353	50.87	39.1	1.301	76.65	40.3	1.902	56.22	41.8	1.345	80.80	39.9	2.025

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$61.94	40.3	$1.537	$54.99	42.2	$1.303	$41.08	37.9	$1.084	$50.19	39.0	$1.287	$35.76	36.9	$0.969	$42.79	37.7	$1.135
1951: Average	68.86	40.2	1.713	59.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.3	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1952: January	68.43	39.1	1.750	61.36	41.8	1.468	45.27	38.4	1.179	55.24	39.4	1.402	40.14	37.9	1.059	47.82	38.1	1.255
February	68.87	39.2	1.757	61.82	42.2	1.465	43.69	36.9	1.184	51.84	36.9	1.405	38.86	36.8	1.056	46.30	37.1	1.248
March	68.60	38.8	1.768	61.30	41.7	1.470	43.88	36.6	1.199	52.59	37.3	1.410	39.05	36.6	1.067	44.09	34.8	1.267
April	68.38	38.7	1.767	60.92	41.3	1.475	41.45	34.6	1.198	48.40	34.4	1.407	37.03	34.8	1.064	43.42	34.6	1.255
May	73.04	41.5	1.760	61.28	41.6	1.473	45.40	37.9	1.198	54.41	38.7	1.406	40.25	37.9	1.062	45.74	36.3	1.260
June	70.88	39.8	1.781	62.96	42.6	1.478	46.74	38.6	1.211	56.78	39.9	1.423	40.29	37.9	1.063	48.04	37.8	1.271
July	69.58	39.0	1.784	64.31	42.9	1.499	46.24	37.9	1.220	57.10	39.3	1.453	39.04	36.8	1.061	48.58	38.4	1.265
August	71.02	39.5	1.798	61.84	41.5	1.490	46.92	39.1	1.200	61.34	42.1	1.457	39.69	37.3	1.064	49.14	38.3	1.283
September	69.43	38.7	1.794	63.49	42.3	1.501	47.01	39.6	1.187	59.45	41.0	1.450	41.12	38.0	1.082	50.44	38.5	1.310
October	68.42	38.2	1.791	62.50	42.0	1.488	47.48	39.9	1.190	59.40	40.8	1.456	42.62	39.1	1.090	49.18	37.8	1.301
November	76.55	41.4	1.849	62.72	41.9	1.497	46.94	38.7	1.213	58.03	39.8	1.458	42.54	38.6	1.102	49.11	37.6	1.306
December	69.08	38.1	1.813	61.48	41.4	1.485	47.75	39.2	1.218	59.83	40.7	1.470	41.80	38.1	1.097	50.43	39.0	1.293
1953: January	71.27	38.4	1.856	62.25	40.9	1.522	47.36	38.5	1.230	57.56	39.4	1.461	41.40	37.4	1.107	50.34	38.9	1.294

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Tobacco manufactures—Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$37.59	39.4	$0.954	$48.95	39.6	$1.236	$45.01	38.9	$1.157	$45.09	38.8	$1.162	$49.28	40.1	$1.229	$48.00	40.1	$1.197
1951: Average	37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	39.2	1.317	50.38	39.3	1.282
1952: January	38.04	38.5	.988	52.40	38.9	1.347	48.88	38.7	1.263	48.71	38.6	1.262	52.10	39.0	1.336	50.30	38.9	1.293
February	37.72	36.8	1.025	52.22	38.8	1.346	48.55	38.5	1.261	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.19	38.4	1.333	49.45	38.3	1.291
March	39.16	36.5	1.073	51.32	38.1	1.347	48.31	38.1	1.268	48.02	37.9	1.267	49.48	37.2	1.330	47.49	36.9	1.287
April	37.88	34.0	1.114	49.85	37.2	1.340	46.39	36.7	1.264	46.39	36.7	1.264	49.08	37.1	1.323	47.14	36.8	1.281
May	41.92	37.7	1.112	50.78	37.7	1.347	47.22	37.3	1.266	47.39	37.4	1.267	49.42	37.1	1.332	46.99	36.6	1.284
June	45.08	39.3	1.147	51.61	38.4	1.344	48.82	38.5	1.268	49.11	38.7	1.269	50.37	37.7	1.336	47.58	37.0	1.286
July	44.46	38.9	1.143	51.78	38.5	1.345	48.95	38.3	1.278	49.11	38.4	1.279	51.02	38.1	1.339	48.35	37.6	1.286
August	38.20	39.3	.972	53.48	39.7	1.347	50.13	39.5	1.269	50.45	39.6	1.274	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.23	39.0	1.288
September	39.18	42.4	.924	54.55	40.2	1.357	50.32	39.5	1.274	50.73	39.6	1.281	53.76	40.0	1.344	51.54	39.8	1.295
October	39.20	42.1	.931	55.22	40.6	1.360	50.12	39.4	1.272	50.42	39.3	1.283	54.85	40.6	1.351	52.77	40.5	1.303
November	36.11	37.5	.963	55.11	40.4	1.364	50.03	39.3	1.273	50.34	39.3	1.281	54.76	40.5	1.352	52.86	40.6	1.302
December	39.72	40.0	.993	55.77	40.8	1.367	50.93	40.1	1.270	51.42	40.2	1.279	55.42	40.9	1.355	53.16	40.8	1.303
1953: January	41.34	40.1	1.031	54.86	40.1	1.368	49.81	39.1	1.274	50.13	39.1	1.282	54.46	40.4	1.348	52.30	40.2	1.301

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$51.23	40.5	$1.265	$47.08	40.0	$1.177	$54.01	39.8	$1.357	$44.13	37.4	$1.180	$53.63	37.9	$1.415	$54.25	37.7	$1.439
1951: Average	53.66	38.8	1.383	49.41	39.4	1.254	57.71	39.1	1.476	46.37	36.7	1.269	56.69	36.6	1.549	58.16	35.9	1.620
1952: January	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.12	39.2	1.253	61.42	39.6	1.551	47.66	37.0	1.288	58.18	37.2	1.564	58.76	36.7	1.601
February	54.13	37.2	1.455	48.20	38.5	1.252	60.37	39.1	1.544	48.31	37.8	1.278	59.06	38.5	1.534	57.26	37.6	1.523
March	52.53	36.2	1.451	46.21	37.0	1.249	59.25	38.6	1.535	48.16	37.8	1.274	58.83	38.6	1.524	56.36	37.7	1.495
April	52.74	36.4	1.449	45.87	36.9	1.243	59.29	38.7	1.532	45.94	36.2	1.269	55.20	36.1	1.529	54.13	35.8	1.512
May	52.67	36.3	1.451	45.68	36.6	1.248	61.69	39.9	1.546	46.86	36.9	1.270	55.70	36.5	1.526	54.75	36.5	1.500
June	53.43	36.8	1.452	46.25	37.0	1.250	63.28	40.8	1.551	47.23	37.6	1.256	54.94	36.6	1.501	53.94	36.2	1.490
July	53.98	37.2	1.451	47.13	37.7	1.250	63.31	40.4	1.567	47.80	38.0	1.258	57.15	37.9	1.508	54.83	37.0	1.482
August	55.39	38.9	1.424	49.02	39.0	1.257	63.50	40.6	1.564	49.14	39.0	1.260	57.83	38.3	1.510	57.12	37.9	1.507
September	56.47	39.6	1.426	50.35	39.8	1.265	64.51	41.3	1.562	49.71	39.2	1.268	58.33	38.4	1.519	59.44	38.9	1.528
October	58.01	40.2	1.443	51.56	40.6	1.270	64.42	40.9	1.575	50.59	39.8	1.271	59.34	39.3	1.510	59.04	39.2	1.506
November	57.16	39.5	1.447	51.86	40.9	1.268	63.36	39.9	1.588	50.75	39.8	1.275	59.69	39.4	1.515	59.12	39.0	1.516
December	58.59	40.8	1.436	52.07	40.9	1.273	65.75	41.3	1.592	49.89	39.1	1.276	58.59	38.6	1.518	57.95	38.2	1.517
1953: January							64.29	40.9	1.572	48.79	38.0	1.284	57.49	37.6	1.529			

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear			Knit underwear		
	South			United States			North			South								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.33	38.2	$1.396	$34.94	35.8	$0.976	$38.12	38.2	$0.998	$34.37	35.4	$0.971	$43.73	38.6	$1.133	$39.60	37.5	$1.056
1951: Average	55.76	37.2	1.499	36.85	35.2	1.047	41.24	37.8	1.091	36.02	34.7	1.038	47.23	38.4	1.230	42.71	37.3	1.145
1952: January	57.49	37.5	1.533	38.48	36.1	1.066	42.85	38.4	1.116	37.66	35.7	1.055	46.79	36.9	1.268	44.16	37.3	1.184
February	59.98	39.1	1.534	39.38	36.8	1.070	42.79	38.0	1.126	38.76	36.6	1.059	47.88	38.0	1.260	43.78	37.1	1.180
March	59.90	39.1	1.532	38.88	36.4	1.068	43.05	38.3	1.124	38.16	36.1	1.057	48.32	38.2	1.265	43.61	37.4	1.166
April	55.50	36.3	1.529	37.13	34.9	1.064	41.29	36.8	1.122	36.40	34.6	1.052	45.41	36.5	1.244	42.71	36.6	1.167
May	55.69	36.4	1.530	38.41	35.9	1.070	42.83	38.0	1.127	37.56	35.5	1.058	47.10	37.8	1.246	43.72	37.4	1.169
June	55.46	36.8	1.507	39.25	37.1	1.058	43.24	38.5	1.123	38.49	36.8	1.046	48.42	38.8	1.248	44.50	38.3	1.162
July	58.64	38.5	1.523	38.69	36.5	1.060	41.62	37.6	1.107	38.15	36.3	1.051	47.55	38.5	1.235	45.32	38.8	1.168
August	58.36	38.6	1.512	40.06	37.9	1.057	43.79	39.1	1.120	39.43	37.7	1.046	50.82	40.3	1.261	46.69	39.8	1.173
September	57.65	38.1	1.513	40.68	38.2	1.065	44.76	39.4	1.136	39.96	38.0	1.052	51.56	40.6	1.270	47.76	40.2	1.188
October	59.57	39.4	1.512	42.44	39.3	1.080	45.38	39.7	1.143	41.90	39.2	1.069	52.31	40.8	1.282	48.12	40.2	1.197
November	60.11	39.7	1.514	42.41	39.2	1.082	45.81	39.7	1.154	41.80	39.1	1.069	51.87	40.4	1.284	48.28	40.3	1.198
December	58.90	38.8	1.518	41.73	38.5	1.084	45.35	39.2	1.157	41.13	38.4	1.071	51.58	40.2	1.283	46.96	39.3	1.195
1953: January				40.43	37.3	1.084							50.28	39.1	1.286	46.28	38.5	1.202

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Apparel and other finished textile products: Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.87	40.9	$1.317	$62.33	41.5	$1.502	$62.72	41.1	$1.526	$52.37	40.6	$1.290	$51.05	35.9	$1.422	$43.68	36.4	$1.200
1951: Average	56.49	39.7	1.423	62.53	39.4	1.587	60.37	37.9	1.593	54.88	39.8	1.379	52.67	35.3	1.492	45.65	36.0	1.268
1952: January	60.69	41.4	1.466	64.80	40.5	1.600	63.68	39.9	1.596	56.41	39.7	1.421	55.12	36.6	1.506	46.40	36.0	1.289
February	62.27	42.1	1.479	65.04	40.5	1.606	64.00	39.9	1.604	56.98	39.9	1.428	56.22	36.7	1.532	47.56	36.7	1.296
March	60.76	41.0	1.482	66.79	41.0	1.629	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.97	39.7	1.435	55.31	36.7	1.507	47.36	36.8	1.287
April	58.72	40.0	1.468	61.53	38.1	1.615	56.55	35.5	1.593	55.10	38.4	1.435	44.44	29.1	1.527	43.58	35.0	1.245
May	59.91	40.7	1.472	65.64	40.1	1.637	62.47	38.8	1.610	56.67	39.3	1.442	52.41	34.3	1.528	45.06	36.4	1.238
June	62.58	42.0	1.490	65.89	40.8	1.615	62.25	39.5	1.576	57.58	39.9	1.443	56.66	36.7	1.544	45.21	36.2	1.249
July	60.40	40.7	1.484	63.15	39.1	1.615	59.25	37.5	1.580	56.72	39.5	1.436	51.95	33.6	1.546	45.72	36.0	1.270
August	63.28	42.7	1.482	70.14	42.0	1.670	67.93	40.8	1.665	57.98	40.1	1.446	58.43	37.5	1.558	48.12	37.3	1.290
September	63.79	42.9	1.487	71.53	42.1	1.699	70.79	41.3	1.714	59.99	41.2	1.456	56.15	36.2	1.551	48.47	37.4	1.296
October	63.64	42.8	1.487	71.74	42.2	1.700	71.88	41.6	1.728	59.95	41.2	1.455	54.76	35.1	1.560	48.15	37.5	1.284
November	64.11	42.8	1.498	71.77	41.9	1.713	72.04	41.5	1.736	59.50	40.7	1.462	56.83	35.9	1.583	47.76	37.4	1.277
December	66.20	43.9	1.508	72.71	42.1	1.727	71.83	41.0	1.752	60.99	41.8	1.459	61.61	38.7	1.592	48.32	37.4	1.292
1953: January	64.33	42.6	1.510	74.26	42.9	1.731	73.92	42.0	1.760	60.07	41.0	1.465	63.13	38.1	1.657	48.24	36.8	1.311

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$50.22	36.9	$1.361	$36.43	36.8	$0.990	$36.26	36.7	$0.988	$39.43	37.8	$1.043	$31.34	35.9	$0.873	$40.41	34.7	$1.424
1951: Average	52.73	35.8	1.473	38.05	36.0	1.057	37.95	35.6	1.066	40.14	36.0	1.115	33.02	35.7	.925	51.31	35.0	1.466
1952: January	50.00	33.4	1.497	38.06	35.7	1.066	38.23	35.3	1.083	40.52	35.7	1.135	33.46	36.1	.927	53.38	35.9	1.487
February	51.67	34.7	1.489	39.02	36.5	1.069	38.84	35.7	1.088	42.03	36.8	1.142	33.32	35.9	.928	54.78	36.4	1.505
March	52.63	35.3	1.491	39.34	36.7	1.072	39.24	36.3	1.081	44.12	38.2	1.155	33.39	36.1	.925	53.14	36.2	1.468
April	48.20	32.9	1.465	38.02	35.8	1.062	38.41	35.6	1.079	41.95	36.8	1.140	34.43	37.2	.931	47.81	34.2	1.398
May	48.77	33.2	1.469	39.47	37.2	1.061	39.82	36.7	1.085	43.32	37.9	1.143	35.06	37.7	.930	49.43	36.0	1.373
June	50.86	34.2	1.487	39.35	37.3	1.055	39.27	36.5	1.076	42.82	37.4	1.145	35.59	38.6	.922	48.79	34.8	1.402
July	49.54	33.7	1.470	38.64	36.8	1.050	38.31	35.9	1.067	41.21	36.7	1.123	35.06	37.9	.925	51.63	35.0	1.475
August	54.16	36.2	1.496	40.13	38.0	1.056	39.19	36.8	1.065	43.09	38.1	1.131	36.03	38.7	.931	54.70	36.2	1.511
September	55.27	36.7	1.506	40.61	38.2	1.063	40.08	37.6	1.066	43.66	38.2	1.143	36.03	38.7	.931	53.94	35.7	1.511
October	54.51	36.1	1.510	41.69	39.0	1.069	42.07	39.1	1.076	43.89	38.4	1.143	37.68	40.6	.928	51.73	35.0	1.478
November	53.77	35.8	1.502	41.66	38.9	1.071	42.66	39.5	1.080	43.62	38.2	1.142	35.00	38.0	.921	51.61	35.4	1.458
December	55.05	36.9	1.492	41.12	38.5	1.068	42.06	38.8	1.084	43.93	38.6	1.138	35.35	38.3	.923	53.53	36.0	1.487
1953: January	55.00	36.4	1.511	39.95	37.2	1.074	40.55	37.1	1.093	44.28	38.5	1.150	34.07	36.4	.936	54.46	35.9	1.517

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$48.09	34.8	$1.382	$34.66	36.1	$0.960	$63.77	33.6	$1.898	$38.38	36.9	$1.040	$36.55	36.4	$1.004	$54.21	35.2	$1.540
1951: Average	50.65	35.1	1.443	37.86	36.9	1.026	63.89	32.9	1.942	40.92	36.6	1.118	39.67	36.8	1.078	57.46	36.0	1.596
1952: January	51.77	35.9	1.442	39.34	37.5	1.049	67.01	34.0	1.971	41.95	36.7	1.143	40.00	36.6	1.093	61.82	38.4	1.610
February	52.96	36.3	1.459	40.38	38.2	1.057	68.63	34.3	2.001	42.49	37.4	1.136	40.18	37.0	1.086	69.91	41.1	1.701
March	52.82	36.4	1.451	41.24	38.8	1.063	63.31	32.4	1.954	43.39	37.8	1.148	40.62	37.1	1.095	68.86	40.7	1.692
April	50.33	35.0	1.438	39.51	37.7	1.048	54.09	28.5	1.898	41.18	36.0	1.144	38.62	35.3	1.094	49.91	32.6	1.531
May	52.45	36.1	1.453	41.00	38.5	1.065	54.41	30.9	1.761	43.12	37.3	1.156	40.00	36.3	1.102	50.46	33.2	1.520
June	47.80	34.0	1.406	39.89	37.7	1.058	61.20	32.4	1.889	43.19	37.3	1.158	40.33	36.6	1.102	51.29	32.2	1.593
July	48.27	34.8	1.387	37.24	35.7	1.043	67.47	34.3	1.967	41.54	36.6	1.135	39.10	36.2	1.080	56.24	34.8	1.616
August	52.20	35.8	1.458	39.04	37.0	1.055	70.94	35.7	1.987	43.43	38.0	1.143	41.17	37.6	1.095	62.36	37.7	1.654
September	53.35	35.4	1.507	39.49	37.5	1.053	67.32	34.0	1.980	44.62	38.5	1.159	42.77	38.6	1.108	62.66	38.3	1.636
October	51.34	34.5	1.488	40.91	37.6	1.088	62.46	32.0	1.952	45.36	38.8	1.169	43.57	38.9	1.120	54.19	35.1	1.544
November	51.00	35.0	1.457	41.23	38.0	1.085	62.23	32.6	1.909	45.31	38.5	1.177	43.69	38.8	1.126	48.47	32.1	1.510
December	52.96	36.0	1.471	40.37	37.8	1.068	67.41	34.2	1.971	44.34	37.7	1.176	42.52	37.9	1.122	54.25	35.6	1.524
1953: January	52.65	35.5	1.483	40.15	37.0	1.085	70.25	35.0	2.007	43.96	37.0	1.188	41.59	37.1	1.121	66.39	37.6	1.606

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$38.98	36.5	$1.068	$43.45	36.7	$1.184	$42.06	38.2	$1.101							$55.31	41.0	$1.349
1951: Average	41.53	36.3	1.144	45.71	36.6	1.249	44.19	37.8	1.169	$38.37	36.3	$1.057	$44.85	38.4	$1.168	59.26	40.9	1.449
1952: January	43.23	36.7	1.178	43.86	36.1	1.215	45.08	38.3	1.177	40.81	38.9	1.049	45.31	38.4	1.180	57.02	40.1	1.422
February	44.29	37.5	1.181	43.37	36.2	1.198	44.96	38.1	1.180	42.32	39.7	1.066	45.71	39.0	1.172	59.11	40.6	1.456
March	43.87	37.4	1.173	44.39	36.3	1.223	45.15	38.2	1.182	41.92	39.4	1.064	45.31	38.4	1.180	59.59	40.4	1.475
April	39.87	35.6	1.120	42.32	34.8	1.216	44.15	37.1	1.190	41.27	38.5	1.072	44.02	36.5	1.206	61.13	40.7	1.502
May	42.41	37.6	1.128	44.12	35.9	1.229	46.38	38.3	1.211	42.14	39.2	1.075	45.73	37.0	1.236	59.96	41.1	1.459
June	42.22	37.0	1.141	45.47	36.2	1.256	46.27	38.3	1.208	41.14	38.2	1.077	47.04	38.0	1.238	64.73	42.2	1.534
July	42.97	37.3	1.152	45.41	36.1	1.258	45.74	37.8	1.210	39.35	36.5	1.078	47.42	38.4	1.235	63.11	40.9	1.543
August	44.19	37.9	1.166	46.46	37.5	1.239	46.83	38.7	1.210	41.77	37.9	1.102	46.98	39.0	1.256	66.20	41.9	1.580
September	44.56	37.6	1.185	48.48	38.2	1.269	47.55	39.1	1.216	42.79	38.9	1.100	50.89	40.1	1.269	66.10	41.6	1.589
October	44.55	37.5	1.188	48.92	38.7	1.264	48.95	39.6	1.236	42.76	38.8	1.102	50.11	39.9	1.256	65.81	42.0	1.567
November	43.75	37.3	1.173	49.07	38.7	1.268	48.71	39.6	1.230	41.18	37.0	1.113	49.35	39.2	1.259	64.80	41.3	1.569
December	43.23	36.3	1.191	47.70	38.1	1.252	48.91	39.0	1.254	41.69	37.9	1.100	50.09	39.5	1.268	63.93	41.7	1.533
1953: January	43.79	36.8	1.190	46.23	37.1	1.246	48.20	38.1	1.265	40.96	37.1	1.104	50.24	39.5	1.272	62.25	40.9	1.522

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$66.25	38.9	$1.703	$54.95	40.7	$1.350	$55.53	40.5	$1.371	$38.90	42.1	$0.924	$70.43	38.7	$1.820	$60.52	43.2	$1.401
1951: Average	71.37	39.3	1.816	58.73	40.5	1.450	59.58	40.5	1.471	41.19	42.2	.976	75.85	38.6	1.965	64.74	42.4	1.527
1952: January	63.46	39.1	1.623	56.56	39.5	1.432	57.25	39.4	1.453	41.92	42.3	.991	72.67	36.3	2.002	65.06	41.6	1.564
February	72.82	41.4	1.759	58.47	40.1	1.458	59.16	40.0	1.479	41.18	41.6	.990	76.76	38.4	1.999	65.89	41.7	1.580
March	72.78	40.3	1.806	58.85	39.9	1.475	59.43	39.7	1.497	41.05	41.3	.994	76.72	38.0	2.019	66.62	41.9	1.590
April	78.85	40.6	1.942	60.37	40.3	1.498	61.30	40.3	1.521	41.86	41.9	.999	78.80	38.8	2.031	66.87	41.9	1.596
May	67.64	39.3	1.721	60.45	40.9	1.478	61.40	40.8	1.505	43.13	43.0	1.003	78.32	38.3	2.045	65.47	41.7	1.570
June	81.41	42.8	1.902	65.17	42.1	1.548	66.38	42.2	1.573	43.65	43.3	1.008	84.90	40.8	2.081	69.18	43.1	1.605
July	79.50	41.3	1.925	62.94	40.5	1.554	63.79	40.4	1.579	43.10	42.5	1.014	80.29	38.4	2.091	67.31	42.2	1.595
August	85.17	43.1	1.976	66.35	41.6	1.595	67.31	41.6	1.618	43.72	42.9	1.019	86.01	40.4	2.129	69.39	42.7	1.625
September	82.35	41.3	1.994	66.53	41.4	1.607	67.36	41.3	1.631	44.01	43.1	1.021	85.46	39.6	2.158	69.71	42.4	1.644
October	81.59	42.1	1.938	66.22	41.7	1.588	67.10	41.6	1.613	44.37	43.5	1.020	85.09	39.8	2.138	69.74	42.5	1.641
November	81.04	40.6	1.996	65.10	41.1	1.584	66.05	41.0	1.611	43.89	42.9	1.023	84.61	39.3	2.153	68.71	42.0	1.636
December	75.25	39.4	1.910	63.70	41.2	1.546	64.37	41.0	1.570	44.41	43.5	1.021	81.21	38.2	2.126	71.02	43.2	1.644
1953: January	76.29	40.6	1.879	61.97	40.4	1.534	62.55	40.2	1.556	42.55	42.0	1.013	79.71	37.6	2.120	69.13	42.1	1.642

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued												Furniture and fixtures					
	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.05	43.2	$1.367	$46.03	40.7	$1.311	$46.56	41.5	$1.122	$47.07	41.4	$1.137	$53.67	41.9	$1.281	$51.91	41.9	$1.239
1951: Average	61.80	42.1	1.468	49.22	41.5	1.186	49.54	42.2	1.174	51.28	42.0	1.221	57.72	41.2	1.401	54.84	40.8	1.344
1952: January	61.98	41.4	1.497	48.63	40.8	1.192	48.16	41.3	1.166	51.75	41.6	1.244	59.84	41.5	1.442	56.46	41.0	1.377
February	62.00	40.9	1.516	48.64	40.7	1.195	48.16	41.3	1.166	52.21	41.6	1.255	60.26	41.5	1.452	57.31	41.2	1.391
March	63.11	41.3	1.528	49.37	40.7	1.213	48.79	41.1	1.187	52.83	41.7	1.267	60.67	41.3	1.469	57.55	40.9	1.407
April	63.79	41.5	1.537	49.45	40.6	1.218	49.64	41.4	1.199	52.67	41.7	1.263	59.48	40.6	1.465	56.76	40.4	1.405
May	64.36	41.9	1.536	50.51	41.5	1.217	50.32	41.9	1.201	53.51	41.9	1.277	59.80	40.9	1.462	56.84	40.6	1.400
June	67.57	43.4	1.557	50.80	41.3	1.230	50.58	41.7	1.213	54.06	42.2	1.281	60.02	41.0	1.464	57.36	40.8	1.406
July	65.57	42.3	1.550	50.72	41.2	1.231	50.83	41.8	1.216	52.78	41.3	1.278	58.56	40.3	1.453	56.42	40.5	1.393
August	67.65	42.9	1.577	51.50	41.4	1.244	51.42	41.7	1.234	54.40	42.3	1.286	60.19	41.2	1.461	58.41	41.6	1.404
September	68.48	42.8	1.600	52.21	41.5	1.258	52.25	42.0	1.244	54.43	42.0	1.296	62.41	42.0	1.486	60.18	42.2	1.426
October	68.77	42.9	1.603	53.34	42.2	1.264	53.33	42.8	1.246	55.08	42.5	1.296	63.54	42.5	1.495	61.22	42.6	1.437
November	68.12	42.6	1.599	53.30	42.2	1.263	53.03	42.7	1.242	53.41	41.5	1.287	63.34	42.0	1.508	60.71	42.1	1.442
December	68.53	42.7	1.605	54.26	43.2	1.256	54.33	44.1	1.232	54.74	42.5	1.288	65.01	42.8	1.519	62.40	42.8	1.458
1953: January	67.28	42.0	1.602	51.91	41.2	1.260	51.57	42.1	1.225	53.75	41.7	1.289	62.89	41.4	1.519	60.01	41.3	1.453

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$48.39	42.3	$1.144	$56.35	41.4	$1.361	$57.27	41.2	$1.390	$58.53	41.9	$1.397	$61.14	43.3	$1.412	$65.06	43.9	$1.482
1951: Average	50.88	41.3	1.232	58.03	39.8	1.458	60.37	40.3	1.498	64.69	42.2	1.533	65.77	43.1	1.526	71.17	44.4	1.603
[2]																		
1952: January	51.87	41.4	1.253	59.12	39.6	1.493	63.45	40.7	1.559	67.85	42.7	1.589	66.39	42.5	1.562	71.29	43.6	1.635
February	52.37	41.5	1.262	62.34	40.8	1.528	63.78	40.7	1.567	67.22	42.2	1.593	66.57	42.4	1.570	71.68	43.6	1.644
March	51.89	40.7	1.275	63.28	41.2	1.536	64.39	40.7	1.582	67.94	42.2	1.610	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.93	43.8	1.665
April	51.56	40.6	1.270	62.42	40.4	1.545	62.92	39.9	1.577	65.97	41.1	1.605	65.33	41.4	1.578	69.88	42.2	1.656
May	51.65	40.8	1.266	61.97	40.4	1.534	62.76	39.9	1.573	66.65	41.5	1.606	66.34	41.8	1.587	71.01	42.6	1.667
June	51.82	40.9	1.267	63.51	41.0	1.549	64.19	40.6	1.581	66.08	41.3	1.600	67.71	42.4	1.597	72.54	43.1	1.683
July	51.54	41.0	1.257	60.63	39.6	1.531	62.64	40.0	1.566	63.80	39.8	1.603	68.39	42.4	1.613	74.17	43.4	1.709
August	53.59	42.3	1.267	64.18	41.3	1.554	64.51	40.7	1.585	64.80	40.4	1.604	69.36	43.0	1.613	75.99	43.6	1.697
September	55.00	42.7	1.288	66.75	42.3	1.578	67.42	41.9	1.609	67.73	41.4	1.636	71.08	43.5	1.634	75.72	44.0	1.721
October	55.47	42.8	1.296	68.20	43.0	1.586	68.69	42.4	1.620	69.17	42.1	1.643	71.79	43.8	1.639	76.42	44.2	1.729
November	55.68	42.7	1.304	68.74	42.8	1.606	64.72	40.3	1.606	70.02	41.8	1.675	72.23	43.8	1.649	77.39	44.4	1.743
December	56.72	43.1	1.316	71.10	43.7	1.627	68.10	41.5	1.641	71.65	42.8	1.674	72.78	44.0	1.654	78.00	44.7	1.745
1953: January	54.54	41.6	1.311	64.55	40.6	1.590	68.55	40.9	1.676	70.47	41.8	1.686	71.93	43.2	1.665	77.57	44.3	1.751

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries											
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$57.96	43.0	$1.348	$55.48	42.0	$1.321	$72.98	38.8	$1.881	$80.00	36.9	$2.168	$74.18	39.5	$1.878	$64.08	39.1	$1.639
1951: Average	60.65	41.8	1.451	59.73	41.8	1.429	76.05	38.8	1.960	83.34	36.6	2.277	79.28	39.8	1.992	67.48	39.6	1.704
1952: January	61.25	41.3	1.483	60.90	41.4	1.471	77.28	38.6	2.002	83.13	35.8	2.322	78.67	39.1	2.012	68.19	39.3	1.735
February	61.13	41.0	1.491	60.64	41.0	1.479	77.64	38.4	2.022	84.19	36.1	2.332	81.69	40.2	2.032	68.56	39.0	1.758
March	61.57	41.1	1.498	61.59	41.5	1.484	79.06	38.7	2.043	84.55	36.1	2.342	84.24	40.5	2.080	69.36	39.3	1.765
April	60.18	40.2	1.497	60.65	40.9	1.483	78.23	38.2	2.048	85.02	36.1	2.355	80.99	39.2	2.066	69.68	39.1	1.782
May	61.83	41.0	1.508	60.61	40.9	1.482	79.86	38.6	2.069	87.42	36.5	2.395	81.85	39.6	2.067	70.54	39.3	1.795
June	63.67	42.0	1.516	61.33	41.3	1.485	80.16	38.8	2.066	87.32	36.4	2.399	82.33	40.2	2.048	70.55	39.7	1.777
July	63.05	41.4	1.523	61.22	41.2	1.486	79.93	38.5	2.076	86.64	36.1	2.400	85.81	39.8	2.156	69.10	38.8	1.781
August	65.76	42.7	1.540	62.92	42.0	1.498	80.83	38.9	2.078	86.89	36.1	2.407	89.66	41.3	2.171	73.08	40.4	1.809
September	68.06	43.6	1.561	64.10	42.2	1.519	82.16	39.2	2.096	88.91	36.5	2.436	89.18	41.4	2.154	75.00	41.3	1.816
October	68.97	44.1	1.564	64.66	42.4	1.525	81.67	39.0	2.094	88.93	36.4	2.443	84.68	40.0	2.117	73.28	40.6	1.805
November	69.22	44.2	1.566	64.43	42.0	1.534	81.59	39.0	2.092	88.68	36.3	2.443	83.73	39.7	2.109	72.02	40.1	1.796
December	69.04	44.0	1.569	65.64	42.4	1.548	83.66	39.5	2.118	92.11	37.2	2.476	81.07	39.2	2.068	73.28	40.6	1.805
1953: January	66.88	42.3	1.581	65.29	41.8	1.562	81.70	38.7	2.111	87.22	35.6	2.450	83.24	39.3	2.118	72.67	39.6	1.835

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$72.34	39.9	$1.813	$73.04	40.0	$1.826	$65.18	39.1	$1.667	$62.67	41.5	$1.510	$67.89	40.9	$1.660	$65.69	40.6	$1.618
1951: Average	75.36	40.0	1.884	75.99	40.1	1.895	67.42	39.2	1.720	68.22	41.8	1.632	75.13	41.6	1.806	71.62	40.9	1.751
1952: January	78.18	40.3	1.940	76.40	39.2	1.949	68.99	39.4	1.751	69.06	41.6	1.660	76.74	41.3	1.858	72.11	40.4	1.785
February	77.26	39.7	1.946	77.14	39.1	1.973	68.84	38.5	1.788	68.81	41.4	1.662	75.46	40.9	1.845	72.02	40.3	1.787
March	79.55	40.3	1.974	78.96	39.6	1.994	70.71	39.0	1.813	69.18	41.3	1.675	75.70	40.7	1.860	72.54	40.3	1.800
April	78.21	39.5	1.980	77.93	39.2	1.988	69.45	38.5	1.804	69.99	41.0	1.685	76.55	41.0	1.867	73.20	40.2	1.821
May	79.96	40.0	1.999	79.48	39.6	2.007	69.74	38.7	1.802	69.73	40.9	1.705	76.52	40.9	1.871	73.67	40.3	1.828
June	80.52	40.2	2.003	81.28	40.0	2.032	69.26	38.8	1.785	70.65	41.1	1.719	77.12	41.0	1.881	74.07	40.3	1.838
July	80.64	40.3	2.001	82.21	40.1	2.050	68.56	38.3	1.790	70.29	40.7	1.727	77.26	40.9	1.889	74.68	40.5	1.844
August	80.20	40.3	1.990	85.28	40.9	2.085	69.43	38.7	1.794	70.68	40.9	1.728	76.91	40.8	1.885	75.13	40.7	1.846
September	81.45	40.5	2.011	86.86	41.5	2.093	70.85	39.1	1.812	71.30	41.5	1.718	77.71	40.9	1.900	76.21	40.8	1.868
October	81.57	40.4	2.019	85.99	41.3	2.082	70.91	39.2	1.809	71.60	41.7	1.717	77.22	40.6	1.902	76.94	41.1	1.872
November	81.16	40.2	2.019	84.75	41.2	2.057	72.40	39.8	1.819	72.27	41.8	1.729	79.53	41.4	1.921	78.00	41.4	1.884
December	83.89	40.9	2.051	84.13	40.9	2.057	73.80	40.0	1.845	72.30	41.6	1.738	79.38	41.3	1.922	77.51	41.1	1.886
1953: January	82.28	40.4	2.036	82.72	39.6	2.089	73.58	39.6	1.858	72.05	41.1	1.753	79.27	40.8	1.943	77.05	40.7	1.893

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$65.54	41.8	$1.568	$71.93	40.8	$1.763	$58.40	39.3	$1.486	$59.59	40.9	$1.457	$64.80	42.3	$1.532	$47.00	41.3	$1.138
1951: Average	72.66	42.0	1.730	78.31	41.0	1.910	62.76	39.4	1.593	62.51	41.1	1.521	68.84	41.9	1.643	52.16	42.2	1.236
1952: January	73.86	41.4	1.784	78.86	40.4	1.952	63.38	39.0	1.625	64.25	40.9	1.571	69.63	41.3	1.686	54.23	42.2	1.285
February	72.69	40.7	1.786	77.62	40.3	1.926	64.06	39.4	1.626	64.93	41.2	1.576	69.41	41.0	1.693	53.76	42.1	1.277
March	73.36	40.8	1.798	77.84	40.0	1.946	65.18	39.6	1.646	64.55	40.8	1.582	70.66	41.3	1.711	54.23	42.7	1.270
April	72.54	40.3	1.800	78.83	40.2	1.961	67.28	40.0	1.682	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.89	40.8	1.713	57.14	44.4	1.287
May	73.83	40.5	1.823	76.75	39.2	1.958	66.02	39.7	1.663	62.37	39.3	1.587	71.34	41.6	1.715	56.31	42.5	1.325
June	74.78	41.0	1.824	78.92	40.1	1.968	65.93	39.6	1.665	63.40	40.1	1.581	71.72	41.6	1.724	57.44	42.8	1.342
July	75.92	41.6	1.825	80.23	40.4	1.986	67.46	40.3	1.674	62.01	39.1	1.586	70.57	41.1	1.717	56.75	42.1	1.348
August	76.59	41.9	1.828	82.86	41.1	2.016	66.76	40.0	1.669	62.33	39.2	1.590	70.57	41.1	1.717	57.81	42.6	1.357
September	77.89	42.1	1.850	82.09	40.3	2.037	67.86	40.2	1.688	63.12	39.7	1.590	71.86	41.3	1.740	57.51	42.6	1.350
October	80.01	42.9	1.865	81.84	40.0	2.046	67.15	39.9	1.683	64.00	39.8	1.608	73.07	41.9	1.744	55.64	41.8	1.331
November	82.40	43.6	1.890	83.15	40.5	2.053	67.23	39.9	1.685	63.94	39.3	1.627	73.10	41.7	1.753	56.31	41.9	1.344
December	80.94	43.1	1.878	85.04	41.1	2.069	67.43	39.9	1.690	64.22	39.3	1.634	74.19	42.2	1.758	56.87	42.0	1.354
1953: January	80.71	42.5	1.899	84.62	40.8	2.074	67.37	39.7	1.697	62.97	38.3	1.644	73.46	41.5	1.770	56.55	41.7	1.356

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued | Products of petroleum and coal

Year and month	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
1950: Average	$53.46	45.5	$1.175	$64.41	41.5	$1.552	$71.81	41.7	$1.722	$75.01	40.9	$1.834	$77.93	40.4	$1.929	$62.85	39.7	$1.583
1951: Average	58.60	46.0	1.274	69.31	41.7	1.662	77.11	41.5	1.858	81.30	41.0	1.983	84.70	40.7	2.081	69.47	39.9	1.741
1952: January	59.53	47.4	1.256	70.38	41.4	1.700	77.79	40.9	1.902	82.66	40.9	2.021	86.67	41.0	2.114	70.05	39.6	1.769
February	58.79	46.4	1.267	70.46	41.3	1.706	77.93	40.8	1.910	82.09	40.8	2.012	85.63	40.7	2.104	70.46	39.9	1.766
March	59.16	45.4	1.303	70.71	41.3	1.712	78.65	40.9	1.923	82.09	40.7	2.017	85.50	40.5	2.111	69.48	39.5	1.759
April	60.08	44.7	1.344	69.69	40.8	1.708	77.80	40.5	1.921	82.34	40.5	2.033	85.68	40.3	2.126	68.53	38.5	1.780
May	61.20	43.9	1.394	70.49	41.1	1.715	78.50	40.8	1.924	75.22	37.2	2.022	76.58	35.7	2.145	65.25	36.8	1.773
June	62.43	44.5	1.403	71.15	41.2	1.727	79.18	40.5	1.955	84.95	40.8	2.082	87.83	40.4	2.174	64.73	35.9	1.803
July	61.06	43.4	1.407	70.45	40.7	1.731	80.91	41.3	1.959	88.05	41.3	2.132	90.82	40.8	2.226	72.28	39.8	1.816
August	61.41	43.8	1.402	71.56	41.2	1.737	82.81	41.8	1.981	87.31	40.8	2.140	90.37	40.2	2.248	74.74	39.8	1.878
September	60.02	47.3	1.269	72.72	41.6	1.748	86.20	42.8	2.014	89.28	41.2	2.167	92.10	40.5	2.274	77.47	40.1	1.932
October	60.44	47.7	1.267	72.85	41.7	1.747	84.54	42.1	2.008	88.06	40.9	2.153	90.81	40.2	2.259	75.51	39.7	1.902
November	61.26	48.2	1.271	72.89	41.7	1.748	84.08	42.0	2.002	88.60	41.0	2.161	92.10	40.7	2.263	75.02	39.4	1.904
December	60.43	47.1	1.283	72.91	41.4	1.761	84.39	41.8	2.019	88.36	40.7	2.171	92.06	40.5	2.273	77.26	40.2	1.922
1953: January	60.07	46.1	1.303	73.25	41.2	1.778	84.65	41.7	2.030	88.47	40.6	2.179	91.98	40.5	2.271	79.61	40.7	1.956

Manufacturing—Continued

Products of petroleum and coal—Con. | Rubber products | Leather and leather products

Year and month	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
1950: Average	$66.78	44.7	$1.494	$64.42	40.9	$1.575	$72.48	39.8	$1.821	$52.21	40.1	$1.302	$59.76	42.2	$1.416	$44.56	37.6	$1.185
1951: Average	69.09	43.7	1.581	68.70	40.6	1.692	77.93	39.6	1.968	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.26	41.4	1.528	47.10	37.0	1.273
1952: January	64.88	41.3	1.571	74.19	40.9	1.814	86.99	40.9	2.127	60.27	40.1	1.503	65.63	41.2	1.593	49.54	38.4	1.290
February	67.43	42.3	1.594	73.31	40.5	1.810	85.75	40.6	2.112	60.46	39.8	1.519	64.43	40.6	1.587	50.19	38.7	1.297
March	68.95	42.8	1.611	72.58	40.3	1.801	83.46	39.8	2.097	61.51	40.2	1.530	64.83	40.8	1.589	50.46	38.7	1.304
April	70.54	43.3	1.629	71.40	39.6	1.803	91.90	39.3	2.284	59.42	39.3	1.512	63.68	39.9	1.596	48.53	37.1	1.308
May	75.41	45.4	1.661	73.47	40.5	1.814	84.96	40.4	2.103	60.69	39.9	1.521	65.32	40.8	1.601	48.90	37.3	1.311
June	74.93	45.3	1.654	75.01	40.9	1.834	87.79	41.1	2.136	61.38	40.3	1.523	65.73	40.9	1.607	50.04	38.2	1.310
July	76.05	45.4	1.675	72.15	39.6	1.822	84.22	39.8	2.116	58.83	39.3	1.497	62.29	39.4	1.581	50.01	38.5	1.299
August	77.77	45.8	1.698	73.65	40.6	1.814	85.29	40.5	2.106	61.93	40.4	1.533	65.44	40.8	1.604	52.02	39.5	1.317
September	80.17	46.5	1.724	75.17	41.1	1.829	86.24	40.7	2.119	63.03	40.9	1.541	67.65	41.5	1.630	51.26	38.6	1.328
October	79.53	46.0	1.729	75.61	41.5	1.822	86.04	40.7	2.114	63.71	41.1	1.550	68.95	42.3	1.630	51.15	38.2	1.339
November	76.42	44.3	1.725	76.82	41.1	1.869	87.39	40.2	2.174	68.21	41.9	1.628	69.64	41.8	1.666	50.84	37.6	1.352
December	72.00	42.4	1.698	79.00	41.8	1.890	89.96	40.8	2.205	66.66	41.3	1.614	72.37	42.9	1.687	53.21	39.5	1.347
1953: January	71.09	41.6	1.709	77.82	41.0	1.898	89.14	40.1	2.223	64.76	40.1	1.615	71.15	42.1	1.690	53.23	39.4	1.351

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Leather and leather products—Continued

Year and month	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$57.21	39.7	$1.441	$41.99	36.9	$1.138	$44.85	38.5	$1.165
1951: Average	60.41	39.1	1.545	44.10	36.0	1.225	48.16	38.5	1.251
1952: January	61.82	39.1	1.581	47.52	38.2	1.244	48.92	38.7	1.264
February	61.78	39.0	1.584	48.52	38.6	1.257	49.17	38.9	1.264
March	61.78	39.0	1.584	49.15	38.7	1.270	48.80	38.7	1.261
April	61.61	38.8	1.588	48.57	38.7	1.269	47.66	37.5	1.271
May	62.17	39.1	1.590	46.63	36.8	1.267	48.42	37.8	1.281
June	64.52	40.2	1.605	47.74	37.8	1.263	48.93	38.2	1.281
July	63.91	39.5	1.618	47.80	38.3	1.248	49.01	38.5	1.273
August	65.69	40.2	1.634	50.50	39.7	1.272	49.70	38.8	1.281
September	66.09	40.2	1.644	48.73	38.1	1.279	50.58	39.0	1.297
October	66.70	40.3	1.655	47.91	37.2	1.288	52.27	39.9	1.310
November	67.84	40.6	1.671	47.30	36.3	1.303	51.92	39.6	1.311
December	68.88	41.0	1.680	50.71	39.1	1.297	52.44	40.0	1.311
1953: January	67.46	40.2	1.678	51.34	39.4	1.303	51.59	39.2	1.316

Stone, clay, and glass products

Year and month	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.20	41.2	$1.437	$61.58	40.3	$1.528	$56.36	$39.8	$1.416
1951: Average	64.94	41.6	1.561	65.81	40.2	1.637	60.67	40.1	1.513
1952: January	64.35	40.6	1.585	64.14	38.8	1.653	60.92	39.2	1.554
February	65.23	41.0	1.591	65.54	39.6	1.655	60.76	39.1	1.554
March	65.76	41.1	1.600	66.59	39.9	1.669	61.89	39.6	1.563
April	64.88	40.5	1.602	65.16	38.9	1.675	60.76	38.6	1.574
May	65.85	41.0	1.606	66.78	39.8	1.678	61.70	39.4	1.566
June	66.09	40.9	1.616	67.37	39.7	1.697	61.98	39.3	1.577
July	64.92	40.2	1.615	65.49	38.5	1.701	61.98	39.2	1.581
August	67.03	41.1	1.631	68.48	40.0	1.712	63.47	40.4	1.571
September	68.39	41.3	1.656	69.32	39.7	1.746	64.88	40.0	1.622
October	70.27	42.0	1.673	71.86	40.9	1.757	65.53	40.3	1.626
November	70.21	41.3	1.700	73.59	40.5	1.817	65.73	40.5	1.623
December	71.10	41.8	1.701	74.95	41.5	1.806	69.33	42.3	1.639
1953: January	69.94	40.9	1.710	74.64	40.7	1.834	66.38	40.7	1.631

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.71	39.7	$1.353	$60.13	41.7	$1.442	$54.19	40.5	$1.338
1951: Average	57.50	39.9	1.441	66.17	41.8	1.589	61.01	41.5	1.470
1952: January	58.12	39.4	1.475	65.05	41.3	1.575	61.21	41.0	1.493
February	59.99	40.7	1.474	65.81	42.0	1.567	60.48	40.7	1.486
March	60.51	40.5	1.494	65.27	41.6	1.569	60.41	40.6	1.488
April	59.30	39.3	1.509	65.89	41.6	1.584	59.70	40.2	1.485
May	60.33	39.9	1.512	66.31	41.6	1.594	59.79	40.1	1.491
June	60.22	39.7	1.517	66.00	41.2	1.602	60.34	40.2	1.501
July	57.47	37.2	1.545	67.94	42.2	1.610	59.92	40.0	1.498
August	61.05	39.9	1.530	68.45	42.1	1.626	61.53	40.8	1.508
September	60.99	39.4	1.548	69.06	41.7	1.656	62.27	40.7	1.530
October	63.87	41.1	1.554	70.04	42.4	1.652	64.07	41.1	1.559
November	63.55	39.3	1.617	71.23	41.9	1.700	62.44	39.9	1.565
December	63.82	40.6	1.572	71.10	41.9	1.697	62.84	40.0	1.571
1953: January	62.61	39.6	1.581	70.50	41.3	1.707	61.39	39.2	1.566

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.75	42.9	$1.253	$52.17	39.7	$1.314	$52.16	37.5	$1.391
1951: Average	58.09	42.9	1.354	58.19	40.1	1.451	57.65	38.1	1.513
1952: January	58.37	39.2	1.489	58.97	37.8	1.560			
February	56.76	38.3	1.482	60.92	39.0	1.562			
March	56.63	41.7	1.358	59.09	39.5	1.496	61.86	39.3	1.574
April	57.11	41.9	1.363	60.39	40.1	1.506	60.40	38.3	1.577
May	58.39	42.9	1.361	53.04	35.6	1.490	60.88	38.8	1.569
June	59.66	43.2	1.381	60.49	39.9	1.516	60.21	38.4	1.568
July	58.94	42.8	1.377	59.33	38.8	1.529	58.30	36.9	1.580
August	59.56	43.1	1.382	60.60	39.3	1.542	60.31	38.1	1.583
September	60.62	42.9	1.413	61.30	39.6	1.548	61.92	38.8	1.596
October	61.39	43.2	1.421	64.43	40.6	1.587	64.20	40.2	1.597
November	59.53	42.1	1.414	61.98	39.3	1.577	63.44	39.7	1.598
December	59.01	42.0	1.405	63.00	40.1	1.571	64.20	39.8	1.613
1953: January	56.22	40.8	1.378	59.55	38.1	1.563	63.48	38.9	1.632

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.64	45.0	$1.392	$61.15	43.9	$1.393	$60.94	41.4	$1.472
1951: Average	68.37	45.4	1.506	67.41	43.9	1.498	67.67	41.8	1.619
1952: January	67.49	44.4	1.520	66.66	44.5	1.498	67.52	40.6	1.663
February	68.44	44.5	1.538	68.75	45.2	1.521	68.46	40.7	1.682
March	67.83	44.1	1.538	66.14	43.6	1.517	69.45	41.0	1.694
April	69.22	44.6	1.552	68.11	44.4	1.534	67.69	40.1	1.688
May	70.24	45.2	1.554	69.89	45.5	1.536	68.57	40.5	1.693
June	71.17	45.3	1.571	72.15	46.4	1.555	68.14	40.2	1.695
July	70.38	45.0	1.564	70.52	45.7	1.543	66.21	39.2	1.689
August	72.34	45.7	1.583	70.53	45.5	1.550	68.22	39.8	1.714
September	73.97	46.0	1.608	72.27	46.0	1.571	70.50	40.8	1.728
October	75.59	46.4	1.629	74.79	46.8	1.598	72.05	41.1	1.753
November	72.83	44.6	1.633	70.31	44.5	1.580	72.45	41.0	1.767
December	74.04	45.2	1.638	72.02	45.1	1.597	73.67	41.6	1.771
1953: January	70.87	43.8	1.618	67.57	42.9	1.575	72.86	41.0	1.777

Primary metal industries

Year and month	Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$67.24	40.8	$1.648	$67.47	39.9	$1.691	$65.32	41.9	$1.559
1951: Average	75.12	41.5	1.810	77.06	40.9	1.884	71.95	42.4	1.697
1952: January	76.86	41.5	1.852	77.93	40.8	1.910	72.86	41.8	1.743
February	75.85	41.2	1.841	76.53	40.6	1.885	72.32	41.3	1.751
March	76.55	41.4	1.849	78.33	41.4	1.892	72.02	40.9	1.761
April	71.53	39.0	1.834	70.16	37.4	1.876	71.00	40.5	1.753
May	72.17	39.2	1.841	70.46	37.4	1.884	72.02	40.9	1.761
June	73.38	40.1	1.830	170.77	136.8	11.923	71.88	40.7	1.766
July	71.89	39.5	1.820	172.04	137.7	11.911	68.66	39.3	1.747
August	77.77	40.4	1.925	81.97	40.3	2.034	70.03	39.7	1.764
September	81.91	41.1	1.993	86.79	40.9	2.122	74.17	41.0	1.809
October	81.86	41.3	1.982	84.20	40.6	2.074	76.38	41.6	1.836
November	82.92	41.5	1.998	86.19	41.2	2.092	75.83	41.1	1.845
December	84.06	41.8	2.011	86.14	41.0	2.101	77.99	42.0	1.857
1953: January	84.78	41.6	2.038	88.53	41.1	2.154	76.32	41.1	1.857

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$65.06	42.3	$1.538	$65.46	41.3	$1.585	$65.43	41.1	$1.592	$63.71	41.0	$1.554	$62.37	40.9	$1.525	$63.97	40.9	$1.564
1951: Average	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.98	41.9	1.718	75.68	43.1	1.756	70.13	41.4	1.694	69.34	41.3	1.679	70.92	41.5	1.709
1952: January	70.59	41.4	1.705	70.79	40.2	1.761	77.01	42.9	1.795	73.54	41.5	1.772	74.82	41.8	1.790	71.60	41.8	1.713
February	68.75	40.3	1.706	70.09	39.8	1.761	78.78	43.5	1.811	73.17	41.6	1.759	73.77	41.7	1.769	72.19	41.9	1.723
March	69.63	40.6	1.715	68.85	38.9	1.770	76.97	42.2	1.824	74.03	41.8	1.771	74.67	41.9	1.782	72.15	41.8	1.726
April	68.60	40.0	1.715	68.58	38.7	1.772	75.20	41.8	1.799	73.33	41.5	1.767	73.88	41.6	1.776	72.10	41.7	1.729
May	68.80	40.0	1.720	71.18	39.7	1.793	76.97	42.5	1.811	74.41	41.9	1.776	74.31	41.7	1.782	74.42	42.6	1.747
June	68.51	39.9	1.717	72.22	39.9	1.810	76.83	42.1	1.825	74.36	41.8	1.779	75.05	42.0	1.787	72.29	41.5	1.742
July	64.58	38.6	1.673	64.86	36.6	1.772	75.15	41.0	1.833	75.55	41.9	1.803	75.07	41.5	1.809	75.98	42.9	1.717
August	68.16	39.7	1.717	60.44	34.3	1.762	75.33	41.3	1.824	76.67	41.6	1.843	74.87	41.5	1.804	80.11	41.9	1.912
September	72.85	41.3	1.764	73.89	39.9	1.852	75.83	40.9	1.854	77.81	41.7	1.866	76.49	41.8	1.830	80.94	41.7	1.941
October	74.20	41.5	1.788	75.64	40.6	1.863	79.38	42.0	1.890	76.98	41.5	1.855	75.22	41.4	1.817	80.73	41.4	1.950
November	71.79	40.4	1.777	75.25	40.2	1.872	80.42	41.8	1.924	77.71	41.6	1.868	76.82	42.0	1.829	81.22	41.0	1.981
December	73.40	41.1	1.786	76.61	41.3	1.855	82.76	42.4	1.952	78.39	41.9	1.871	77.89	42.1	1.850	80.19	41.4	1.937
1953: January	72.06	40.3	1.788	75.27	40.6	1.854	81.43	41.8	1.948	79.44	41.9	1.896	78.14	41.9	1.865	81.39	41.4	1.966

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$66.75	41.9	$1.593	$70.24	42.7	$1.645	$59.99	40.1	$1.496	$67.65	41.5	$1.630	$71.27	41.9	$1.701	$74.09	41.6	$1.781
1951: Average	68.70	40.7	1.688	70.47	40.9	1.723	64.14	39.4	1.628	73.83	41.9	1.762	79.45	42.6	1.865	84.87	43.3	1.960
1952: January	71.54	41.4	1.728	73.37	41.5	1.768	67.18	40.6	1.654	78.88	42.8	1.843	82.75	43.1	1.920	91.30	44.8	2.038
February	70.21	40.7	1.725	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	76.94	42.0	1.832	83.01	43.1	1.926	89.85	44.0	2.042
March	70.74	40.7	1.738	72.11	40.4	1.785	66.00	40.1	1.646	77.24	42.0	1.839	81.79	42.4	1.929	87.51	43.0	2.038
April	69.85	40.4	1.729	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	74.79	40.8	1.833	77.40	40.5	1.911	84.44	41.8	2.020
May	70.47	40.5	1.740	71.64	40.2	1.782	66.77	40.2	1.661	74.97	40.7	1.842	78.69	41.2	1.910	85.03	42.2	2.018
June	71.03	40.8	1.741	73.23	41.0	1.786	65.29	39.5	1.653	75.56	41.0	1.843	79.46	41.3	1.924	84.50	42.0	2.012
July	72.95	41.4	1.762	76.38	41.9	1.823	65.28	39.3	1.661	72.55	39.6	1.832	75.48	39.6	1.906	75.89	38.6	1.966
August	76.41	41.8	1.828	78.03	42.5	1.836	72.40	40.0	1.810	75.25	40.7	1.849	77.74	40.3	1.929	76.58	39.1	1.961
September	77.19	41.5	1.860	79.79	42.6	1.873	72.69	39.4	1.845	79.27	41.7	1.901	80.97	41.1	1.970	81.73	40.7	2.008
October	79.40	42.3	1.877	81.70	43.0	1.900	76.22	41.2	1.850	82.28	42.5	1.936	84.57	42.2	2.004	86.68	42.2	2.054
November	80.43	42.6	1.888	83.27	43.3	1.923	75.28	40.8	1.845	81.99	42.2	1.943	86.73	42.6	2.036	89.58	42.7	2.098
December	82.09	43.0	1.909	85.84	44.0	1.951	75.54	40.9	1.847	84.02	43.0	1.954	90.00	43.5	2.069	96.03	44.5	2.158
1953: January	82.17	43.0	1.911	85.30	43.7	1.952	77.00	41.4	1.860	82.43	42.4	1.944	89.56	43.1	2.078	95.48	44.0	2.170

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.79	42.9	$1.720	$63.42	41.4	$1.532	$60.90	41.6	$1.464	$61.01	41.5	$1.470	$55.54	41.7	$1.332	$61.31	41.2	$1.488
1951: Average	80.15	43.0	1.864	69.35	41.7	1.663	66.45	41.3	1.609	66.47	41.7	1.594	60.53	41.6	1.455	69.49	42.5	1.635
1952: January	78.58	41.6	1.889	71.06	41.8	1.700	66.22	40.5	1.635	67.81	41.6	1.630	61.49	40.8	1.507	69.26	41.9	1.653
February	79.34	42.0	1.889	71.27	41.8	1.705	65.65	40.4	1.625	67.57	41.2	1.640	61.39	40.6	1.512	69.35	41.7	1.663
March	79.04	41.8	1.891	71.43	41.7	1.713	67.57	41.1	1.644	67.39	41.8	1.650	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.26	41.5	1.669
April	70.16	37.6	1.866	69.64	40.7	1.711	66.87	40.6	1.647	66.86	40.3	1.659	60.37	39.9	1.513	68.97	41.2	1.674
May	75.13	40.2	1.869	70.95	41.3	1.718	66.74	40.5	1.648	67.60	40.6	1.665	62.09	40.5	1.533	69.51	41.4	1.679
June	77.49	41.0	1.890	70.18	40.9	1.716	68.35	41.6	1.643	67.64	40.5	1.670	62.57	40.5	1.545	67.93	40.9	1.661
July	78.45	40.9	1.918	67.66	39.8	1.700	70.18	42.3	1.659	65.38	39.6	1.651	60.12	39.4	1.526	65.55	39.8	1.647
August	82.27	41.7	1.973	70.67	40.8	1.732	72.07	42.9	1.680	66.61	40.1	1.661	63.15	40.9	1.544	66.94	40.4	1.657
September	81.84	41.0	1.996	74.25	42.0	1.768	73.87	43.3	1.705	70.33	41.3	1.703	65.18	41.7	1.563	68.90	40.8	1.691
October	85.67	42.2	2.030	75.86	42.5	1.785	69.55	41.5	1.676	71.93	41.7	1.725	66.33	41.9	1.583	71.58	41.4	1.729
November	86.38	42.2	2.047	76.15	42.4	1.796	71.28	41.3	1.726	73.64	42.3	1.741	67.84	42.4	1.600	72.22	41.6	1.736
December	87.00	42.4	2.052	78.59	43.3	1.815	74.26	42.1	1.764	75.47	43.1	1.751	69.21	42.8	1.617	73.18	42.3	1.730
1953: January	87.65	42.3	2.072	76.82	42.3	1.816	72.78	41.0	1.775	75.06	42.6	1.762	66.36	41.4	1.603	73.29	42.0	1.745

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.65	41.6	$1.506	$63.91	41.1	$1.555	$57.64	41.6	$1.626	$61.20	40.8	$1.500	$63.29	41.1	$1.540	$63.23	41.3	$1.531
1951: Average	66.70	41.3	1.615	69.58	41.0	1.697	75.03	41.8	1.795	65.93	40.6	1.624	71.74	42.6	1.684	71.61	42.3	1.693
1952: January	69.26	41.8	1.657	70.07	40.5	1.730	73.61	40.4	1.822	67.40	40.6	1.660	73.36	42.7	1.718	73.74	42.7	1.727
February	68.60	41.2	1.665	69.85	40.4	1.729	73.83	40.5	1.823	67.10	40.4	1.661	73.74	42.8	1.723	74.34	42.8	1.737
March	68.13	40.6	1.678	70.35	40.5	1.737	74.09	40.4	1.834	67.55	40.5	1.668	74.04	42.8	1.730	74.99	43.1	1.740
April	67.77	40.1	1.690	67.74	39.0	1.737	68.04	37.1	1.834	67.21	40.2	1.672	72.23	41.8	1.728	72.34	41.6	1.739
May	68.11	40.3	1.690	69.99	40.2	1.741	71.59	39.4	1.817	68.45	40.6	1.686	73.39	42.4	1.731	73.00	42.1	1.734
June	68.83	40.3	1.708	70.11	40.2	1.744	71.25	39.3	1.813	68.78	40.6	1.694	72.02	41.7	1.727	69.85	40.8	1.712
July	66.83	39.5	1.692	68.43	39.6	1.728	70.31	38.8	1.812	66.79	39.9	1.674	70.93	41.0	1.730	70.33	41.2	1.707
August	67.87	39.7	1.702	71.17	40.6	1.753	73.78	40.1	1.840	69.61	40.9	1.702	74.30	41.6	1.786	74.38	41.6	1.788
September	72.56	41.3	1.757	74.05	41.6	1.780	75.23	40.6	1.853	73.00	42.1	1.734	76.64	42.6	1.799	77.83	43.0	1.810
October	74.03	41.8	1.771	77.80	42.3	1.792	75.70	40.7	1.860	74.77	42.8	1.747	77.94	42.8	1.821	78.01	43.1	1.810
November	76.42	42.6	1.794	74.22	41.3	1.797	76.38	40.8	1.872	72.37	41.4	1.748	78.31	42.7	1.834	77.85	42.8	1.819
December	78.34	43.4	1.805	76.10	42.0	1.812	78.37	41.4	1.893	74.40	42.2	1.763	79.70	43.2	1.845	78.43	43.0	1.824
1953: January	78.17	43.0	1.818	72.48	40.2	1.803	74.93	39.9	1.878	70.85	40.3	1.758	78.82	42.7	1.846	78.43	43.0	1.824

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)

Year and month	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.16	40.6	$1.531	$62.14	41.1	$1.512	$64.22	41.3	$1.555	$66.15	41.5	$1.594	$64.76	41.7	$1.553	$67.21	41.8	$1.608
1951: Average	71.57	42.7	1.676	70.31	41.9	1.678	68.54	40.7	1.684	70.50	40.8	1.728	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.73	43.5	1.764
1952: January	73.70	43.1	1.710	72.01	41.6	1.731	73.06	41.7	1.752	75.77	42.0	1.804	71.19	42.3	1.683	79.81	43.9	1.818
February	74.35	43.2	1.721	71.93	41.6	1.729	73.35	41.7	1.759	76.02	42.0	1.810	71.66	42.4	1.690	79.70	43.6	1.828
March	74.78	43.1	1.735	71.32	41.2	1.731	73.54	41.5	1.772	76.19	41.7	1.827	71.23	42.1	1.692	80.00	43.5	1.839
April	73.27	42.4	1.728	69.05	39.8	1.735	71.21	40.6	1.754	73.68	40.8	1.806	69.54	41.1	1.692	78.62	42.8	1.837
May	74.30	42.8	1.736	73.02	41.8	1.747	72.41	41.0	1.766	74.90	41.2	1.818	70.76	41.5	1.705	79.06	42.9	1.843
June	74.34	42.8	1.737	73.03	41.4	1.764	71.55	40.4	1.771	74.30	40.8	1.821	69.20	40.9	1.692	78.87	42.7	1.847
July	72.28	41.3	1.750	73.10	41.0	1.783	66.37	38.3	1.733	68.01	38.1	1.785	65.97	39.5	1.670	76.46	41.6	1.838
August	72.92	41.5	1.757	78.71	41.9	1.807	71.27	40.4	1.764	73.53	40.4	1.820	68.10	40.2	1.694	77.84	42.1	1.849
September	75.36	42.1	1.790	79.33	43.3	1.832	77.02	42.2	1.825	80.05	42.4	1.888	72.77	41.8	1.741	80.31	42.9	1.872
October	76.20	42.1	1.810	80.27	43.6	1.841	79.46	43.0	1.848	83.02	43.4	1.913	74.81	42.6	1.756	80.82	42.9	1.884
November	77.11	42.3	1.823	80.28	43.3	1.854	78.78	42.7	1.845	81.70	43.0	1.900	75.49	42.7	1.768	81.22	42.7	1.902
December	79.72	43.3	1.841	81.23	43.6	1.863	82.22	43.9	1.873	85.13	44.2	1.926	78.54	43.9	1.789	84.08	43.7	1.924
1953: January	79.41	42.9	1.851	78.91	42.7	1.848	79.59	42.7	1.864	82.39	43.0	1.916	77.23	43.0	1.796	83.05	43.1	1.927

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$69.43	40.7	$1.706	$64.60	40.1	$1.611	$66.09	40.3	$1.640	$62.57	39.8	$1.572	$65.97	42.4	$1.556	$71.54	43.2	$1.656
1951: Average	79.79	42.9	1.860	73.46	40.7	1.805	75.75	40.9	1.852	70.92	40.5	1.751	75.38	44.5	1.694	85.55	46.8	1.828
1952: January	84.42	43.9	1.923	75.85	40.8	1.859	78.06	41.0	1.904	73.63	40.7	1.809	79.24	45.7	1.734	90.30	47.5	1.901
February	84.99	43.9	1.934	76.10	40.2	1.893	78.63	40.3	1.951	73.30	40.1	1.828	79.04	45.4	1.741	89.82	47.0	1.911
March	83.29	43.0	1.937	77.94	41.0	1.901	79.01	40.6	1.946	76.94	41.5	1.854	79.54	45.4	1.752	90.43	47.0	1.924
April	82.37	42.5	1.938	78.25	40.8	1.918	80.94	40.9	1.979	75.21	40.7	1.848	77.79	44.5	1.748	88.33	46.1	1.916
May	79.50	41.6	1.911	77.94	40.7	1.915	79.10	40.4	1.958	76.34	41.0	1.862	77.31	44.1	1.753	89.55	46.4	1.930
June	81.99	42.2	1.943	75.84	40.0	1.896	77.64	40.0	1.941	73.54	39.9	1.843	74.90	42.7	1.754	89.64	46.4	1.932
July	80.43	41.3	1.948	70.01	37.4	1.872	67.69	35.2	1.923	72.35	39.6	1.827	72.41	41.4	1.749	86.49	45.0	1.922
August	80.79	41.6	1.940	72.92	39.1	1.865	74.34	38.8	1.916	72.29	39.5	1.830	74.35	42.1	1.766	89.13	45.8	1.946
September	81.30	41.8	1.945	71.44	39.1	1.827	72.02	38.7	1.861	71.14	39.5	1.801	76.42	42.5	1.798	92.12	46.5	1.981
October	80.59	41.5	1.942	73.79	39.8	1.854	75.14	39.8	1.888	72.60	39.8	1.824	77.83	43.0	1.810	92.46	46.3	1.997
November	84.93	42.4	2.003	73.21	38.9	1.882	74.88	39.0	1.920	71.21	38.7	1.840	78.46	42.9	1.829	93.39	46.3	2.017
December	87.58	43.1	2.032	78.18	40.3	1.940	81.48	40.6	2.007	74.67	40.1	1.862	80.46	43.4	1.854	95.92	47.3	2.028
1953: January	84.19	41.7	2.019	77.73	39.9	1.948	80.11	39.7	2.018	75.04	40.0	1.876	80.75	43.3	1.865	95.65	47.0	2.035

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$69.72	43.2	$1.614	$70.54	42.7	$1.652	$74.69	43.5	$1.717	$65.74	41.9	$1.569	$66.33	41.9	$1.583	$66.95	41.1	$1.629
1951: Average	84.75	47.4	1.788	81.99	45.2	1.814	88.08	46.8	1.882	74.69	43.6	1.713	76.91	44.2	1.740	73.58	41.9	1.756
1952: January	90.59	48.6	1.864	84.64	45.7	1.852	94.00	47.5	1.979	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.90	44.2	1.785	75.24	41.5	1.813
February	89.39	47.7	1.874	85.97	45.9	1.873	92.70	46.7	1.985	76.47	43.4	1.762	79.07	44.1	1.793	75.04	41.3	1.817
March	89.77	47.6	1.886	86.67	46.1	1.880	94.32	46.9	2.011	77.25	43.4	1.780	79.02	43.8	1.804	75.72	41.4	1.829
April	88.08	46.9	1.878	83.37	44.7	1.865	92.61	46.1	2.009	75.71	42.7	1.773	77.45	43.1	1.797	74.85	40.9	1.830
May	88.45	46.9	1.886	84.66	45.2	1.873	94.78	46.6	2.034	76.23	42.9	1.777	78.60	43.4	1.811	74.05	40.4	1.833
June	87.75	46.5	1.887	84.89	45.3	1.874	95.61	46.8	2.043	76.84	43.0	1.787	78.05	43.0	1.815	75.28	40.8	1.845
July	84.58	45.3	1.867	81.01	43.3	1.871	92.64	45.3	2.045	74.13	41.6	1.782	75.68	42.0	1.802	73.93	40.2	1.839
August	88.63	46.5	1.906	84.21	44.3	1.901	92.98	45.4	2.048	75.41	42.2	1.787	76.23	42.0	1.815	74.43	40.3	1.847
September	91.19	47.1	1.936	86.24	44.8	1.925	98.23	46.8	2.099	78.22	43.0	1.819	79.30	43.1	1.840	76.55	41.0	1.867
October	91.84	47.0	1.954	86.82	44.5	1.951	98.56	46.6	2.115	78.60	43.0	1.828	79.88	43.2	1.849	76.24	40.9	1.864
November	92.19	46.7	1.974	89.73	44.8	2.003	99.08	46.8	2.117	78.64	42.9	1.833	80.55	43.1	1.869	76.38	40.8	1.872
December	94.79	47.8	1.983	92.06	45.8	2.010	102.03	47.9	2.130	81.57	43.9	1.858	84.09	44.4	1.894	77.10	41.1	1.876
1953: January	94.76	47.5	1.995	89.89	44.9	2.002	102.20	47.8	2.138	80.62	43.3	1.862	82.67	43.6	1.896	77.34	40.9	1.891

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$71.70	40.9	$1.753	$62.08	41.5	$1.496	$67.26	41.7	$1.613	$66.42	41.1	$1.616	$66.15	42.0	$1.575	$68.55	42.5	$1.613
1951: Average	78.81	41.5	1.899	68.09	42.5	1.600	71.06	40.7	1.746	69.41	39.8	1.744	74.26	43.2	1.719	76.09	43.4	1.757
1952: January	82.43	41.8	1.972	67.81	41.4	1.638	75.59	41.9	1.804	75.25	41.6	1.809	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.38	43.4	1.806
February	81.08	41.2	1.968	69.18	41.7	1.659	74.49	41.2	1.808	74.65	41.2	1.812	75.85	43.0	1.764	76.73	42.7	1.797
March	82.15	41.3	1.989	69.26	41.8	1.657	74.03	40.7	1.819	74.11	40.7	1.821	75.66	42.7	1.772	76.70	42.4	1.809
April	80.99	40.7	1.990	68.52	41.2	1.663	72.34	39.9	1.813	70.90	39.3	1.804	74.16	41.9	1.770	73.62	41.2	1.787
May	80.24	40.3	1.991	67.13	40.2	1.670	73.71	40.5	1.820	72.90	40.1	1.818	74.69	42.1	1.774	73.28	41.1	1.783
June	81.16	40.7	1.994	70.68	41.7	1.695	74.56	40.9	1.823	74.91	41.0	1.827	74.14	41.7	1.778	72.43	40.6	1.784
July	80.76	40.5	1.994	67.14	40.4	1.662	74.68	40.7	1.835	75.07	40.8	1.840	72.19	40.9	1.765	70.31	40.2	1.749
August	81.44	40.6	2.006	68.04	40.5	1.680	75.40	41.0	1.839	76.88	41.4	1.857	72.41	40.7	1.779	69.75	38.9	1.793
September	83.72	41.1	2.037	68.91	40.7	1.693	78.31	41.9	1.869	79.21	42.0	1.886	75.27	41.7	1.805	73.38	40.1	1.830
October	83.15	40.9	2.033	69.44	40.8	1.702	78.52	41.7	1.883	78.60	41.5	1.894	76.27	41.7	1.829	72.26	39.4	1.834
November	83.72	41.1	2.037	69.65	40.9	1.703	77.50	41.2	1.881	77.47	41.1	1.885	77.45	42.0	1.844	76.24	41.1	1.855
December	83.84	41.1	2.040	70.28	41.1	1.710	81.20	42.6	1.906	82.37	42.9	1.920	79.44	42.8	1.856	78.12	42.0	1.860
1953: January	84.62	41.3	2.049	68.99	39.9	1.729	80.39	42.2	1.905	82.47	43.0	1.918	77.60	41.9	1.852	76.47	41.2	1.856

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$65.18	41.7	$1.563	$60.83	41.1	$1.480	$63.75	41.1	$1.551	$64.90	41.1	$1.579	$66.22	41.7	$1.588	$56.20	40.9	$1.374
1951: Average	74.17	43.2	1.717	66.86	41.4	1.615	71.53	42.1	1.699	72.92	42.1	1.732	68.84	40.4	1.704	61.86	41.1	1.505
1952: January	78.14	44.0	1.776	70.22	41.9	1.676	75.19	42.7	1.761	76.92	42.9	1.793	74.41	41.9	1.776	65.35	41.6	1.571
February	78.62	43.9	1.791	69.93	41.6	1.681	75.06	42.5	1.766	76.37	42.5	1.797	71.83	40.4	1.778	65.17	41.3	1.578
March	78.58	43.8	1.794	70.43	41.5	1.697	76.37	42.5	1.797	78.35	42.7	1.835	72.34	40.3	1.795	64.86	41.0	1.582
April	78.21	43.4	1.802	69.03	40.7	1.696	75.11	41.8	1.797	77.20	42.0	1.838	71.66	39.9	1.796	63.28	40.1	1.578
May	78.83	43.6	1.808	68.90	40.6	1.697	73.64	41.3	1.783	74.56	41.1	1.814	69.71	38.9	1.792	64.52	40.4	1.597
June	78.42	43.3	1.811	69.73	40.9	1.705	74.67	41.6	1.795	76.09	41.6	1.829	72.42	39.9	1.815	64.80	40.5	1.600
July	75.74	42.1	1.799	67.91	39.9	1.702	73.35	41.0	1.789	74.48	40.9	1.821	68.00	37.1	1.833	62.96	39.4	1.598
August	76.01	42.3	1.797	69.86	40.9	1.708	74.16	41.2	1.800	75.40	41.2	1.830	69.92	38.5	1.816	65.89	40.9	1.611
September	78.27	43.1	1.816	72.11	41.9	1.721	76.49	42.4	1.804	79.11	42.6	1.857	76.38	40.8	1.872	67.60	41.7	1.621
October	80.10	43.7	1.833	72.66	42.0	1.730	76.93	42.5	1.810	79.68	42.7	1.866	78.10	41.5	1.882	68.46	41.9	1.634
November	79.73	43.4	1.837	72.61	41.9	1.733	77.40	42.6	1.817	79.68	42.7	1.866	73.34	39.6	1.852	68.34	41.8	1.635
December	82.19	44.5	1.847	73.91	42.5	1.739	78.67	43.2	1.821	80.83	43.2	1.871	80.02	42.7	1.874	69.33	42.2	1.643
1953: January	79.09	42.8	1.848	73.93	42.1	1.756	78.41	42.5	1.845	80.26	42.2	1.902	77.97	42.1	1.852	69.22	41.8	1.656

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery—Continued

Year and month	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$53.85	40.7	$1.323	$65.84	40.1	$1.642	$61.58	41.0	$1.502
1951: Average	58.40	40.5	1.442	77.20	43.2	1.787	65.73	40.8	1.611
1952: January	61.24	41.1	1.490	82.19	44.0	1.868	67.77	40.9	1.657
February	61.01	40.7	1.499	82.73	44.1	1.876	67.98	40.9	1.662
March	60.91	40.5	1.504	81.91	43.8	1.870	68.18	40.8	1.671
April	59.62	39.8	1.498	80.81	43.1	1.875	66.60	40.0	1.665
May	61.33	40.4	1.518	82.06	43.6	1.882	67.39	40.4	1.668
June	61.58	40.3	1.528	81.16	43.4	1.870	67.76	40.5	1.673
July	60.25	39.2	1.537	74.17	40.8	1.818	67.54	40.3	1.676
August	62.44	40.6	1.538	80.22	42.9	1.870	69.34	41.2	1.683
September	63.46	41.1	1.544	82.45	43.6	1.891	71.19	41.8	1.703
October	63.83	41.1	1.553	83.61	43.8	1.909	71.18	41.6	1.711
November	63.87	41.1	1.554	83.96	43.5	1.930	72.35	41.7	1.735
December	64.40	41.2	1.563	84.95	43.9	1.935	72.45	41.9	1.729
1953: January	64.46	40.9	1.576	82.95	42.8	1.938	73.95	41.9	1.765

Transportation equipment

Year and month	Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircrafts and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$71.18	41.0	$1.736	$73.25	41.2	$1.778	$68.39	41.6	$1.644
1951: Average	75.77	40.8	1.857	75.52	39.5	1.912	78.05	43.8	1.782
1952: January	79.47	41.5	1.915	80.55	40.5	1.989	79.53	43.2	1.841
February	79.24	41.4	1.914	79.83	40.4	1.976	80.01	43.2	1.852
March	80.08	41.3	1.939	80.84	40.4	2.001	80.57	42.9	1.878
April	78.47	40.7	1.928	79.68	39.9	1.997	78.08	42.0	1.859
May	79.57	41.1	1.936	80.24	40.1	2.001	80.38	42.8	1.878
June	79.12	40.7	1.944	79.27	39.4	2.012	80.36	42.7	1.882
July	75.50	39.3	1.921	71.33	35.9	1.987	80.66	42.7	1.889
August	78.38	40.3	1.945	77.76	38.4	2.025	80.03	42.3	1.892
September	85.16	42.2	2.018	88.20	41.8	2.110	84.24	43.6	1.932
October	86.99	42.6	2.042	92.28	43.1	2.141	83.59	43.0	1.944
November	85.56	41.8	2.047	89.29	41.9	2.131	84.69	43.1	1.965
December	87.71	42.6	2.059	91.21	42.5	2.146	86.02	43.6	1.973
1953: January	85.10	41.8	2.036	87.11	41.5	2.099	85.18	43.0	1.981

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$67.15	41.4	$1.622	$71.40	42.1	$1.696	$73.90	42.4	$1.743
1951: Average	75.82	43.3	1.751	85.90	45.4	1.892	89.17	46.2	1.930
1952: January	76.82	42.3	1.816	88.50	45.9	1.928	88.97	45.3	1.964
February	78.40	42.7	1.836	85.66	44.8	1.912	87.36	44.8	1.950
March	78.59	42.3	1.858	87.23	44.8	1.947	91.21	45.2	2.018
April	76.56	41.7	1.836	81.98	42.7	1.920	89.27	44.5	2.006
May	78.58	42.5	1.849	85.13	43.5	1.957	92.75	45.0	2.061
June	78.48	42.4	1.851	85.32	43.2	1.975	93.59	45.5	2.057
July	78.59	42.3	1.858	85.67	43.2	1.983	93.48	45.4	2.059
August	79.25	42.4	1.869	82.19	42.0	1.957	92.86	45.1	2.059
September	83.00	43.8	1.895	86.86	43.3	2.006	94.62	45.1	2.098
October	81.30	42.5	1.913	88.57	44.0	2.013	89.35	43.5	2.054
November	82.73	42.8	1.933	88.86	43.6	2.038	95.14	45.5	2.091
December	83.68	43.0	1.946	91.64	45.1	2.032	93.93	45.2	2.078
1953: January	83.26	42.5	1.959	90.92	44.9	2.025	91.99	44.7	2.058

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$70.81	41.7	$1.698	$63.28	38.4	$1.648	$63.83	38.2	$1.671
1951: Average	78.53	43.7	1.797	70.56	40.0	1.764	71.18	39.9	1.784
1952: January	80.78	44.0	1.836	74.85	40.7	1.839	75.58	40.7	1.857
February	79.75	43.2	1.846	74.32	40.0	1.858	75.04	40.0	1.876
March	79.71	42.9	1.858	76.81	40.9	1.878	77.90	41.0	1.900
April	78.33	42.0	1.865	75.01	40.5	1.852	75.86	40.5	1.873
May	80.98	43.1	1.879	76.36	41.1	1.858	77.12	41.0	1.881
June	80.21	43.1	1.861	76.03	40.9	1.859	76.74	40.8	1.881
July	79.32	42.9	1.849	74.76	40.5	1.846	75.57	40.5	1.866
August	77.26	41.9	1.844	75.87	40.4	1.878	76.64	40.4	1.897
September	82.21	43.2	1.903	77.68	40.5	1.918	78.41	40.5	1.936
October	83.06	43.6	1.905	75.96	39.4	1.928	76.52	39.3	1.947
November	83.41	43.4	1.922	73.18	37.7	1.941	73.81	37.6	1.963
December	85.62	44.2	1.937	78.48	40.1	1.957	79.52	40.1	1.983
1953: January	84.11	43.0	1.956	76.39	39.5	1.934	77.46	39.5	1.961

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$55.99	40.6	$1.379	$66.33	39.6	$1.675	$70.00	40.3	$1.737
1951: Average	60.79	40.1	1.516	75.99	40.9	1.858	81.16	41.6	1.951
1952: January	63.99	39.6	1.616	76.79	41.0	1.873	81.61	41.7	1.957
February	63.40	39.5	1.605	78.12	41.4	1.887	81.90	42.0	1.950
March	62.84	39.5	1.591	78.55	41.3	1.902	81.62	41.6	1.962
April	63.28	39.5	1.602	76.25	40.3	1.892	78.74	40.4	1.949
May	66.13	41.1	1.609	76.11	40.4	1.884	81.32	41.7	1.950
June	66.38	40.8	1.627	77.79	40.6	1.916	82.31	41.3	1.993
July	65.56	39.9	1.643	74.83	40.1	1.866	80.97	41.8	1.937
August	66.80	40.0	1.670	75.82	39.8	1.905	81.72	41.4	1.974
September	68.91	39.9	1.727	74.75	39.3	1.902	81.19	41.4	1.961
October	68.81	39.8	1.729	76.38	39.8	1.919	78.93	40.5	1.949
November	67.39	39.0	1.728	76.07	39.6	1.921	78.98	40.9	1.931
December	67.41	38.9	1.733	80.52	41.4	1.945	81.26	41.8	1.944
1953: January	69.57	40.4	1.722	79.26	40.4	1.962	79.40	40.8	1.946

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Railroad and street-cars			Other transportation equipment			Instruments and related products: Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$62.47	38.9	$1.606	$64.44	41.9	$1.538	$60.81	41.2	$1.476
1951: Average	70.48	40.0	1.762	68.44	42.3	1.618	68.87	42.2	1.632
1952: January	72.19	40.4	1.787	68.80	41.9	1.642	71.02	42.1	1.687
February	74.22	40.8	1.819	68.72	41.5	1.656	71.02	41.7	1.703
March	75.58	41.1	1.839	70.39	41.8	1.684	71.47	41.7	1.714
April	73.57	40.2	1.830	70.69	42.1	1.679	70.71	41.4	1.708
May	72.10	39.7	1.816	71.28	42.2	1.689	71.81	41.8	1.718
June	74.17	40.4	1.836	73.02	42.8	1.706	71.97	41.6	1.730
July	71.90	39.7	1.811	72.38	42.5	1.703	70.49	40.7	1.732
August	71.03	38.9	1.826	73.27	42.7	1.716	72.04	41.5	1.736
September	69.36	37.9	1.830	74.69	43.0	1.721	74.45	42.3	1.760
October	74.19	39.4	1.883	75.86	43.3	1.752	75.61	42.4	1.769
November	74.95	39.2	1.912	80.24	44.6	1.799	75.92	42.7	1.778
December	80.76	41.5	1.946	75.58	42.8	1.766	77.19	43.1	1.791
1953: January	79.39	40.3	1.970	71.11	40.8	1.743	74.80	42.0	1.781

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$50.88	40.7	$1.250	$65.59	41.2	$1.592	$53.25	39.8	$1.338	$63.01	41.7	$1.511	$54.04	41.0	$1.318
1951: Average	55.65	40.8	1.364	73.08	42.0	1.740	59.49	40.8	1.458	71.99	42.9	1.678	58.00	40.9	1.418
1952: January	55.62	39.7	1.401	75.39	42.4	1.778	59.52	40.0	1.488	74.77	42.9	1.743	59.94	41.0	1.462
February	56.22	39.4	1.427	74.92	41.9	1.788	59.86	40.2	1.489	74.71	42.4	1.762	60.18	40.8	1.475
March	57.20	40.0	1.430	76.47	41.4	1.847	60.68	40.4	1.502	74.67	42.4	1.761	60.57	40.9	1.481
April	57.49	40.2	1.430	76.62	41.8	1.833	59.31	39.7	1.494	73.40	41.8	1.756	59.31	40.1	1.479
May	57.73	40.2	1.436	76.71	41.6	1.844	59.40	40.0	1.485	75.27	42.5	1.771	60.39	40.5	1.491
June	53.52	37.4	1.431	75.84	41.4	1.832	59.07	39.2	1.507	76.58	42.9	1.785	60.01	40.3	1.489
July	51.62	36.2	1.426	74.01	40.8	1.814	56.21	37.3	1.507	75.50	42.2	1.789	59.06	39.8	1.484
August	54.85	38.6	1.421	73.63	40.5	1.818	59.81	39.4	1.518	76.90	42.7	1.801	60.68	40.7	1.491
September	57.47	40.3	1.426	76.69	41.5	1.848	62.18	40.8	1.524	79.24	43.3	1.830	62.69	41.6	1.507
October	57.97	40.4	1.435	77.33	41.6	1.859	62.84	41.1	1.529	79.76	43.3	1.842	63.99	42.1	1.520
November	59.23	41.1	1.441	79.46	42.4	1.874	62.89	41.0	1.534	80.25	43.4	1.849	64.50	42.1	1.532
December	59.47	41.3	1.440	79.92	42.6	1.876	64.34	41.4	1.554	81.96	43.9	1.867	65.92	42.5	1.551
1953: January	57.93	40.4	1.434	75.44	40.8	1.849	63.77	40.8	1.563	79.71	42.9	1.858	65.06	41.6	1.564

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$59.45	42.8	$1.389	$54.25	41.6	$1.304	$64.08	43.8	$1.463	$50.98	40.4	$1.262	$49.52	40.0	$1.238
1951: Average	62.11	41.6	1.493	58.21	41.7	1.396	65.73	41.6	1.580	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.65	40.1	1.338
1952: January	63.55	41.4	1.535	60.77	42.2	1.440	66.30	40.7	1.629	57.21	40.6	1.409	54.48	40.0	1.362
February	63.47	41.0	1.548	60.44	41.6	1.453	66.42	40.6	1.636	57.39	40.7	1.410	54.54	40.1	1.360
March	64.35	41.3	1.558	60.90	41.8	1.457	67.44	40.8	1.653	58.14	41.0	1.418	55.43	40.4	1.372
April	62.98	40.4	1.559	58.93	40.5	1.455	66.41	40.3	1.648	55.98	39.7	1.410	53.92	39.1	1.379
May	63.43	40.4	1.570	60.48	41.0	1.475	65.99	39.9	1.654	57.87	41.1	1.408	54.84	39.4	1.392
June	64.66	41.0	1.577	61.92	41.7	1.485	66.90	40.3	1.660	56.92	40.4	1.409	54.68	39.2	1.395
July	64.24	40.4	1.590	60.25	40.3	1.495	67.55	40.4	1.672	55.75	39.4	1.415	51.60	38.0	1.358
August	66.06	41.6	1.588	61.59	41.7	1.477	69.55	41.2	1.688	57.57	40.8	1.411	54.86	39.9	1.376
September	70.47	43.5	1.620	65.08	43.5	1.496	74.82	43.2	1.732	59.29	41.2	1.439	56.67	40.8	1.389
October	72.94	44.5	1.639	66.53	44.0	1.512	78.84	45.0	1.752	61.24	42.0	1.458	58.83	41.2	1.428
November	73.92	45.1	1.639	67.52	44.6	1.514	79.90	45.5	1.756	60.57	41.4	1.463	59.55	41.3	1.442
December	74.75	45.3	1.650	68.34	45.2	1.512	80.59	45.2	1.783	62.15	41.6	1.494	59.90	41.8	1.433
1953: January	69.46	42.9	1.619	65.62	43.6	1.505	73.01	42.2	1.730	61.21	40.7	1.504	60.76	41.7	1.457

Year and month	Manufacturing—Con.			Transportation and public utilities								
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.									Communication		
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads			Local railways and bus lines [6]			Telephone [6]		Switchboard operating employees [7]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings
1950: Average	$54.91	41.1	$1.336	$63.20	40.8	$1.549	$66.96	45.0	$1.488	$54.38	38.9	$1.398	$46.65	37.5	$1.244
1951: Average	59.20	41.2	1.437	*69.78	*41.0	*1.702	72.32	46.3	1.562	58.30	39.1	1.491	49.54	37.7	1.314
1952: January	61.02	41.2	1.481	74.09	41.6	1.781	73.92	46.4	1.593	59.68	38.7	1.542	49.63	36.9	1.345
February	61.50	41.0	1.500	76.69	42.7	1.796	73.52	46.5	1.581	59.83	38.5	1.554	50.33	36.9	1.364
March	61.55	40.9	1.505	71.52	40.2	1.779	74.89	46.6	1.607	59.29	38.5	1.540	49.31	36.8	1.340
April	60.49	40.3	1.501	72.65	41.3	1.759	74.31	46.1	1.612	53.92	34.9	1.545	43.30	32.1	1.349
May	61.44	40.5	1.517	70.57	39.8	1.773	76.17	46.9	1.624	60.60	38.7	1.566	52.11	37.6	1.386
June	61.01	40.3	1.514	70.78	39.5	1.792	76.91	47.1	1.633	60.80	39.0	1.559	51.56	37.8	1.364
July	60.59	40.1	1.511	71.86	39.7	1.810	78.14	46.9	1.666	62.29	39.3	1.585	53.25	38.2	1.394
August	61.99	40.7	1.523	72.96	40.0	1.824	78.68	47.0	1.674	62.05	39.0	1.591	52.44	37.7	1.391
September	63.77	41.6	1.533	74.85	40.9	1.830	77.56	46.0	1.686	62.95	39.0	1.614	53.42	37.7	1.417
October	64.40	41.9	1.537	76.49	41.8	1.830	77.75	45.9	1.694	63.76	38.9	1.639	54.38	37.4	1.454
November	65.18	42.0	1.552	73.01	39.0	1.872	77.62	45.5	1.706	64.57	38.9	1.660	55.50	37.4	1.484
December	66.65	42.4	1.572	75.13	40.7	1.846	78.48	46.0	1.706	63.48	38.8	1.636	52.19	36.7	1.422
1953: January	66.19	41.6	1.591	.....	.....	.....	76.91	44.9	1.713	63.62	38.7	1.644	52.30	36.5	1.433

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [2]			Telegraph [3]			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$73.30	42.1	$1.741	$64.19	44.7	$1.436	$66.60	41.6	$1.601	$67.81	41.6	$1.630	$63.37	41.5	$1.527
1951: Average	81.28	42.8	1.899	68.33	44.6	1.532	71.77	41.9	1.713	72.74	41.9	1.736	68.76	41.8	1.645
1952: January	83.90	42.5	1.974	70.77	43.9	1.612	73.20	41.9	1.747	74.25	41.9	1.772	70.56	41.8	1.688
February	83.97	42.3	1.985	70.90	43.9	1.615	72.82	41.4	1.759	73.39	41.3	1.777	70.38	41.4	1.700
March	83.39	41.8	1.995	71.02	44.0	1.614	73.28	41.4	1.770	74.27	41.4	1.794	70.09	41.4	1.693
April	76.55	38.7	1.978	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.24	41.4	1.769	73.62	41.2	1.787	70.34	41.4	1.699
May	83.99	42.1	1.995	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.46	41.2	1.783	74.25	41.0	1.811	70.20	41.2	1.704
June	85.71	42.6	2.012	72.46	44.5	1.627	74.41	41.2	1.806	75.42	41.1	1.835	70.56	41.0	1.721
July	87.63	42.6	2.057	72.84	44.8	1.626	74.78	41.5	1.802	76.15	41.5	1.835	70.78	41.2	1.718
August	88.39	42.7	2.070	72.00	44.5	1.618	74.81	41.4	1.807	75.70	41.3	1.833	71.49	41.3	1.731
September	88.66	42.5	2.086	74.51	42.6	1.749	76.25	41.6	1.833	77.44	41.5	1.866	72.84	41.6	1.751
October	89.04	42.3	2.105	74.66	42.3	1.765	77.00	41.6	1.851	77.54	41.2	1.882	74.23	42.2	1.759
November	90.35	42.6	2.121	73.83	41.9	1.762	78.90	41.9	1.883	80.53	41.9	1.922	75.78	42.1	1.800
December	92.23	43.2	2.135	74.14	42.1	1.761	78.48	41.7	1.882	79.13	41.3	1.916	74.98	41.7	1.798
1953: January	90.23	42.5	2.123	73.77	41.7	1.769	78.29	41.8	1.873	79.60	41.5	1.918	74.80	41.6	1.798

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued			Trade								
	Other public utilities—Continued			Wholesale trade			Retail trade					
	Electric light and gas utilities combined						Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$67.02	41.6	$1.611	$60.36	40.7	$1.483	$47.63	40.5	$1.176	$35.95	36.8	$0.977
1951: Average	72.36	41.9	1.727	64.51	40.7	1.585	50.25	40.1	1.253	37.25	36.2	1.029
1952: January	73.58	42.0	1.752	66.42	40.7	1.632	51.22	39.8	1.287	38.27	35.8	1.069
February	73.62	41.5	1.774	66.13	40.4	1.637	50.98	39.8	1.281	37.44	35.9	1.043
March	74.29	41.5	1.790	66.62	40.4	1.649	50.90	39.8	1.279	37.20	35.8	1.039
April	74.55	41.6	1.792	66.49	40.1	1.658	50.97	39.7	1.284	37.04	36.0	1.029
May	74.62	41.5	1.798	66.94	40.4	1.657	51.68	39.6	1.305	37.91	35.7	1.062
June	75.56	41.4	1.825	67.59	40.5	1.669	52.85	40.1	1.318	38.80	36.3	1.069
July	75.50	41.6	1.815	67.80	40.6	1.670	53.09	40.4	1.314	38.98	36.6	1.065
August	76.02	41.7	1.823	68.13	40.6	1.678	53.00	40.4	1.312	38.84	36.5	1.064
September	76.89	41.7	1.844	68.70	40.7	1.688	52.30	39.5	1.324	37.66	35.2	1.070
October	78.10	41.7	1.873	69.23	40.7	1.701	52.29	39.2	1.334	37.51	34.8	1.078
November	79.11	41.9	1.888	69.47	40.7	1.707	51.72	38.8	1.333	36.67	34.3	1.069
December	79.74	42.1	1.894	69.82	40.9	1.707	51.82	39.5	1.312	38.18	36.4	1.049
1953: January	78.89	42.3	1.865	69.63	40.6	1.715	52.81	39.0	1.354	37.57	34.5	1.089

Year and month	Trade—Continued											
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade		
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$41.56	38.2	$1.088	$51.79	40.4	$1.282	$61.65	45.7	$1.349	$40.70	38.5	$1.115
1951: Average	44.11	37.8	1.167	53.96	40.0	1.349	66.51	45.4	1.465	42.20	36.1	1.169
1952: January	45.27	37.2	1.217	54.53	39.4	1.384	66.68	44.9	1.485	43.64	36.1	1.209
February	43.67	37.1	1.177	54.45	39.4	1.382	67.37	45.0	1.497	42.76	35.9	1.191
March	43.63	37.1	1.176	54.87	39.5	1.389	67.74	45.1	1.502	41.83	35.6	1.175
April	43.94	37.3	1.178	55.16	39.6	1.393	69.28	45.4	1.526	42.97	35.6	1.207
May	44.71	37.1	1.205	55.12	39.2	1.406	71.08	45.3	1.569	42.48	35.4	1.200
June	45.19	37.1	1.218	56.68	40.2	1.410	71.71	45.3	1.583	44.22	36.1	1.225
July	45.09	37.2	1.212	56.96	40.6	1.403	70.91	45.4	1.562	44.10	36.3	1.215
August	45.10	37.0	1.219	56.94	40.7	1.399	69.61	45.2	1.540	44.03	36.6	1.203
September	44.71	36.5	1.225	56.32	39.8	1.415	70.65	45.2	1.563	43.52	35.7	1.219
October	44.32	36.0	1.231	56.17	39.2	1.433	71.73	45.4	1.580	43.67	35.3	1.237
November	43.08	35.4	1.217	56.59	39.3	1.440	71.57	45.1	1.587	43.61	35.2	1.239
December	46.08	38.4	1.200	56.55	39.3	1.439	71.62	45.5	1.574	45.05	36.3	1.241
1953: January	43.63	35.5	1.229	56.85	39.1	1.454	72.03	45.3	1.590	44.57	35.6	1.252

Year and month	Trade—Continued								
	Other retail trade								
	Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average	$56.12	43.5	$1.290	$54.62	43.8	$1.247			
1951: Average	59.61	43.1	1.383	58.64	43.6	1.345			
1952: January	59.45	42.8	1.389	58.65	43.0	1.364			
February	59.72	42.9	1.392	59.36	43.2	1.374			
March	59.24	42.8	1.384	59.21	43.0	1.377			
April	58.96	42.6	1.384	60.36	43.3	1.394			
May	60.51	42.7	1.417	59.96	43.2	1.388			
June	61.27	42.7	1.435	61.80	43.8	1.411			
July	60.75	42.6	1.426	61.85	43.8	1.412			
August	61.05	42.6	1.433	61.76	43.8	1.410			
September	61.29	42.5	1.442	62.62	43.7	1.433			
October	62.33	42.4	1.470	62.91	43.6	1.443			
November	62.58	42.2	1.483	61.69	42.9	1.438			
December	65.10	43.2	1.507	62.42	43.5	1.435			
1953: January	60.86	41.8	1.456	61.28	42.7	1.434			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Finance [10]			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [11]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution [10]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1950: Average	$46.44	$81.48	$58.49	$33.85	43.9	$0.771	$35.47	41.2	$0.861	$41.69	41.2	$1.012	$92.79
1951: Average	50.32	83.68	61.31	35.38	43.2	.819	37.52	41.1	.913	44.07	41.5	1.062	83.98
1952: January	52.05	82.79	62.09	36.47	42.8	.852	38.55	41.5	.929	44.08	40.7	1.083	89.35
February	52.14	83.17	62.11	36.59	42.8	.855	37.96	40.9	.928	43.14	39.8	1.084	90.25
March	52.30	81.34	63.22	36.38	42.5	.856	38.00	40.9	.929	43.39	40.1	1.082	90.47
April	52.03	82.99	62.68	36.72	42.8	.858	38.47	41.1	.936	45.22	41.3	1.095	89.00
May	52.12	81.54	62.55	36.76	42.6	.863	39.00	41.4	.942	46.41	42.0	1.105	90.52
June	51.96	79.15	63.37	36.72	42.6	.862	39.54	41.8	.946	47.20	42.6	1.108	91.08
July	52.44	79.80	64.76	36.72	42.4	.866	38.73	41.2	.940	44.45	40.3	1.103	93.22
August	52.48	80.12	63.47	36.98	42.6	.868	38.20	40.6	.941	44.13	40.3	1.095	90.21
September	52.41	77.78	63.25	36.97	42.4	.872	38.95	41.0	.950	46.02	41.5	1.109	90.19
October	53.07	80.94	63.54	37.23	42.4	.878	38.98	40.9	.953	46.51	41.9	1.110	92.62
November	53.42	80.10	64.06	37.35	42.3	.883	38.76	40.5	.957	44.91	40.5	1.109	88.85
1952: December	53.48	86.28	65.26	38.10	43.0	.886	39.30	40.9	.961	46.16	41.4	1.115	90.33
1953: January	53.97	87.38	65.16	37.44	42.4	.883	39.07	40.7	.960	45.16	40.5	1.115	87.35

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the *three* current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

[4] Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

[5] Data include privately and government operated local railways and bus lines.

[6] Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. June data comparable with earlier series are $51.47, 38.5 hours, and $1.337. Weekly earnings and hours data for April 1952 affected by work stoppage.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1951 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1951 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[9] New series beginning with January 1952; data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. Comparable data for October 1951 are $70.52, 43.8 hours, and $1.610; November—$70.31, 43.7 hours, and $1.609; December—$70.47, 43.8 hours, and $1.609.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

*Preliminary.

†Data are not available because of work stoppage.

‡Data are affected by work stoppage.

TABLE C–2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$23.86	$23.88	$23.88	$17.69	$17.69	1952: April	$65.87	$34.70	$66.68	$35.12	$38.47	$20.26
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	May	66.65	35.05	70.25	36.95	39.00	20.51
1946: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.36	21.59	June	67.15	35.20	64.30	33.71	39.54	20.73
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	July	65.76	34.26	63.45	33.06	38.73	20.18
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	August	67.76	35.25	80.55	41.90	38.20	19.87
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	September	70.04	36.49	87.91	45.80	38.95	20.29
1951: Average	64.88	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	October	70.59	36.76	75.68	39.41	38.98	20.30
1952: January	66.91	35.17	85.39	45.41	38.55	20.26	November	70.82	36.84	86.41	44.95	38.76	20.16
February	66.91	35.40	80.27	42.46	37.96	20.08	December [2]	72.22	37.64	91.36	47.62	39.30	20.48
March	67.40	35.64	79.26	41.91	38.00	20.09	1953: January [2]	71.51	37.29	87.76	45.77	39.07	20.36

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	111.7	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.55	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.25	44.06	34.84
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	28.88	43.20	30.78
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.04
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.83	31.44
1950: Average	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08
1951: Average	64.88	271.9	54.18	29.02	61.41	32.89
1952: January	$66.91	280.4	$54.85	$28.83	$62.79	$33.01
February	66.91	280.4	54.85	29.02	62.79	33.22
March	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.20	63.17	33.40
April	65.87	276.1	54.06	28.48	61.97	32.64
May	66.65	279.3	54.65	28.74	62.58	32.91
June	67.15	281.4	55.04	28.86	62.98	33.02
July	65.76	275.6	53.97	28.12	61.88	32.24
August	67.76	284.0	55.50	28.87	63.46	33.01
September	70.04	293.5	57.25	29.83	65.20	34.00
October	70.59	295.9	57.68	30.03	65.70	34.21
November	70.82	296.8	57.86	30.10	65.88	34.27
December [2]	72.22	302.7	58.95	30.73	67.00	34.92
1953: January [3]	71.51	299.7	58.40	30.46	66.43	34.64

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security, and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	110.9	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2] .858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.482	1.437
1952: January	$1.640	$1.579	249.4	$1.726	$1.653	$1.520	$1.476
February	1.644	1.585	250.4	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480
March	1.656	1.597	252.3	1.746	1.673	1.530	1.489
April	1.655	1.605	253.6	1.742	1.683	1.529	1.494
May	1.658	1.604	253.4	1.746	1.682	1.531	1.492
June	1.658	1.602	253.1	1.747	1.682	1.540	1.498
July	1.648	1.601	252.9	1.733	1.683	1.545	1.502
August	1.669	1.613	254.8	1.768	1.705	1.542	1.496
September	1.696	1.630	257.5	1.810	1.732	1.545	1.494
October	1.705	1.636	258.5	1.819	1.736	1.550	1.499
November	1.719	1.652	261.0	1.830	1.751	1.563	1.512
December [3]	1.732	1.657	261.8	1.843	1.753	1.572	1.519
1953: January [4]	1.740	1.667	263.3	1.848	1.756	1.583	1.536

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States Average, All Items and Commodity Groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food[2]	Apparel	Housing[3]						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services[4]
				Total[3]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1950: January	100.6	97.0	98.7	104.4	107.5	102.5	109.9	97.4	99.4	110.2	105.0	99.4	104.3	103.9
February	100.4	96.5	98.7	104.6	107.7	102.8	109.6	97.6	99.4	110.0	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.9
March	100.7	97.3	98.8	104.6	107.8	102.8	109.9	97.7	99.5	109.8	105.1	99.1	104.4	103.9
April	100.8	97.7	98.7	104.7	108.1	102.9	109.7	97.7	99.4	109.6	105.1	99.1	104.0	103.8
May	101.3	98.9	98.5	104.7	108.5	102.8	106.8	97.5	99.7	110.1	105.3	99.0	103.8	103.9
June	101.8	100.5	98.5	104.9	108.7	102.7	107.6	97.4	99.6	109.9	105.4	99.2	102.5	103.7
July	102.9	103.1	98.4	105.3	109.1	102.8	108.1	98.1	99.9	111.2	105.6	99.5	101.7	104.1
August	103.7	103.9	97.1	106.1	109.3	102.7	109.8	99.7	101.2	112.4	106.0	100.8	101.9	106.3
September	104.4	104.0	99.2	107.1	109.5	102.8	111.6	102.4	102.3	112.7	107.0	101.3	102.7	106.8
October	105.0	104.3	100.9	108.1	109.6	102.7	113.4	104.7	103.6	112.6	107.1	103.3	103.0	107.1
November	105.5	104.4	101.6	108.8	110.0	102.7	114.3	106.0	104.4	112.9	107.4	106.1	103.6	107.4
December	106.9	107.1	102.2	109.4	110.4	102.7	114.8	107.1	105.6	114.1	108.0	107.4	104.1	107.9
1951: January	108.6	109.9	103.8	110.4	110.6	103.1	115.1	109.3	107.2	114.7	108.5	109.8	105.6	108.4
February	109.9	111.9	105.6	111.2	111.3	103.1	116.4	110.5	108.1	115.8	108.9	110.6	106.4	108.7
March	110.3	112.0	106.2	111.7	111.9	103.1	116.7	111.1	108.4	116.9	109.9	110.7	107.0	108.9
April	110.4	111.7	106.4	111.9	112.2	102.8	116.7	111.6	108.3	117.2	110.3	110.7	107.3	109.0
May	110.9	112.6	106.6	112.2	112.5	103.2	115.2	112.1	108.7	117.6	110.7	110.8	107.3	109.2
June	110.8	112.3	106.6	112.3	112.7	103.0	115.4	112.0	108.7	117.5	111.0	110.8	106.5	109.1
July	110.9	112.7	106.3	112.6	113.1	103.1	115.9	112.0	109.1	117.8	111.0	110.6	106.6	109.1
August	110.9	112.4	106.4	112.6	113.6	103.2	116.2	111.1	109.0	118.7	111.2	110.4	106.4	109.1
September	111.6	112.5	109.3	112.9	114.2	103.2	116.6	111.3	108.8	119.7	111.8	110.0	105.8	109.6
October	112.1	113.5	109.2	113.2	114.8	103.3	117.1	110.9	109.6	120.5	112.6	110.0	105.9	109.6
November	112.8	114.6	108.5	113.7	115.4	103.3	117.4	111.1	110.4	122.1	113.1	110.6	106.3	112.4
December	113.1	115.0	108.1	113.9	115.6	103.4	117.6	110.8	111.1	122.2	114.3	111.1	106.5	112.8
1952: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8

[1] A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947–49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base in table D–3.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index see The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; the pamphlet, The Consumer Price Index—A Short Description of the Index as Revised, 1953; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1039 and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

[2] Includes "Food away from home" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

[3] Includes "Other shelter" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

[4] Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, burial services ,etc.)

TABLE D–2: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States Average, Food and Its Subgroups

[Indexes, 1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home						Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]
1947: Avg	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1951: Nov	114.6	114.6	115.1	117.7	109.2	109.5	118.5
1948: Avg	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Dec	115.0	115.0	115.2	116.3	110.7	115.8	114.5
1949: Avg	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	1952: Jan	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1
1950: Avg	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	Feb	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8
1951: Avg	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Mar	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4
1950: Jan	97.0	97.0	102.2	94.4	95.6	100.3	95.1	Apr	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110 4	121.1	105.6
Feb	96.5	96.5	102.3	95.6	95.3	97.6	93.5	May	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4
Mar	97.3	97.3	102.3	98.7	94.7	95.5	95.5	June	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2
Apr	97.7	97.7	102.4	99.5	93.3	97 4	95.1	July	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5
May	98.9	98.9	102.7	103.4	92.6	99.0	93.5	Aug	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1
June	100.5	100.5	102.7	106.1	92.3	102.5	94.1	Sept	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7
July	103.1	103.1	103.8	110.1	93.8	103.6	97.7	Oct	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1
Aug	103.9	103.9	106.2	112.2	95.7	94.7	105.3	Nov	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3
Sept	104.0	104.0	107.0	112.4	97.0	91.1	107.7	Dec	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6
Oct	104.3	104.3	107.2	109.0	99.6	92.9	110.4	1953: Jan	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
Nov	104.4	104.4	107.4	107.7	100.1	95.8	109 2	Feb	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
Dec	107.1	107.1	107.5	109.1	100.7	99.9	117.0	Mar							
1951: Jan	109.9	109.9	112.2	113.5	105.2	104.8	111.2	Apr							
Feb	111.9	111.9	113.2	116.3	106.1	109.8	110.3	May							
Mar	112.0	112.0	113.4	117 2	106.2	106.3	112.7	June							
Apr	111.7	111.7	113.9	117.3	106.0	105.2	112.4	July							
May	112.6	112.6	113.9	117 4	105.7	108.5	113.5	Aug							
June	112 3	112.3	114.0	116.9	105.9	107.7	113.8	Sept							
July	112.7	112.7	114.3	117.6	106.5	107.0	114.8	Oct							
Aug	112.4	112.4	114.2	118.4	106.9	102.3	116.5	Nov							
Sept	112.5	112.5	114.6	118.6	107.2	100.4	118.4	Dec							
Oct	113.5	113.5	114.6	119.1	107.9	103.2	118.9								

[1] See footnote 1 to Table D–1. Indexes for 18 food sub-groups (1935–39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

[2] See footnote 2 to Table D–1.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States Average, All Items and Food

Year	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100
	All items	Total food	All items		All items	Total food	All items		All items	Total food	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	1951: April	110.4	111.7	184.6
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	May	110.9	112.6	185.4
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	June	110.8	112.3	185.2
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	July	110.9	112.7	185.5
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	August	110.9	112.4	185.5
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	September	111.6	112.5	186.6
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	October	112.1	113.5	187.4
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143 3	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	November	112.8	114.6	188.6
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	December	113.1	115.0	189.1
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121 9	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	February	112.4	112.6	187.9
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	March	112.4	112.7	188.0
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	1950: January	100.6	97.0	168.2	April	112.9	113.9	188.7
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	February	100.4	96.5	167.9	May	113.0	114.3	189.0
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	March	100.7	97.3	168.4	June	113.4	114.6	189.6
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	April	100.8	97.7	168.5	July	114.1	116.3	190.8
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	May	101.3	98.9	169.3	August	114.3	116.6	191.1
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	June	101.8	100.5	170.2	September	114.1	115.4	190.8
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	July	102.9	103.1	172.0	October	114.2	115.0	190.9
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	August	103.7	103.9	173.4	November	114.3	115.0	191.1
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	September	104.4	104.0	174.6	December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	October	105.0	104.3	175.6	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	November	105.5	104.4	176.4	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	December	106.9	107.1	178.8				
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5				
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	February	109.9	111.9	183.8				
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	March	110.3	112.0	184.5				

[1] See footnote 1 on table D–1.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—All Items Indexes for Selected Dates, by City

City	Indexes, 1947–49=100														1935–39=100	
	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	June 1950	Revised series Feb. 1953	Old series Dec.[4] 1952
United States average [2]	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.1	114.3	114.1	113.4	113.0	112.9	112.4	112.4	101.8	189.6	191.0
Atlanta, Ga.	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	(3)
Baltimore, Md.	(3)	(3)	114.4	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	113.0	(3)	(3)	112.3	(3)	101.6	(3)	194.5
Boston, Mass.	(3)	112.1	112.4	112.7	113.4	113.2	113.7	113.7	112.0	111.7	111.1	111.2	111.4	102.8	(3)	182.0
Chicago, Ill.	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.0	114.9	114.3	113.4	113.2	112.7	102.8	194.0	196.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	(3)	(3)	112.5	112.5	113.3	113.2	113.4	113.4	112.9	112.5	111.9	111.3	111.1	101.2	(3)	190.8
Cleveland, Ohio	112.5	(3)	(3)	113.6	(3)	(3)	114.0	(3)	(3)	113.1	(3)	(3)	112.6	(3)	191.7	(3)
Detroit, Mich.	115.1	115.7	116.0	115.3	115.5	114.7	115.0	114.6	113.9	113.6	113.6	113.0	113.0	102.8	194.3	198.1
Houston, Tex.	116.1	(3)	116.7	116.0	116.1	115.5	115.8	115.2	114.9	114.8	115.0	114.8	114.8	103.8	196.6	195.7
Kansas City, Mo.	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	113.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif.	114.9	115.4	115.3	115.1	114.8	115.0	114.9	115.0	114.8	114.5	114.6	114.2	114.1	101.3	192.0	191.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	(3)	114.4	114.6	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	102.1	(3)	189.4
New York, N. Y.	111.1	111.7	112.0	112.9	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.3	110.9	110.7	110.9	110.2	110.6	100.9	183.9	185.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.7	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	113.6	113.2	113.1	112.9	112.4	101.6	189.2	191.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(3)	112.6	113.4	113.5	113.4	113.2	113.5	113.0	112.2	112.4	112.3	111.9	112.3	101.1	(3)	194.0
Portland, Oreg.	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
St. Louis, Mo.	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.0	(3)	101.1	(3)	192.7
San Francisco, Calif.	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	113.0	(3)	100.9	(3)	199.0
Scranton, Pa.	112.2	(3)	(3)	113.1	(3)	(3)	114.0	(3)	(3)	112.1	(3)	(3)	110.8	(3)	186.5	(3)
Seattle, Wash.	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	195.9	(3)
Washington, D. C.	113.0	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	114.1	(3)	(3)	112.6	(3)	(3)	112.0	(3)	185.5	(3)

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[3] Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

[4] Latest "old series" indexes (1935–39=100) for the 14 cities not included in the revised index are as follows:

December 1952

Birmingham, Ala.	197.8	Mobile, Ala.	187.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	199.8	Portland, Maine	183.2
Memphis, Tenn.	189.3		

November 1952

Milwaukee, Wis.	198.0	Norfolk, Va.	194.2
New Orleans, La.	191.9		

October 1952

Buffalo, N. Y.	190.6	Manchester, N. H.	191.2
Denver, Colo.	189.5	Richmond, Va.	184.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	194.9	Savannah, Ga.	200.9

TABLE D–5: Consumer Price Index[1]—All Items and Commodity Groups, Except Food,[2] by City

[Indexes 1947–49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Apparel		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952
United States average	113.4	112.4	104.6	106.8	112.5	111.1	119.3	114.8	129.1	123.7	107.5	106.6	115.8	114.4
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill	113.9	112.7	106.1	105.5	114.7	112.6	117.1	115.3	134.4	127.4	109.2	109.3	110.4	108.8
Detroit, Mich	115.1	113.0	102.8	104.5	119.2	112.8	116.8	112.3	126.0	118.9	110.5	103.0	120.6	118.9
Los Angeles, Calif	114.9	114.1	104.4	106.5	117.8	112.1	118.5	114.0	125.7	120.2	104.8	110.2	111.6	110.9
New York, N. Y	111.1	110.6	105.4	107.3	106.0	106.5	120.7	114.8	127.3	127.3	105.9	102.9	116.5	113.7
Philadelphia, Pa	113.7	112.4	104.6	105.1	116.2	113.6	119.6	110.7	132.8	127.1	110.2	110.4	120.4	120.4
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio	112.5	112.6	104.7	106.7	113.7	109.0	119.5	118.4	123.0	122.4	114.5	106.6	114.5	117.1
Houston, Tex	116.1	114.8	107.4	109.6	119.4	119.3	117.2	112.1	126.7	123.8	112.0	108.2	116.9	117.2
Scranton, Pa	112.2	110.8	106.4	107.6	112.1	113.7	114.1	111.0	129.9	120.2	118.2	112.4	114.2	111.3
Seattle, Wash	114.6	114.3	107.1	109.6	111.3	111.5	123.5	118.0	129.9	121.0	107.8	109.6	123.9	123.2
Washington, D. C	113.0	112.0	103.3	104.7	111.6	112.4	116.6	113.7	127.1	120.4	110.6	108.4	122.1	122.0
	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass	112.1	111.8	102.8	105.3	110.4	107.4	122.3	117.9	134.2	127.0	106.4	107.1	115.1	113.7
Kansas City, Mo	114.3	113.2	106.1	108.3	114.9	116.3	119.1	113.5	130.6	119.6	109.4	112.8	115.5	110.5
Minneapolis, Minn	114.4	(3)	105.3	(3)	117.3	(3)	125.1	(3)	120.7	(3)	113.7	(3)	121.2	(3)
Pittsburgh, Pa	112.6	113.1	103.4	106.0	105.5	107.6	116.8	113.3	139.4	137.3	98.4	105.4	117.0	114.8
Portland, Oreg	114.6	114.9	104.3	107.8	111.8	110.4	117.5	114.4	126.3	119.6	116.1	116.3	114.4	111.5
	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga.[4]	117.1	115.6	110.9	113.7	116.3	114.3	117.9	109.0	130.8	122.2	110.1	106.4	115.2	116.6
Baltimore, Md	114.4	112.4	102.9	104.7	105.8	106.1	125.5	120.4	138.3	127.9	119.5	112.2	118.0	113.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	112.5	111.6	103.9	107.4	108.9	106.3	117.7	114.3	127.9	124.3	101.1	102.4	112.3	110.3
St. Louis, Mo	114.9	114.0	104.4	108.5	109.9	110.1	131.9	127.7	133.0	124.1	100.2	102.4	113.8	112.3
San Francisco, Calif	115.6	113.0	105.1	108.6	113.1	113.0	119.7	112.8	140.3	118.9	104.2	104.0	112.2	111.0

City and cycle of pricing	Housing													
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation			
	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1952		
United States average	116.6	114.0	121.5	116.4	106.1	103.8	123.3	117.6	108.0	110.0	113.5	110.8		
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill	119.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	100.0	100.0	122.0	119.0	108.2	110.7	117.5	114.7		
Detroit, Mich	118.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	109.9	103.6	117.4	115.0	110.5	112.9	107.7	107.3		
Los Angeles, Calif	122.2	119.7	(3)	128.7	108.7	104.1	.....	.....	110.6	111.9	106.5	105.9		
New York, N. Y	112.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.0	104.0	130.2	119.5	109.0	110.4	116.9	114.1		
Philadelphia, Pa	112.9	111.1	112.4	110.8	101.8	101.8	125.4	118.5	111.3	111.9	111.2	106.6		
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio	115.8	111.2	124.6	115.3	102.7	101.3	120.0	115.8	104.7	108.3	107.6	100.5		
Houston, Tex	122.0	119.3	136.9	132.8	105.5	100.4	.....	.....	103.7	107.9	118.2	109.9		
Scranton, Pa	115.3	112.4	(3)	115.5	111.9	111.9	138.6	122.6	103.0	104.2	105.1	102.2		
Seattle, Wash	117.5	116.1	128.2	121.3	98.2	102.8	113.7	112.7	108.0	112.2	108.8	109.8		
Washington, D. C	116.3	114.9	(3)	117.2	114.9	108.8	132.2	121.6	109.1	109.6	113.1	113.5		
	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952	Jan. 1953	Jan. 1952		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass	114.8	(3)	116.4	(3)	105.5	105.3	124.7	117.1	106.4	110.5	107.6	106.9		
Kansas City, Mo	116.4	114.1	(3)	118.3	102.6	101.3	113.2	110.5	106.2	110.3	118.2	111.6		
Minneapolis, Minn	115.9	(3)	120.5	(3)	106.3	99.2	113.7	115.4	105.7	(3)	112.6	(3)		
Pittsburgh, Pa	113.7	111.9	(3)	111.6	113.7	107.0	120.3	112.6	105.2	109.9	116.3	112.3		
Portland, Oreg	118.1	115.6	126.8	121.9	118.6	101.1	111.6	110.7	109.2	112.6	110.8	107.3		
	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1951		
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga.[4]	122.7	120.9	124.5	118.6	109.4	107.8	119.4	117.0	112.6	114.5	125.8	126.0		
Baltimore, Md	113.5	111.3	119.9	115.6	97.5	97.0	126.8	117.8	103.9	108.2	106.8	102.9		
Cincinnati, Ohio	112.6	110.8	115.4	110.8	108.2	104.1	122.3	118.9	103.9	106.3	111.9	110.7		
St. Louis, Mo	114.7	111.9	116.7	113.4	95.8	95.8	126.0	120.6	110.2	110.3	115.7	107.7		
San Francisco, Calif	115.7	113.0	120.2	115.8	130.1	118.2	.....	.....	108.3	109.1	107.8	108.0		

[1] See footnote [1] to table D–1.
[2] See tables D–2, D–3, and D–6 for food.
[3] Not available.
[4] All indexes shown are for Nov.—Atlanta formerly priced Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and Its Subgroups, by City

[Indexes, 1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1952
United States average [3]	111.5	113.1	112.6	111.1	112.9	112.6	117.6	117.7	115.5	107.7	110.9	110.7
Atlanta, Ga	111.6	112.5	112.5	111.3	112.4	112.5	115.5	115.2	115.6	112.2	113.2	117.3
Baltimore, Md	111.1	112.7	112.2	110.6	112.6	112.2	116.5	116.8	117.8	108.1	112.1	115.1
Boston, Mass	109.5	111.3	111.4	109.0	111.2	111.4	116.8	117.2	115.4	102.1	107.7	114.5
Chicago, Ill	109.6	111.2	111.9	109.3	111.0	111.9	118.4	118.7	113.2	102.7	105.6	115.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	112.2	113.6	112.2	111.9	113.5	112.2	116.7	117.7	112.5	108.6	112.0	114.6
Cleveland, Ohio	107.9	110.8	113.3	107.4	110.7	113.3	113.8	114.4	113.5	102.8	107.8	117.0
Detroit, Mich	113.7	115.9	116.4	113.2	115.7	116.4	115.1	114.8	116.7	106.6	111.8	119.7
Houston, Tex	111.6	113.8	111.9	111.1	113.7	111.9	114.5	114.7	114.9	105.3	109.5	112.2
Kansas City, Mo	109.5	110.2	111.3	108.9	109.7	111.3	117.4	117.4	113.9	105.9	108.3	114.2
Los Angeles, Calif	112.4	114.1	113.9	111.9	114.0	113.9	117.4	117.2	113.8	110.5	113.2	121.1
Minneapolis, Minn	112.8	113.9	113.8	112.5	113.8	113.8	119.0	119.0	114.5	105.8	107.9	115.0
New York, N. Y	110.9	112.4	112.0	110.5	112.2	112.0	120.6	121.1	117.7	109.2	113.8	118.9
Philadelphia, Pa	113.2	115.5	113.7	112.7	115.3	113.7	117.9	118.0	115.8	108.6	113.4	117.4
Pittsburgh, Pa	112.0	113.0	111.7	111.6	112.8	111.7	117.5	117.5	117.0	104.6	106.5	112.1
Portland, Oreg	111.3	112.6	114.7	111.0	112.6	114.7	113.5	113.4	109.7	112.4	112.2	120.7
St. Louis, Mo	112.8	113.5	114.0	112.4	113.2	114.0	112.6	111.9	111.0	107.7	109.6	115.1
San Francisco, Calif	112.2	114.3	112.8	111.6	114.2	112.8	123.3	122.7	116.1	108.7	112.1	119.0
Scranton, Pa	111.0	112.2	111.7	110.7	112.0	111.7	116.2	116.2	113.8	106.8	108.4	118.7
Seattle, Wash	110.8	113.3	114.3	110.2	113.3	114.3	118.7	118.9	114.3	105.8	109.2	116.9
Washington, D. C	110.1	111.5	111.1	109.7	111.4	111.1	112.2	112.5	114.4	104.8	109.8	114.6

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1952
United States average [3]	110.7	111.6	112.7	115.9	116.7	109.5	107.3	109.7	105.8
Atlanta, Ga	114.4	115.0	114.9	117.4	119.0	114.1	101.4	103.1	101.8
Baltimore, Md	111.1	111.5	112.7	115.0	115.9	110.1	105.4	107.6	105.1
Boston, Mass	111.8	112.2	113.6	115.4	116.5	108.1	103.1	103.7	101.2
Chicago, Ill	109.2	111.6	115.0	114.0	113.3	105.9	113.2	115.5	110.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	109.9	110.9	114.6	115.5	115.7	108.6	112.6	114.3	109.3
Cleveland, Ohio	106.2	112.3	115.0	109.4	111.1	108.7	108.0	109.5	107.5
Detroit, Mich	111.1	112.8	114.0	125.3	126.7	117.7	108.5	109.9	105.9
Houston, Tex	113.2	116.1	114.1	117.7	119.3	111.8	109.2	111.6	107.2
Kansas City, Mo	106.8	107.1	116.2	112.2	111.5	108.2	105.2	106.0	102.7
Los Angeles, Calif	113.0	113.0	111.0	110.6	112.9	109.6	109.2	112.6	106.8
Minneapolis, Minn	108.7	110.7	112.4	122.0	122.3	114.3	114.1	115.1	112.7
New York, N. Y	105.7	106.3	109.5	114.2	112.6	105.5	106.7	108.2	104.8
Philadelphia, Pa	113.4	114.0	115.2	118.8	121.3	112.0	107.0	109.4	105.4
Pittsburgh, Pa	112.9	113.1	110.2	114.7	116.0	109.6	114.2	115.3	109.5
Portland, Oreg	110.3	110.7	111.3	111.9	114.2	111.5	108.0	112.8	104.2
St. Louis, Mo	110.8	111.3	114.8	119.4	118.0	114.6	114.5	116.6	112.2
San Francisco, Calif	111.9	112.0	113.0	115.9	116.9	108.8	105.0	110.8	103.3
Scranton, Pa	111.0	111.2	110.8	114.9	116.4	109.1	106.5	108.8	102.8
Seattle, Wash	109.9	112.0	114.6	118.3	119.3	117.7	104.4	110.3	103.6
Washington, D. C	113.4	113.5	113.8	114.8	112.7	108.6	105.9	107.6	101.8

[1] See footnote 1 to Table D–1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935–9=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See Table D–7 for U. S. average, latest date.

[2] See footnote 2 on Table D–1.

[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to Table D–1.

[4] See footnote 3 to Table D–2.

TABLE D–7: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Dec. 1952	[Indexes 1935–39=100] Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat, 5 pounds	52.1	201.9	201.3	201.4	201.2	202.0	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	190.5
Corn flakes, 12 ounces	22.3	210.6	210.4	210.4	210.3	210.5	210.3	209.8	209.9	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	176.5
Corn meal, pound	10.5	223.9	226.0	229.0	231.0	220.6	218.5	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	181.9
Rice [1], do	18.7	104.3	103.8	103.0	102.8	102.2	100.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	96.7	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1
Rolled oats [2], 20 ounces	18.2	164.9	165.0	165.3	164.9	164.9	164.6	164.2	163.8	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white [3], pound	16.2	190.4	190.2	190.3	190.3	190.2	190.1	188.9	189.7	185.2	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	163.9
Vanilla cookies, 7 ounces	23.1	221.9	222.8	223.5	222.4	224.9	225.4	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	191.7
Layer cake [4 5], pound	50.2	110.0	109.6	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.7	107.9	108.9	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	109.1	-------
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak, do	108.1	320.0	324.7	328.2	331.2	331.1	330.2	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	287.9
Rib roast, do	83.4	288.7	292.2	295.1	296.8	296.6	297.7	297.0	299.0	299.0	298.0	303.2	305.3	307.2	264.1
Chuck roast, do	70.4	311.8	316.0	321.0	323.4	318.0	318.4	327.1	332.6	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	279.2
Frankfurters, do	61.4	101.2	103.5	105.0	106.2	106.7	106.5	106.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	-------
Hamburger [6], do	57.5	187.9	192.3	200.0	207.3	207.1	207.6	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	181.8
Veal: Cutlets, do	121.7	303.6	309.2	316.2	321.5	316.5	318.2	326.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	271.2
Pork:															
Chops, do	72.3	219.0	232.5	263.7	266.0	278.7	254.4	257.5	245.8	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	243.5
Bacon, sliced, do	64.6	169.4	175.2	183.6	185.7	185.2	170.7	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	165.2	161.9
Ham, whole, do	65.0	221.2	219.4	229.6	236.1	239.2	227.1	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	215.8
Salt pork, do	38.2	181.5	185.3	184.6	181.2	178.6	167.0	166.8	159.4	160.9	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	160.5
Lamb: Leg, do	75.3	285.7	276.5	286.1	293.1	295.4	294.9	296.1	291.7	287.7	280.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	272.4
Poultry	-------	206.7	200.0	193.1	202.1	197.8	187.4	181.9	175.4	188.8	190.7	197.5	192.6	181.9	185.1
Frying chickens:															
Dressed [7], do	52.5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Ready-to-cook [7], do	64.6	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen [8]	-------	288.7	290.8	292.2	291.5	290.7	291.8	293.3	295.1	295.5	296.7	299.6	298.3	296.7	268.4
Ocean perch fillet, frozen [4], do	45.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Haddock fillet, frozen [9], do	50.4	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Salmon, pink [6], 16-ounce can	53.4	431.6	433.1	437.4	444.2	448.8	454.2	456.9	456.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter, pound	81.7	224.3	229.1	233.8	235.9	230.6	229.0	223.5	225.3	231.1	245.8	258.5	252.4	241.2	195.4
Cheese, American process, do	61.8	273.0	274.5	272.6	269.6	267.4	266.4	265.3	266.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered), quart	24.8	202.4	202.8	201.8	199.6	197.0	195.7	193.3	193.7	195.0	196.7	196.5	196.0	195.0	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery), do	23.3	203.3	204.0	203.6	201.8	198.3	196.0	193.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	162.0
Ice cream [4], pint	31.5	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.5	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	-------
Milk, evaporated, 14½-ounce can	15.0	210.5	210.8	210.4	210.3	210.1	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh, dozen	70.4	201.8	226.0	230.6	221.4	217.2	208.7	169.1	164.0	165.9	161.3	166.5	184.3	216.7	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits: [4]															
Strawberries [4], 12 ounces	38.5	86.7	87.0	87.8	88.6	88.8	88.6	89.2	89.8	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	-------
Orange juice concentrate [4], 6 ounces	18.3	78.1	78.9	78.5	78.3	78.5	74.6	73.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.5	-------
Frozen vegetables: [4] Peas [4], 12 ounces	23.3	92.9	93.9	93.3	95.4	96.3	96.4	95.9	93.3	96.3	95.8	98.7	98.5	96.9	-------
Fresh fruits:															
Apples, pound	15.0	279.9	266.7	250.4	258.1	288.7	366.9	395.9	310.0	279.7	239.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	301.1
Bananas, do	16.1	265.9	261.4	255.5	267.7	269.4	265.5	277.9	278.7	282.1	281.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	271.9
Oranges, size 200, dozen	47.2	165.9	193.7	216.6	203.0	193.2	188.6	170.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	156.2	161.7	164.7	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green, pound	24.5	228.3	275.9	192.3	167.4	214.8	235.3	161.2	236.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	151.6
Cabbage, do	7.7	204.6	192.2	185.1	199.4	286.2	287.6	229.7	327.6	235.5	198.1	200.0	419.8	268.0	174.3
Carrots, bunch	13.3	245.1	228.1	214.8	218.7	216.2	216.8	220.9	234.7	193.4	196.3	220.0	291.7	281.8	181.7
Lettuce, head	16.0	192.8	194.1	179.4	186.7	177.8	171.3	166.9	199.3	184.5	166.0	145.4	256.5	272.8	167.3
Onions, pound	10.9	263.9	251.6	232.0	219.1	234.3	250.7	276.7	370.1	382.2	313.3	250.9	242.6	269.0	187.1
Potatoes, 15 pounds	109.4	300.3	304.0	289.3	312.7	354.4	360.7	351.9	333.7	307.0	282.0	270.5	289.5	266.2	219.3
Sweetpotatoes, pound	16.0	309.7	260.3	243.0	263.6	407.2	444.8	470.7	433.4	387.7	331.2	306.9	299.7	265.2	209.4
Tomatoes [10], do	28.1	184.6	160.2	130.4	114.0	151.8	204.9	217.0	201.4	231.8	192.9	160.7	189.0	222.4	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches, No. 2½ can	33.8	175.7	175.1	172.8	173.1	172.8	172.4	173.6	180.0	178.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	140.1
Pineapple, do	38.1	175.5	173.6	175.6	175.9	176.1	176.2	176.6	176.6	176.5	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn, No. 303 can	19.1	176.5	177.1	176.1	176.5	174.4	173.0	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.2	171.3	169.5	168.3	138.4
Tomatoes, No. 2 can	17.9	199.6	200.7	198.8	196.3	192.7	193.8	193.1	195.2	194.8	195.9	194.2	195.1	195.4	161.6
Peas, No. 303 can	21.7	118.3	117.7	116.2	115.3	112.8	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.6	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.3
Baby foods [4], 4½–5 ounces	10.0	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	-------
Dried fruits: Prunes, pound	28.0	265.7	263.7	259.4	257.7	256.0	256.0	256.0	256.2	256.3	256.2	259.0	260.6	261.6	237.8
Dried vegetables: Navy beans, do	16.7	226.2	226.2	223.6	222.6	220.4	216.7	214.2	213.6	213.7	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee, do	86.6	344.1	344.0	344.4	344.5	344.7	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	294.9
Cola drink [4 11], carton of 6, 6-ounce	29.3	112.7	111.7	111.6	111.8	111.6	111.3	111.3	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	-------
Fats and oils:															
Lard, pound	16.1	108.8	111.0	114.8	118.2	122.2	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated, do	32.6	158.1	158.3	157.9	158.0	157.7	157.8	158.1	159.1	162.8	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	155.6
Salad dressing, pint	34.1	141.6	141.9	142.0	143.1	142.6	142.0	141.1	142.9	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	142.1
Margarine, colored [12], pound	30.3	161.7	161.9	161.4	159.2	158.5	156.7	153.9	151.8	151.6	153.8	157.2	165.4	169.4	161.1
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar, 5 pounds	52.4	195.8	195.8	195.9	195.6	195.1	193.3	192.2	191.2	189.1	187.0	187.9	188.7	188.8	175.3
Grape jelly [4], 12 ounces	23.8	98.6	98.3	98.4	98.1	98.0	98.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	98.2	98.3	98.8	99.6	-------

[1] July 1947=100.
[2] February 1943=100.
[3] Average price based on 52 cities; index on 56.
[4] December 1950=100.
[5] Priced in 46 cities.
[6] Priced in 23 cities.
[7] Priced in 33 cities.
[8] 1938–39=100.
[9] Priced in 47 cities.
[10] October 1949=100.
[11] Average price based on 54 cities; index on 56.
[12] Average price for colored margarine based on 50 cities; index on 56 cities (colored margarine in 50 cities, uncolored margarine in 6 cities).

NOTE.—These are the latest data on average retail prices and indexes of selected foods which are available. They are based on the "interim adjusted" index, with a base period of 1935–39=100 (unless otherwise noted).

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Feb. 1953 [2]	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	June 1950
All commodities	109.6	109.9	109.6	110.7	111.1	111.8	112.2	111.8	111.2	111.6	111.8	112.3	112.5	100.2
Farm products	97.9	r 99.6	99.2	103.6	104.9	108.6	109.9	110.2	107.2	107.9	108.7	108.2	107.8	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	101.6	107.3	112.3	113.2	111.7	115.6	124.3	128.2	124.2	128.9	127.3	123.9	112.6	89.8
Grains	93.1	94.6	96.1	96.5	95.0	96.9	96.9	94.9	95.4	98.8	100.9	102.0	101.7	89.6
Livestock and poultry	91.2	92.7	96.8	93.0	94.8	99.3	108.4	108.2	107.2	108.9	106.6	105.2	106.2	90.8
Plant and animal fibers	102.7	100.9	101.9	107.1	109.6	113.3	115.0	115.3	118.7	114.2	119.6	118.9	120.5	107.3
Fluid milk	103.5	r 105.3	108.9	113.1	114.8	113.8	110.1	107.0	103.5	104.3	108.1	110.3	110.9	81.6
Eggs	89.1	93.9	99.6	117.6	124.8	112.5	114.2	112.9	81.0	74.3	81.7	76.6	74.3	70.6
Hay and seeds	94.9	97.2	98.3	98.5	96.7	96.4	99.9	100.5	98.5	96.0	95.5	97.1	100.9	87.6
Other farm products	134.5	133.3	134.7	132.5	136.0	136.6	137.6	138.1	136.7	137.1	136.7	138.6	138.6	122.4
Processed foods	105.1	105.5	104.3	107.7	108.5	110.3	110.5	110.0	108.5	108.6	108.0	109.2	109.5	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	107.6	106.8	106.8	107.1	106.4	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.7	107.0	107.4	107.5	107.4	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	96.2	99.3	93.9	102.0	104.1	109.4	112.3	110.6	110.1	112.1	109.4	111.0	110.8	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	110.9	111.9	113.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	114.3	113.8	110.1	110.6	112.2	113.3	115.1	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	105.3	105.4	105.0	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.1	103.9	103.5	104.2	104.6	104.9	104.8	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	107.9	108.0	108.2	109.9	110.7	110.5	110.7	111.6	110.9	109.2	109.4	107.2	106.1	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	163.1	163.1	136.9
Animal fats and oils	53.8	52.1	51.0	57.0	58.4	60.4	63.1	64.8	64.1	65.2	65.2	68.0	74.5	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	70.5	r 70.4	71.1	66.8	63.9	63.3	62.1	60.4	60.8	55.6	49.5	55.8	58.0	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	69.9	77.0	69.3	67.0	64.9	65.7	66.6	69.5	66.6	60.2	61.1	63.4	69.1	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	83.3	83.5	81.7	81.1	81.7	80.8	79.2	78.9	78.1	75.1	77.8	79.4	80.2	79.2
Other processed foods	114.4	112.8	116.9	122.1	124.3	127.6	125.2	126.6	118.4	112.8	107.8	116.0	115.4	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	113.1	r 113.1	112.9	112.8	113.0	113.2	113.0	112.5	112.6	113.0	113.3	113.8	114.2	102.2
Textile products and apparel	98.5	r 98.8	98.2	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.3	99.9	100.6	102.1	93.3
Cotton products	96.2	97.0	97.7	98.4	99.2	98.9	97.6	96.1	95.4	97.2	98.6	99.6	101.0	90.0
Wool products	111.6	r 113.0	112.6	112.6	113.2	112.4	113.3	113.9	112.8	111.7	109.2	111.8	114.4	105.3
Synthetic textiles	88.3	88.1	87.8	89.0	89.5	89.9	90.5	89.2	88.6	86.8	86.7	87.3	89.9	91.3
Silk products	141.4	141.4	139.7	139.3	140.0	139.3	139.3	134.7	129.8	128.8	128.4	129.1	130.2	88.8
Apparel	99.9	r 100.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	99.3	99.1	99.5	100.3	100.8	101.2	101.6	101.7	92.7
Other textile products	83.5	83.1	84.4	86.9	94.5	95.0	90.4	94.4	98.7	98.6	110.0	107.0	126.4	98.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	98.0	97.3	99.0	97.6	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.2	95.9	94.7	94.1	98.0	99.5	99.1
Hides and skins	66.5	62.1	70.6	69.2	65.0	64.4	64.4	61.8	59.5	58.1	49.7	59.6	63.7	94.3
Leather	91.9	92.0	92.9	90.1	89.9	89.3	89.3	89.3	88.9	84.5	84.4	87.6	89.5	98.2
Footwear	112.1	112.0	112.0	111.0	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	111.0	111.1	112.9	115.9	116.1	102.7
Other leather products	99.1	r 99.2	100.3	99.6	99.2	99.9	100.1	100.5	100.6	100.3	100.2	101.9	103.3	98.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	107.7	r 107.8	107.2	106.7	106.6	106.2	105.8	106.0	105.9	106.0	106.3	107.4	107.2	102.4
Coal	115.9	116.3	116.1	113.6	113.3	107.6	106.5	106.0	105.3	104.9	104.9	108.7	108.8	104.8
Coke	131.8	131.8	129.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	115.6
Gas	108.0	r 108.0	104.9	104.9	100.4	100.3	100.4	101.4	102.0	104.2	106.6	105.7	107.0	94.8
Electricity	99.6	r 99.6	98.5	98.0	98.5	101.3	100.7	99.1	98.5	98.0	99.1	99.1	98.0	101.3
Petroleum and products	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.1	108.5	108.5	108.3	109.4	109.6	109.9	109.5	110.6	110.4	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	103.6	103.6	103.3	103.5	103.9	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.8	105.4	105.9	92.1
Industrial chemicals	113.1	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.3	114.6	114.7	114.9	115.1	116.8	117.0	117.5	96.3
Paint and paint materials	105.9	106.2	106.1	106.3	106.5	107.0	106.9	106.9	107.0	107.3	108.0	107.9	108.7	94.6
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	91.4	91.5	91.3	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.2	92.2	92.7	93.1	93.4	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	52.7	r 53.8	52.8	53.1	51.0	48.9	47.5	49.8	52.0	47.2	42.6	47.3	51.2	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	111.0	111.2	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.3	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	101.2
Fertilizer materials	112.7	112.9	113.0	111.1	111.0	111.0	110.9	110.7	109.9	111.5	109.8	109.6	109.6	98.5
Other chemicals and products	102.9	103.1	103.1	102.9	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.0	104.1	104.2	91.1
Rubber and products	126.2	127.3	127.7	126.4	126.0	126.3	127.8	130.0	133.4	140.4	140.6	142.0	143.1	109.5
Crude rubber	129.4	135.5	137.3	130.3	126.6	128.3	136.3	138.6	152.7	182.7	182.7	187.9	193.3	129.0
Tires and tubes	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	129.6	130.5	133.0	133.0	133.4	133.4	106.1
Other rubber products	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.8	127.1	127.6	128.2	128.8	129.1	103.6
Lumber and wood products	121.1	r 120.5	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.4	120.5	120.2	119.9	120.7	120.9	120.5	120.3	112.4
Lumber	120.3	r 120.1	119.8	120.0	120.2	120.6	120.6	120.4	120.1	121.1	121.3	120.7	120.6	113.5
Millwork	131.9	129.3	128.3	127.5	127.7	127.2	127.2	126.8	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.8	126.3	110.9
Plywood	110.9	r 108.5	102.3	102.3	106.1	106.0	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.6	105.6	104.8	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.8	115.8	115.9	115.5	115.5	115.6	115.6	115.3	116.7	116.9	117.4	117.7	118.3	95.9
Woodpulp	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.3	113.3	113.3	118.3	114.5	114.5	90.6
Wastepaper	83.8	87.0	89.3	65.7	71.2	78.5	65.7	44.3	55.1	55.1	70.0	70.0	87.3	79.0
Paper	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.0	124.0	123.8	124.2	123.5	123.5	123.8	123.7	103.3
Paperboard	123.5	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.4	129.3	129.8	130.3	130.3	130.3	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	112.5	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.2	113.7	114.5	115.0	115.0	115.8	93.2
Building paper and board	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	113.8	113.4	113.4	106.3
Metals and metal products	124.5	124.0	124.0	123.9	124.1	124.6	124.1	121.9	121.1	121.8	122.5	122.6	122.6	108.8
Iron and steel	127.3	127.1	127.0	127.0	127.3	127.5	127.2	122.3	122.4	122.8	123.0	123.2	123.2	113.1
Nonferrous metals	124.4	122.5	122.3	122.5	122.9	124.7	124.4	124.0	120.0	122.0	124.8	124.9	125.0	101.8
Metal containers	125.3	125.3	125.4	125.1	125.1	124.2	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.6	109.0
Hardware	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.3	125.3	123.8	123.8	125.9	123.9	126.9	126.9	126.8	125.9	111.1
Plumbing equipment	114.2	113.6	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.0	116.0	116.3	116.7	116.7	103.2
Heating equipment	113.9	r 113.8	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.5	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.0	102.0
Structural metal products	113.9	113.9	113.9	114.1	114.0	115.6	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.5	115.5	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	126.7	126.5	126.5	125.9	125.8	125.6	124.8	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities [1]—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Feb. 1953 [2]	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.6	121.6	121.8	122.0	108.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	121.8	r 121.8	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.6	121.8	121.8	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	126.3	126.2	126.3	126.2	125.8	126.8	125.3	125.4	125.4	125.3	124.9	124.9	125.2	108.1
Metal working machinery	129.1	129.0	129.0	128.9	129.1	129.2	129.1	129.0	127.9	128.0	127.9	127.9	128.1	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	122.2	122.4	123.1	123.1	123.0	123.3	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	120.4	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.4	119.2	119.1	119.0	119.0	119.2	119.3	119.4	120.2	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	119.7	r 119.6	119.6	119.5	119.0	119.7	119.8	119.9	120.0	120.8	120.9	121.3	121.6	102.1
Motor vehicles	119.9	r 119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	120.0	120.0	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	112.8	112.7	112.3	112.1	112.0	112.0	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.7	112.1	111.9	112.4	103.1
Household furniture	113.1	r 113.2	113.0	112.8	112.6	112.6	112.5	112.6	112.7	113.1	113.4	113.4	113.5	101.8
Commercial furniture	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.5	122.5	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.0	123.0	122.8	106.2
Floor coverings	124.1	r 124.1	122.7	122.4	122.4	122.4	118.9	119.1	119.1	120.9	126.8	126.1	126.5	109.1
Household appliances	107.4	r 107.4	107.5	107.2	107.2	107.3	106.8	106.8	106.3	107.3	107.8	107.4	108.0	100.1
Radio	95.0	95.0	95.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Television	74.7	r 74.5	74.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other household durable goods	121.6	r 121.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.4	119.4	119.3	119.3	117.7	117.6	117.6	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	114.6	r 114.6	114.6	114.5	114.4	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	112.9	112.8	112.9	112.9	105.4
Flat glass	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.0	114.0	105.6
Concrete ingredients	113.1	r 113.1	113.1	112.9	113.0	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	113.2	113.2	105.7
Concrete products	112.8	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	104.5
Structural clay products	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.4	121.4	110.5
Gypsum products	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.1	112.7	112.0	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.2	111.2	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages [4]	112.2	r 112.2	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.3	110.8	110.8	101.4
Cigarettes [4]	112.0	r 112.0	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.2	107.3	102.8
Cigars [4]	102.9	r 102.9	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.0	101.5	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	100.6
Other tobacco products [4]	120.3	r 120.3	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	110.7	110.7	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	100.8
Miscellaneous	101.2	103.0	105.1	105.7	108.4	108.3	108.9	105.5	108.1	108.4	109.5	109.2	111.4	98.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	112.8	112.8	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.1	113.1	113.3	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.7	114.5	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	94.4	97.9	102.1	103.3	108.4	108.3	109.5	102.7	107.9	108.3	110.2	109.5	113.5	93.7
Notions and accessories	92.9	92.9	92.9	91.1	90.9	90.8	90.8	91.5	91.5	91.5	96.1	98.5	100.2	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9	96.6
Other miscellaneous	121.2	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.5	121.0	121.0	120.9	121.0	105.4

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Not available.

[4] Figures shown in this series are the official indexes. Beginning with January 1953 the method of calculating excise taxes and discounts was changed and official indexes for earlier dates are not strictly comparable with these. For analytical purposes indexes prior to 1953 have been recalculated for comparability and are available on request.

r Revised.

TABLE D-9: Special Wholesale Price Indexes [1]

[1947-49=100]

	1953		1952											1950
	February [2]	January	December	November	October	September	August	July	June	May	April	March	February	June
All foods	104.1	105.0	104.5	108.6	109.5	110.7	111.5	111.3	108.1	108.1	107.8	108.4	107.9	95.0
All fish	107.3	110.5	104.6	113.2	101.6	108.1	99.8	102.9	102.8	105.8	105.2	109.5	108.2	92.4
Special metals and metal products	123.4	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	123.4	123.1	121.4	120.8	121.3	121.9	122.0	122.0	108.3
Metalworking machinery	136.6	136.4	136.4	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.2	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.0	136.0	135.9	109.8
Machinery and equipment	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.2	122.6	122.6	122.8	123.1	106.1
Total tractors	121.7	r 121.7	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.6	120.6	120.6	107.5
Steel mill products	130.9	131.1	130.9	130.9	131.0	131.2	131.1	124.7	124.8	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.2	114.9
Building materials	118.7	r 118.5	118.3	118.4	118.6	118.7	118.6	118.0	117.8	118.1	118.2	118.0	117.9	107.5
Soap	86.6	87.1	87.2	86.8	87.0	87.0	87.5	87.5	87.2	87.1	87.1	89.6	89.4	80.9
Synthetic detergents	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	82.9
Refined petroleum products	107.2	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.5	108.3	109.6	109.9	110.2	109.7	111.1	110.8	102.1
East coast petroleum	108.8	111.6	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	114.4	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	99.7	101.0	101.0	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.5	103.0	104.2	105.2	103.8	107.5	106.7	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum	114.6	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	116.0	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum	108.7	104.2	104.2	104.2	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	115.7	115.7	115.8	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.6	115.3	116.7	117.0	117.5	117.8	118.4	95.6

[1] See footnote 1, table D-8.

[2] Preliminary.

r Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average)	2,862	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average)	3,573	.....	2,380,000	.....	39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985	.....	4,600,000	.....	116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419	.....	1,960,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737	.....	2,220,000	.....	22,900,000	.23
1952: January	438	568	212,000	251,000	1,340,000	.15
February	403	585	190,000	258,000	1,370,000	.17
March	438	614	303,000	359,000	1,610,000	.19
April	529	736	1,040,000	1,170,000	5,370,000	.61
May	518	800	363,000	1,200,000	8,020,000	.96
June	435	719	201,000	990,000	15,000,000	1.80
July	433	694	166,000	866,000	12,700,000	1.46
August [2]	494	786	228,000	380,000	2,810,000	.33
September	522	828	250,000	378,000	3,390,000	.39
October	459	768	450,000	584,000	5,000,000	.53
November	269	535	98,800	215,000	1,560,000	.20
December	179	369	33,600	82,300	854,000	.09
1953: January [3]	350	500	200,000	250,000	1,250,000	.15
February [3]	350	550	120,000	200,000	1,000,000	.12

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

[3] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1953			1952									1952 [2]	1951
	Mar.[3]	Feb.[3]	Jan.[3]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$2,458	$2,225	$2,320	$2,513	$2,787	$3,011	$3,098	$3,095	$3,027	$2,945	$2,743	$2,516	$2,332	$32,329	$30,893
Private construction	1,733	1,578	1,628	1,789	1,924	1,988	2,030	2,037	1,994	1,925	1,811	1,690	1,617	21,785	21,684
Residential building (nonfarm)	858	761	817	953	1,033	1,048	1,049	1,047	1,023	983	922	849	799	11,101	10,973
New dwelling units	760	675	735	865	925	935	935	930	905	865	810	750	710	9,880	9,849
Additions and alterations	77	67	64	70	90	95	96	99	101	103	99	87	77	1,036	934
Nonhousekeeping [5]	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	15	13	12	12	185	190
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	431	425	425	421	435	434	430	418	411	404	392	386	398	4,950	5,152
Industrial	198	195	195	187	190	189	187	181	180	182	188	194	202	2,298	2,117
Commercial	114	112	109	107	109	104	101	98	97	92	82	73	74	1,095	1,371
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings	49	50	51	49	48	45	44	43	39	36	34	33	33	479	544
Stores, restaurants, and garages	65	62	58	58	61	59	57	55	58	56	48	40	41	616	827
Other nonresidential building	119	118	121	127	136	141	142	139	134	130	122	119	122	1,557	1,664
Religious	34	34	35	37	38	39	38	36	33	31	29	28	29	399	452
Educational	30	31	32	33	34	33	32	31	30	29	26	26	26	355	345
Social and recreational	11	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	125	154
Hospital and institutional [7]	26	26	26	27	29	31	33	34	35	35	34	33	33	388	419
Miscellaneous	18	17	17	19	23	26	27	26	25	25	24	23	25	290	284
Farm construction	122	110	103	103	117	139	168	183	180	171	157	136	123	1,700	1,800
Public utilities	316	274	275	304	331	360	376	381	371	359	333	313	292	3,950	3,695
Railroad	31	28	31	33	37	37	37	37	36	36	33	32	30	405	399
Telephone and telegraph	47	41	42	45	47	49	48	48	47	47	46	45	46	550	487
Other public utilities	238	205	202	226	247	274	291	296	288	276	254	236	216	2,995	2,809
All other private [8]	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	9	8	7	6	5	84	64
Public construction	725	647	692	724	863	1,023	1,068	1,058	1,033	1,020	932	826	715	10,544	9,209
Residential building [9]	46	44	46	47	49	52	53	55	53	54	54	54	55	647	595
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	318	295	309	314	332	352	369	373	375	375	356	343	311	4,061	3,471
Industrial	115	103	112	113	125	141	156	162	162	164	151	138	114	1,606	958
Educational	137	134	135	135	136	137	137	137	138	138	136	135	131	1,618	1,531
Hospital and institutional	34	32	34	37	38	40	41	42	43	42	41	42	39	478	498
Other nonresidential	32	26	28	29	33	34	35	32	32	31	28	28	27	359	484
Military and naval facilities [10]	102	95	105	107	117	125	127	129	121	119	116	109	100	1,346	887
Highways	125	95	105	120	215	330	350	335	320	310	250	175	115	2,700	2,400
Sewer and water	57	51	53	55	59	62	63	65	63	62	60	56	51	690	706
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	13	11	13	14	16	20	22	20	19	18	18	15	13	198	213
Conservation and development	56	51	56	62	70	77	79	75	76	76	72	68	65	838	860
All other public [12]	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	64	77

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1953	1952												1952	1951
	Jan.[2]	Dec.[3]	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June[3]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total	Total
Total new construction[4]	$220,337	$633,222	$314,555	$243,803	$507,192	$460,662	$225,787	$600,148	$293,557	$403,968	$270,207	$204,921	$262,886	$4,420,908	$4,201,939
Airfields [5]	12,262	13,800	17,363	11,805	8,496	8,012	3,924	17,556	6,020	3,833	6,949	3,371	9,315	110,144	278,630
Building	134,745	182,651	200,662	96,240	368,911	340,903	90,547	372,620	152,450	189,904	149,074	107,697	99,125	2,350,784	2,179,280
Residential	371	321	792	1,009	1,149	3,367	362	2,067	668	530	178	280	310	11,031	8,968
Nonresidential	134,374	182,330	199,872	95,231	367,762	337,536	90,185	370,553	151,782	189,374	148,896	107,417	98,815	2,339,753	2,170,314
Educational [6]	5,275	9,569	7,153	9,405	8,980	8,941	9,073	12,290	879	5,896	3,318	6,508	3,384	85,396	60,570
Hospital and institutional	15,575	9,278	8,870	11,208	3,572	29,054	6,931	20,060	15,171	23,270	10,902	10,629	5,745	154,690	305,787
Administrative and general [7]	4,931	3,531	2,088	1,702	5,011	1,022	2,514	11,891	3,422	615	3,266	1,717	2,236	39,015	57,146
Other nonresidential building	108,593	159,952	181,761	72,916	350,199	298,519	71,667	326,312	132,310	159,593	131,410	88,563	87,450	2,060,652	1,746,811
Airfield buildings [8]	7,435	12,566	7,134	7,652	1,780	7,701	4,131	7,773	2,702	5,310	6,461	2,041	905	66,156	91,911
Industrial [9]	68,641	108,832	135,302	20,196	301,919	252,033	32,103	169,787	57,021	76,604	48,665	9,585	13,702	1,225,749	892,384
Troop housing	13,862	14,515	17,545	6,271	11,736	18,095	20,305	58,360	21,178	36,534	28,492	23,962	25,020	284,013	225,909
Warehouses	8,667	7,440	14,453	20,102	11,991	10,551	4,165	38,013	35,968	28,256	20,765	32,427	28,133	261,294	78,824
Miscellaneous [10]	9,988	16,599	7,327	18,695	22,773	10,139	10,963	52,379	13,411	12,889	18,027	20,548	19,690	223,441	460,783
Conservation and development	21,444	18,852	20,969	31,632	27,581	7,912	3,727	44,720	8,826	50,433	15,246	24,382	26,389	280,669	396,841
Reclamation	10,461	5,724	3,456	6,900	13,970	2,894	659	10,923	2,191	34,637	5,461	5,470	527	92,812	80,928
River, harbor, and flood control	10,983	13,128	17,513	24,732	13,611	5,018	3,068	33,797	6,635	15,796	9,785	18,912	25,862	187,857	309,913
Highways	42,101	56,770	48,663	76,838	78,198	93,360	105,449	124,689	105,228	101,566	79,605	60,971	66,430	997,767	850,946
Electrification	3,304	345,371	10,920	2,585	9,144	895	14,464	9,039	10,896	49,681	12,738	2,960	49,523	518,216	281,251
All other [11]	6,481	16,078	15,978	24,703	14,862	9,580	7,676	31,524	10,137	8,551	6,595	5,540	12,104	163,328	214,091

[1] Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Beginning with data for January 1953, awards of less than $25,000 in value are excluded; over the past 2 years the total value of such awards has represented less than 1% of the total.

[3] Includes major additions and alterations.

[4] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[5] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[6] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses.

[7] Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

[8] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[9] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[10] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[11] During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

December 1952 volume is high principally because of contracts let for expansion of TVA facilities to provide power for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
		New residential building							Privately financed				
		Housekeeping											
		Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units	Nonhousekeeping [2]	New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]	Publicly financed
	Total all classes [2]	Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,656	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,668	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,456,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,633
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,308,144	3,724,924	2,845,309	152,365	747,160	265,627	39,785	2,410,318	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,480,350	5,819,360	4,800,763	178,985	798,612	327,553	84,504	3,156,478	1,092,458	798,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,953
1951	8,917,327	4,380,137	3,817,697	171,343	391,097	587,232	37,875	2,815,071	1,097,011	534,605	435,219	29,895	69,491	66,858
1952 [5]	8,888,089	4,648,478	4,050,124	213,490	384,864	458,065	51,713	2,605,808	1,123,937	563,324	457,343	37,408	68,573	53,413
1952: January	508,470	266,719	234,184	12,206	20,329	25,731	1,247	145,675	69,098	34,374	28,376	2,386	3,612	3,185
February	595,214	345,009	300,701	17,263	27,045	25,181	1,607	146,739	76,678	43,191	34,978	3,017	5,196	2,975
March	778,997	467,925	382,857	18,794	36,274	76,903	4,570	198,888	90,611	49,942	40,136	3,469	6,337	9,588
April	843,466	485,375	409,724	20,360	35,271	73,096	3,307	208,317	93,401	56,269	45,936	3,558	6,775	8,941
May	813,858	443,641	388,300	20,369	34,742	55,150	5,561	204,635	104,871	55,728	43,572	3,532	6,124	5,966
June	869,290	410,731	367,746	17,384	25,621	62,070	3,605	275,250	117,614	48,841	41,675	3,040	4,706	6,878
July	806,071	419,706	368,487	17,282	33,936	22,554	2,395	252,209	109,208	50,570	41,790	2,930	5,850	2,483
August	740,694	392,831	345,001	18,961	28,869	12,119	5,781	231,825	98,128	47,823	38,867	3,293	5,673	1,693
September	792,438	435,221	380,901	18,146	36,174	14,896	7,247	230,435	104,636	51,966	42,378	3,092	6,496	1,615
October	818,380	449,449	388,175	17,405	43,869	21,281	4,243	239,581	103,826	52,718	42,651	3,053	7,014	2,128
November	632,619	318,282	276,034	14,341	27,907	21,557	7,451	206,597	78,732	38,206	30,780	2,459	4,927	2,445
December [7]	602,709	276,291	234,540	13,770	27,981	34,409	3,370	215,612	73,027	33,964	26,368	2,485	5,111	4,060
1953: January [8]	578,615	277,798	232,501	13,669	31,628	29,780	5,153	185,565	77,349	34,756	26,783	2,347	5,626	3,676

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Totals for 1952 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

[7] Revised.

[8] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1953	1953												1952 [3]	1951 [4]
	Jan.[5]	Dec.[4]	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total	Total
All types	$185,565	$215,612	$206,597	$239,581	$230,435	$231,825	$252,209	$275,250	$204,635	$208,317	$198,888	$146,739	$145,675	$2,605,898	$2,818,071
New England	12,952	7,398	13,849	20,554	16,337	17,527	14,399	12,650	8,914	13,812	19,440	7,522	10,947	165,009	197,698
Middle Atlantic	21,514	30,952	47,546	30,471	40,830	37,732	31,872	44,928	34,294	29,773	41,738	26,096	25,311	428,364	423,142
East North Central	34,157	46,413	50,005	53,719	55,860	54,116	60,024	56,541	66,073	45,827	40,238	34,879	28,138	564,328	744,183
West North Central	11,544	18,391	10,736	25,010	24,945	24,510	22,203	18,057	18,358	20,367	10,941	10,136	9,732	214,354	305,435
South Atlantic	29,542	27,149	20,277	30,597	23,613	21,587	24,905	30,632	19,557	20,589	22,784	21,615	17,060	275,954	306,735
East South Central	7,010	7,497	8,224	7,390	9,681	10,525	13,980	19,429	6,199	5,040	8,455	6,556	6,735	117,665	117,328
West South Central	26,480	20,585	16,823	21,929	22,120	14,453	33,384	24,000	18,994	25,224	17,503	15,736	18,142	270,036	261,588
Mountain	9,062	9,341	6,170	12,950	6,938	6,422	8,445	15,275	7,763	5,477	6,411	4,125	5,639	98,118	103,070
Pacific	33,285	47,886	32,967	46,962	30,113	44,952	42,998	53,738	24,484	42,208	31,378	20,074	24,073	444,071	435,953
Industrial buildings [6]	18,778	26,302	27,809	22,755	40,234	22,893	36,877	41,193	33,613	33,067	22,517	17,391	23,222	348,946	513,007
New England	1,109	2,512	1,923	1,514	3,423	1,679	3,228	1,298	1,690	1,570	1,010	2,299	5,939	28,083	31,916
Middle Atlantic	2,966	4,121	3,785	4,265	7,428	3,967	3,649	8,552	5,200	6,068	4,427	2,074	3,940	59,631	97,144
East North Central	4,209	9,469	11,380	5,059	13,460	7,136	8,941	13,707	17,457	6,683	7,665	5,859	4,731	111,607	205,815
West North Central	1,712	1,752	1,582	3,954	2,911	3,154	3,515	1,267	1,412	1,332	643	1,300	1,484	24,305	25,306
South Atlantic	2,780	4,076	1,142	1,936	5,444	551	2,044	2,044	656	3,108	1,728	939	1,670	25,237	24,181
East South Central	1,552	109	1,938	399	869	2,089	2,382	2,270	2,460	354	2,212	340	662	16,084	28,584
West South Central	797	647	640	812	1,177	1,133	1,505	2,306	888	4,421	536	1,541	1,886	17,192	18,328
Mountain	499	338	1,208	361	1,096	611	774	288	445	246	216	132	279	5,983	6,103
Pacific	3,105	3,280	4,214	4,215	4,437	2,571	10,840	9,461	3,406	9,285	4,080	2,907	3,031	61,821	75,629
Commercial buildings [7]	64,902	63,181	53,616	84,275	75,293	59,826	56,611	65,846	50,848	54,040	54,976	34,434	33,184	680,229	739,912
New England	5,105	1,647	2,219	2,557	2,765	4,254	2,804	2,394	1,908	2,256	2,751	1,227	1,983	29,765	36,506
Middle Atlantic	7,149	9,319	12,632	12,504	15,082	9,050	10,064	10,714	6,426	8,489	16,120	5,398	5,203	121,060	111,793
East North Central	11,075	16,949	9,555	25,865	11,778	13,414	10,903	13,203	12,508	10,904	8,133	6,953	3,853	144,107	155,535
West North Central	2,178	4,495	4,292	6,048	7,518	8,730	3,808	4,738	4,583	4,867	3,715	1,724	1,537	50,056	43,208
South Atlantic	10,470	7,474	6,615	9,247	8,102	6,887	7,427	8,159	7,347	8,457	6,369	5,957	5,045	87,985	99,315
East South Central	3,385	1,951	1,466	2,547	2,106	2,030	3,474	2,405	1,251	1,948	3,528	1,146	2,163	26,015	36,535
West South Central	11,829	9,786	6,437	8,038	11,800	5,356	7,999	11,469	6,961	7,552	6,560	4,823	4,995	91,774	93,132
Mountain	4,697	1,235	2,132	6,441	1,998	1,567	2,243	4,267	2,775	2,384	1,500	1,092	2,807	30,392	26,181
Pacific	8,778	10,325	8,269	11,029	14,144	8,538	7,888	8,497	7,090	7,183	6,300	6,114	5,598	100,975	137,730
Community buildings [8]	63,371	84,413	98,233	79,226	79,379	109,900	106,694	88,886	81,338	79,851	96,367	71,769	64,084	1,084,607	1,146,015
New England	1,230	2,145	8,001	6,750	8,306	9,210	6,311	3,640	3,487	8,277	14,330	3,406	2,481	78,103	106,079
Middle Atlantic	9,822	13,951	27,915	10,435	13,811	19,973	12,692	12,035	15,035	11,666	18,950	17,030	13,121	190,518	167,869
East North Central	14,279	13,746	18,025	14,985	20,169	22,181	26,889	16,779	22,751	17,036	18,843	19,032	12,447	225,174	263,047
West North Central	6,189	9,416	3,247	12,210	10,105	9,713	11,732	8,508	8,252	11,825	4,569	5,857	6,137	102,473	106,060
South Atlantic	8,756	10,229	9,696	7,624	4,913	10,173	10,199	14,493	7,919	5,708	13,081	7,608	8,559	113,734	142,248
East South Central	1,214	3,678	4,246	3,518	5,601	3,963	6,659	5,855	1,992	2,057	2,224	4,528	2,639	54,915	43,328
West South Central	16,941	6,559	7,901	7,737	6,625	5,106	11,275	5,189	9,146	10,054	8,681	6,658	7,321	113,339	124,350
Mountain	2,730	6,638	1,807	3,356	2,009	2,883	3,680	2,703	2,101	1,082	1,636	2,005	1,140	31,735	51,824
Pacific	8,211	18,053	17,395	12,612	7,842	26,698	17,256	19,686	10,656	12,116	14,053	5,645	10,239	174,616	141,209
Public buildings [9]	9,747	13,735	5,251	21,547	6,043	7,882	10,251	43,027	10,107	12,216	4,725	3,695	4,045	146,363	109,203
New England	606	70	0	6,421	350	1,488	1,022	2,813	559	6	10	339	86	13,164	4,354
Middle Atlantic	40	546	731	165	837	273	1,955	5,854	3,950	461	19	107	1,122	18,000	16,242
East North Central	673	1,638	2,281	396	607	394	779	2,717	2,150	1,393	450	256	1,822	14,592	25,332
West North Central	243	682	0	461	603	677	341	532	12	31	554	0	0	4,063	2,463
South Atlantic	623	1,942	1,212	440	2,499	438	2,583	1,745	1,623	246	172	2,351	52	15,557	18,042
East South Central	125	0	90	50	270	730	113	8,148	34	0	0	0	1,000	10,434	305
West South Central	450	1,119	349	1,923	71	301	361	2,007	44	714	120	131	60	7,167	15,899
Mountain	93	281	184	451	320	95	434	6,842	1,650	716	927	90	18	13,992	4,101
Pacific	6,895	7,458	405	11,240	286	3,486	2,663	12,269	84	8,649	2,473	422	185	49,394	22,466
Public works and utility buildings [10]	20,799	14,313	8,740	9,889	7,919	7,780	23,454	14,284	8,321	8,568	5,779	8,163	12,753	129,846	115,708
New England	4,651	344	924	1,260	359	78	122	1,647	102	275	1,008	28	149	6,296	8,801
Middle Atlantic	715	1,477	494	791	1,413	1,954	1,749	5,724	1,383	803	268	644	1,162	17,861	11,161
East North Central	2,314	2,247	5,019	661	1,826	1,824	6,225	2,981	3,904	3,188	1,020	816	3,903	33,612	35,028
West North Central	778	1,465	226	330	700	195	1,186	395	2,102	169	479	238	134	7,618	9,672
South Atlantic	5,919	1,287	939	420	966	950	1,378	557	291	1,673	247	3,517	689	12,736	9,629
East South Central	380	312	154	410	407	988	649	346	36	240	112	66	0	3,720	1,988
West South Central	1,470	246	312	784	1,002	807	10,645	1,499	0	728	272	763	2,862	19,991	11,057
Mountain	312	340	257	128	444	397	559	104	7	30	0	4	1,085	3,365	2,094
Pacific	4,260	6,596	416	5,105	782	588	942	1,031	496	1,462	2,373	2,087	2,769	24,648	26,279
All other buildings [11]	8,208	13,666	12,946	21,888	21,586	23,544	18,321	22,013	20,408	20,576	14,524	11,286	8,387	209,908	191,227
New England	252	681	781	2,052	1,135	817	914	858	1,168	1,429	332	223	209	10,599	10,044
Middle Atlantic	822	1,539	1,991	2,071	2,258	2,316	1,763	2,051	2,299	2,256	1,955	842	762	22,294	18,935
East North Central	1,547	2,364	3,745	6,753	8,020	9,166	6,286	7,155	7,304	6,623	4,126	1,903	1,680	65,234	89,426
West North Central	447	582	1,389	2,007	3,108	2,041	1,620	2,515	1,995	2,143	981	1,017	441	19,839	18,727
South Atlantic	994	2,141	673	931	1,669	2,588	1,275	3,635	1,723	1,398	1,186	1,243	1,144	19,605	13,320
East South Central	353	1,447	330	467	429	725	704	405	426	440	379	476	271	6,497	6,587
West South Central	994	2,228	1,185	2,635	1,446	1,751	1,599	1,532	1,956	1,755	1,334	1,821	1,318	20,573	18,821
Mountain	762	509	583	2,313	879	869	755	1,070	785	1,019	2,131	802	310	12,651	12,726
Pacific	2,036	2,174	2,269	2,761	2,622	3,071	3,407	2,793	2,752	3,513	2,100	2,899	2,252	32,615	32,640

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] See table F-3, footnote 6.

[4] Revised.

[5] Preliminary.

[6] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[7] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[8] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[9] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[10] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[11] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,100	434,300	271,800	512,500	262,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,826,192	2,530,765	$295,427
1944 [5]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,231	12,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,643,436	5,617,425	26,011
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952 [7]	1,131,500	----	----	1,073,100	----	----	58,400	----	----	10,229,298	9,727,677	501,621
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,053
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(8)	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,238	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(8)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(8)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(8)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,456	2,549,238	415,218
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,298	828,339	37,959
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(8)	895,543	884,789	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(8)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,858	10,184
1952: First quarter	246,500	137,400	109,100	228,900	119,200	107,700	19,600	18,200	1,400	2,167,387	2,007,833	159,554
January	64,000	36,100	28,800	61,500	32,900	28,600	3,400	3,200	200	566,625	538,612	28,013
February	77,700	42,800	34,900	74,300	39,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,895	654,631	28,264
March	113,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	917,867	814,590	103,277
Second quarter	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,800	152,700	142,100	24,500	23,100	1,400	2,895,718	2,681,333	214,382
April	106,200	59,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	948,850	874,524	74,326
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	100,900	52,400	48,500	8,700	8,300	400	982,232	902,453	79,749
June	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	49,900	47,000	6,600	6,200	400	964,633	904,326	60,307
Third quarter	302,500	156,000	146,500	297,800	151,700	146,100	4,700	4,300	400	2,777,095	2,735,215	41,880
July	102,600	52,400	50,200	101,100	50,900	50,200	1,500	1,500	(8)	945,387	931,214	14,173
August	99,100	50,800	48,300	97,400	49,400	48,000	1,700	1,400	300	911,551	898,322	13,229
September	100,800	52,800	48,000	99,300	51,400	47,900	1,500	1,400	100	919,957	905,679	14,278
Fourth quarter	263,200	----	----	253,600	----	----	9,600	----	----	2,389,101	2,303,296	85,805
October	101,100	53,800	47,300	99,300	52,200	47,100	1,800	1,600	200	930,492	912,529	17,963
November [9]	86,100	46,000	40,100	82,300	42,300	40,000	3,800	3,700	100	785,968	751,663	34,305
December	76,000	(10)	(10)	72,000	(10)	(10)	4,000	(10)	(10)	672,641	639,104	33,537
1953: First quarter	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
January [7]	71,000	(10)	(10)	67,200	(10)	(10)	3,800	(10)	(10)	630,464	598,564	31,900

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Preliminary.

[8] Less than 50 units.

[9] Revised.

[10] Not available.

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The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 9, 1950)